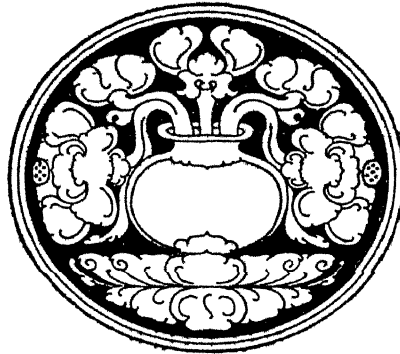


ANNUAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INDIAN ARCHÆOLOGY

KERN INSTITUTE — LEYDEN

ANNUAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INDIAN
ARCHÆOLOGY
FOR THE YEAR 1931

PUBLISHED WITH THE AID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
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NOTICE

The Editorial Board wishes to render this Annual Bibliography as complete as possible, especially with regard to publications appearing in India. Authors are particularly requested to supply the Kern Institute with copies of any articles dealing with Indian archæology and allied subjects so that they may be duly noted in further issues of the Bibliography.

FOREWORD

In their letter dated the 23rd of July 1932 the Colonial Office at the Hague informed us that, owing to the serious financial condition of Netherlands India and the general depression, it was the intention of the Government to reduce the grant sanctioned for the preparation and edition of the Bibliography from *f* 2000.— to *f* 1000.—. It would be most unreasonable on our part to complain of a measure which was clearly necessitated by actual financial stringency; on the contrary we have every reason to be grateful to the Government of Netherlands India which, notwithstanding the prevailing conditions, have not altogether withdrawn their support.

This was a heavy blow which greatly added to the difficulties already existing, and, if not actually threatening the existence of our periodical, at any rate seemed to permit its further appearance only on a much restricted scale. This reduction in size would certainly have impaired the value of the Bibliography to a considerable degree.

It is therefore a matter of no small gratification that owing to timely and efficient aid we have been placed in a position which enabled us to bring out the present issue on the established lines and even with an increase in size and substance.

In the first place we wish to record with deep gratitude the donation received from Her Royal Highness, Princess JULIANA, which we have welcomed as a renewed token of Her enlightened interest in the University of Leyden and its institutions.

About the middle of January we received, moreover, a letter from Dr. DAVID H. STEVENS, Director of Humanities for the Rockefeller Foundation, conveying the good news that a liberal grant in support of the preparation of the materials for the sixth volume of the Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology was to be provided by the Foundation. We are greatly indebted to Dr. STEVENS for his favourable decision and in no less degree to Professor FRANKLIN EDGERTON of Yale University for his vigorous support of our application.

The Introduction to the present volume may be said to be more representative and complete than has been the case with former issues. For this we have to thank several scholars who have given us their valuable collaboration.

The place of honour has been given to an account of Sir AUREL STEIN's brilliant discovery of the true site at which Alexander the Great crossed the Hydaspes before his famous battle with Porus. The researches of the veteran archæologist have thus settled a long-disputed question equally interesting to classical and to oriental scholars. It greatly adds to the value of the contribution in question that it has been written

by Dr. FÁBRI who accompanied Sir AUREL STEIN on this tour and who took the photographs reproduced in Plate I.

The second article of the Introduction deals with a Śaiva sculpture of a very exceptional type which came to light in October 1931 in the village of Parel near Bombay and which has given rise to learned discussions in the Indian papers. The photograph reproduced here we owe to the courtesy of the Rev. H. IFRAS, S. J., M. A., Professor at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. As the sculpture, which measures nearly 13½ feet in height, is still lying by the roadside, the photograph had to be taken, at the cost of considerable trouble, from the roof of a neighbouring temple. In spite of this we may claim it to be the best reproduction of the sculpture hitherto published. Dr. ALEXANDER ZILSENISS, attached to the Kern Institute, has contributed a note on the sculpture in question which will interest students of Śaivism.

The article on Indian numismatics composed by so good an authority as Sir RICHARD BURN is a novel feature of the Bibliography. We hope that in subsequent issues it will likewise be possible to pay some attention to this important branch of archaeological studies. A note on the progress of epigraphical research is also contemplated.

The care of ancient monuments is by no means neglected in the more important of the Indian States: this is proved by the note on the progress of archaeological work in Hyderabad-Deccan which we owe to the courtesy of Mr. GHULAM YAZDANI, M.A., Director of the Archaeological Department of H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions.

In previous issues of the Bibliography we have drawn attention to the important excavations conducted by Mr. A. H. LONGHURST at Nāgārjunikoṇḍa on the Kistna river. The present volume contains a note on a few sculptures reproduced in Plates III and IV.

Dr. G. JOUVEAU-DUBREUIL has provided us with certain notes and other materials relating to the discovery of ancient frescoes in South Indian temples, a find of great importance in which the distinguished French archæologist has himself taken a leading part.

The antiquities of Ceylon are this time represented by an article on an ancient edifice of Polonnaruwa mentioned in the *Mahāvamsa* under the curious name of *Rajavessibhujāṅga-maṇḍapa*. For this contribution we are indebted to Mr. S. PARANAVITANA, M. A., Officiating Archæological Commissioner of Ceylon, who at the same time supplied us with the necessary photographs and a site-plan to illustrate his article.

The next article deals with the preservation of the principal temple-tower of Po-Nagar, situated at Nhatrang not far from the shore of the sea of Champa. The value of this contribution is greatly enhanced by the circumstance of its having been composed by M. J.-Y. CLAEYS of the École Française d'Extrême-Orient who himself superintended that important work of restoration. We here wish to record our obligations not only to M. CLAEYS, but also to M. GEORGE CÉDÈS for authorizing us to reproduce a number of excellent photographs which help to elucidate the former's account.

Since the year 1918 when M. CÉDÈS published his brilliant article on the kingdom of Śrīvijaya, a new impetus has been given to the study of the early history of Sumatra. Although the island cannot boast of any monuments approaching the ancient sanctuaries of Java in architectural glory and beauty of ornament, yet the scanty

remains scattered over its surface possess an interest of their own and raise historical questions of outstanding interest. In his paper on the antiquities of Palembang, included in our Introduction, Professor KROM not only surveys the finds of sculptural remains made in recent years, but also endeavours to classify them according to the epochs of Sumatran history.

As the Introduction to the Annual Bibliography is intended to call attention to important works of research or restoration carried out in the course of the year under review, we have in general abstained from including announcements of books, the information regarding the publication of these being reserved to the Bibliography proper. In the present issue, however, we have made an exception with regard to Lieut.-Colonel Th. VAN ERP's architectural description of the Barabudur on account of its outstanding interest for our knowledge of Hindu-Javanese archæology. This splendid volume, as profusely illustrated as its predecessor, completes the monumental monograph devoted to the chief sanctuary of Java and does great credit both to the authors who composed it and to the Government of the Netherlands which sanctioned its publication. The review contributed by Dr. A. J. BERNET KEMPERS will no doubt serve to bring out the great merit of VAN ERP's work.

As regards Dr. J. H. KRAMERS' *Classified List of the Achæmenian Inscriptions* which closes the Introduction, the question will probably be raised as to whether we are justified in inserting a list of this description in a Bibliography of Indian Archæology. It will, however, be seen that the contribution in question is largely bibliographical. Besides, it may be argued that the plains of the Indus formed two satrapies of the Persian Empire and that close relations with Iran have existed not only during that early period but all through the chequered history of Hindustan. In any case, there can be little doubt with regard to the utility of a classified list of this kind and this remark precludes the necessity of any further apology.

The greatest event of the year 1931, as far as Indian archæology is concerned, is without doubt the appearance of Sir JOHN MARSHALL's monumental work on Mohenjodaro. It was our purpose to enrich our Introduction with a review of this most important publication, and we had been so fortunate as to find Dr. H. FRANKFORT, Professor of Assyriology in Amsterdam University, willing to contribute this review. His excavations at Tell-Asmar (Mesopotamia), however, prevented him from paying attention to this matter in time for the review to be included in the present volume of the Bibliography. We trust that it will be possible to publish Dr. FRANKFORT's contribution in the next issue of our periodical.

Turning now to the Bibliography proper, it will be seen that the number of books and articles included in it nearly reaches the imposing figure of one thousand. The number of items has, indeed, almost doubled since the appearance of the first issue of this periodical which dealt with only 540 entries. The laborious task of arranging the very extensive bibliographical materials was accomplished this time by Dr. H. GOETZ in co-operation with Dr. FÁBRI, the former having begun the work in the month of September 1932 and the latter joining the Institute again in the beginning

of November. Dr. FÁBRI is also responsible for most of the text-illustrations found in the Introduction. Dr. A. J. BERNET KEMPERS has again rendered valuable assistance with regard to the publications relating to Indonesia. The journals composed in the Indian vernaculars were committed to the care of Mr. BAHADUR CHAND SHASTRI, M. A., M. O. L. Welcome assistance was rendered by Dr. ALEXANDER ZIESENIS.

The increase of materials, to which reference has been made, affects in particular the Far Eastern publications. We are now for the first time in a position to supply full particulars regarding Japanese books and articles dealing with the ancient monuments not only of the Indian world but also of Japan itself. For this valuable information we are greatly indebted to Professor N. FUKUSHIMA of the Imperial University of Tokyo who has supplied us with a carefully prepared list of Japanese publications. We have great pleasure in mentioning also the name of Mr. OTOYA TANAKA, Assistant of the Sanskrit Seminary, Imperial University, Tōkyō, who has rendered substantial help in compiling the list under Professor FUKUSHIMA's supervision. All important articles on Buddhist art in the Far East have been included, although most of them have no direct bearing on the archæology of India proper.

The Far Eastern section owes a great deal to Professor W. PERCEVAL YELTS who has both revised and supplemented this part of the work. Professor J. RAHLER and Mr. C. C. KRIEGER have assisted us in the correction of the proofs with reference to the Chinese and Japanese titles.

Finally we wish to record our thanks both to Messrs. E. J. BRILL, Leyden, and Messrs. L. VAN LEER & Co., Amsterdam, for their unfailing attention paid to the careful printing of the text and reproduction of the plates.

J. PH. VOGEL.

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INTRODUCTION

ALEXANDER'S BATTLE WITH PORUS: SIR AUREL STEIN'S NEW LOCATION

In the spring of the year 326 B. C. Alexander the Great left Taxila and moved southwards. It must have been late in May when, after a very difficult passage through the rocky, ill-kept roads of the Salt Range, he caught sight of the swollen waters of the mighty Hydaspes, and, beyond them, of a wide plain with the camp of a large army. It was the army of Porus, and a stately force it was; for it consisted of 200 elephants, 30,000 infantry, 4000 cavalry and 300 chariots.

There may exist difference of opinion with regard to the importance of the Macedonian invasion from the point of view of Indian history, but so much is certain that the subsequent battle between the Greek and Indian armies was an outstanding event in the history of this campaign. In this connexion Vincent SMITH writes: "I do not believe that any serious advance of knowledge can be secured, until people agree as to the crossing-place and then test the historian's account by prolonged local investigation"¹.

This, however, was never done. It was left to Sir Aurel STEIN, that great admirer of the Macedonian emperor's genius, to follow the route of Alexander, to investigate on the very spot the topographical details furnished by the accounts, and to locate exactly the site of the crossing and of the battle with Porus,—a location that will apparently be able to withstand any further scrutiny and has settled the problem once and for all. Before reaching his conclusions, Sir Aurel STEIN had first to investigate the existing theories of other scholars, and when, during November and December 1931, he visited the areas in question, his first tours led him to those localities which had been identified by other scholars as the scene of Alexander's battle².

There are at least two contending opinions, neither of which can be maintained in the face of the topographical facts or a careful study of the accounts of ancient historians. ARRIAN writes:

"There was a headland (*ἄκρα*) ascending from the bank of the Hydaspes at a point where the river made a remarkable bend, and this was thickly covered with all kinds of trees. Over against it lay an island covered with jungle, an

¹ V. A. SMITH, *Early History of India*, 4th ed., p. 118, note 1 (2).

² See: *A Historic Victory: Alexander's Fight with Poros: The Passage of the Jhelum*, by Sir Aurel STEIN, in *The Times*, April 15, 1932, pp. 15—16, with a sketch-map and three illustrations on p. 18. — *The Site of Alexander's Passage of the Hydaspes and the Battle with Poros*, by Sir Aurel STEIN, K. C. I. E., F. B. A., in *The Geographical Journal*, vol. LXXX, pp. 31—46, with two maps and five illustrations.

untrodden and solitary place. Perceiving that this island directly faced the headland, and that both places were wooded and adapted to screen his attempt to cross the river, he decided to take his army over this way. Now the headland and the island were 150 stadia distant from the great camp".

There are a few important details added by CURTIUS. He mentions that the island in question was larger than the rest of the numerous islands in the river, and he says:

"A deep ravine (*fossa praealta*), moreover, which lay not far from the bank in his own occupation, was capable of hiding not only foot soldiers but also men with horses".

It was behind this headland, in this deep ravine, that the Macedonians pieced together the boats brought across from the Indus in sections, whilst a welcome thunderstorm during the night drowned the noise of the hammering. Every detail was carefully thought out, and when the rain stopped towards daybreak, the galleys and rafts of inflated skins were on the river, packed with soldiers, moving towards and alongside the island that hid them from the sight of the sentinels of Porus.

As soon, however, as they passed the lower end of the island, the vigilant Indians galloped off to carry the tidings to their ruler and immediately Alexander's boats steered with full speed for the bank of the river. It was of vital importance for him to be able to land before his horses caught sight of the elephants of Porus, as they were unaccustomed to these huge animals and would have bolted. But for this cunning plan Alexander could never have defeated the Indian army which so far outnumbered his own. When standing in the formation described by ARRIAN, it must have extended for over five miles,—a detail that will prove to be of the utmost importance for the location of the battlefield.

There is no need to give here a detailed description of the battle. Our only source consists in the accounts of Alexander's own official historians and according to these, he won an overwhelming victory. Porus is described as a valiant adversary and for that reason Alexander treated him generously. The following passage from ARRIAN is, however, important from the antiquarian point of view:

"Alexander founded two cities, one on the battlefield, and the other at a point whence he had started to cross the river Hydaspes. The former he called Nikaia, in honour of his victory over the Indians, and the other Boukephala, in memory of his horse Boukephalos, which died there".

From this passage it is obvious that the correct location of the camp, the crossing and the battle-ground is of great antiquarian interest. It should be mentioned in this connexion that the great pioneer of Indian archaeology, Sir Alexander CUNNINGHAM, with his wonderful insight into questions of topography, has as early as 1863 arrived at an almost correct solution of the problem.

According to the Greek historians, Alexander's route led him from Taxila towards the South. Here CUNNINGHAM was almost right when he identified the starting point of Alexander's movements on the Hydaspes with Jalālpūr, a small town on the Jhelum river. The starting point of other antiquarians, the town of Jhelum, is already

in direct opposition to the statement of the historians, for it is situated south-east, not south, of Taxila.

General CUNNINGHAM located the crossing at Dilāwar, a small village 8 miles to the north of Jalālpūr (see sketch-map), and the Macedonian camp at Jalālpūr. ARRIAN, however, definitely states that the place of the crossing was 150 stadia, *i. e.* 17½ miles further on than the camp. CUNNINGHAM explains this by assuming that Alexander took his troops on a roundabout way through the narrow winding ravine of the Kandar Kās. Leaving aside the fact that such a route is nowhere mentioned in the texts, we can only repeat what Sir Aurel writes about it: "... how a large force could be taken over this distance, across such difficult ground, in the course of a single stormy night, remained unexplained".

Impossible as this identification may be, it is much nearer to the truth than that of Mr. Vincent SMITH. This distinguished author devoted a very careful study to the question in a special Appendix of his well-known book on early Indian history¹, in which he comes to the conclusion that Alexander's camp was pitched at Jhelum town, the crossing took place opposite Bhūnā, and the battlefield is the riverine tract at the foot of the Pabbi Hills ("Karri plain"). As Sir Aurel STEIN points out, this location is absolutely impossible. First, there

is no marked bend in the river; secondly, there is no headland anywhere in the neighbourhood, nor the deep ravine mentioned by CURTIUS; thirdly, the narrow stretch of flat land at the foot of the hills—full of *nalas* and swamps, quicksands and broken river- and *nala*-beds²—can never have been the scene of a battle. Besides, according to the data furnished by the Greek historians, as mentioned above, the front line of Porus' battle array was over five miles in width, whilst the so-called "Karri plain" is nowhere more than 3½ miles across and becomes gradually narrower further up³.

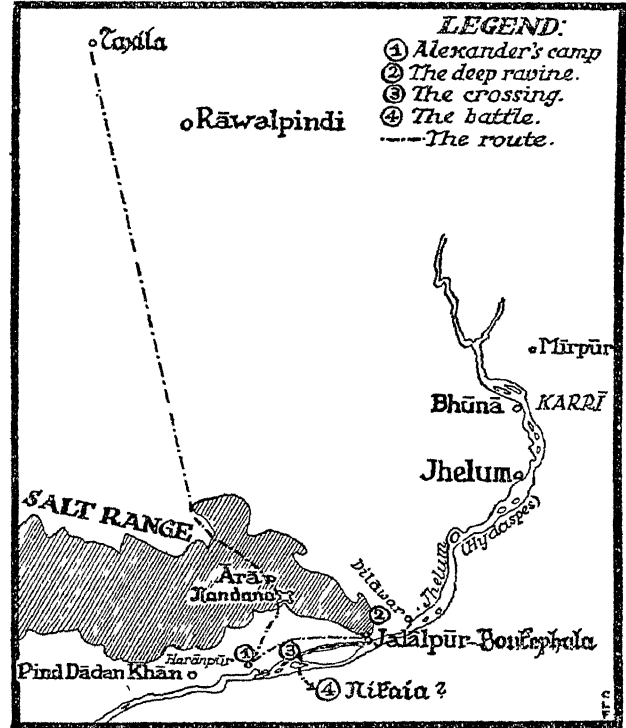


Fig. 1. The Site of the Battle with Porus.

¹ *Loc. cit.*, pp. 82—89 in the 4th edition.

² These must certainly be impassable torrents in the months of the rainy season.

³ To these arguments of Sir Aurel STEIN we should like to add the following: According to the map of the battlefield published by Mr. SMITH (facing p. 70 of his book), Porus had to take his army from his camp to the site of the battle through quicksands and *nalas*. This distance is, according to Mr. SMITH's own sketch, more than twenty English miles. It would, consequently, have taken him a full day's march to come face to face with the Macedonian army. In that case, Alexander would not have had any reason to feel anxiety with regard to the crossing.

Sir Aurel STEIN, therefore, returned to a location suggested by Sir Mountstuart ELPHINSTONE as early as 1809. We cannot go here into all the details mentioned by Sir Aurel STEIN in his publications on the question, and shall briefly summarize the results of his researches on the spot.

Alexander approached the Jhelum river by the route leading through the Salt Range which passes the village of Ārā and debouches into the narrow pass of Nandana, above the village of Bāghānwālā. Our photograph (Plate I, fig. c) shows part of this pass which is passable both for camels and horses. This very route has been used by successive invaders, and Maḥmūd of Ghazna had to conquer "the stronghold of Nandana" several times (A. D. 991, 1014).

Alexander must have pitched his camp somewhere near the present Haranpur. The crossing took place from Jalālpūr which is exactly 17½ miles from the former village. Here, just behind the town of Jalalpūr (which is built on a high mound of ancient remains), there is a conspicuous headland with a deep ravine leading to the river. In our photograph (Plate I, fig. a) the town, the *ḥara*, and the *fossa prealta*, in which the preparations were made, can easily be discerned. Opposite Jalalpūr the river Hydaspes shows a very marked bend, and there is a large island stretching down from opposite the town and corresponding exactly to the description given by the historians. It is, indeed, by far the largest of all the islands in the Jhelum. This is precisely what CURTIUS says: "An island, larger than the rest, wooded and suitable for concealing an ambuscade".

The flat ground on the opposite side of the river is not only sufficiently large for the display of the mighty army of Porus, but it is so vast that the exact site of the battle cannot be identified. It is an open, unbroken, flat plain, and if the Indian ruler looked for a suitable battlefield, he could not have chosen a better one. There are three large villages on this ground, *viz.* Majhī, Haria and Bādshāhpūr, all of them built on mounds marking prolonged occupation, and possibly one of these may be identified with Nikaia. Coins of the Græco-Bactrian kings are often found both here and at Jalalpūr which undoubtedly must be identified with Boukephala.

Every detail, therefore, is in perfect agreement with the indications contained in the written records, and Sir Aurel STEIN's location can now be accepted as definitely established.

We wish to add a brief account of the discoveries made at Nandana, the fortified "Gate of the Salt Range". A detailed survey made by Sir Aurel STEIN's party revealed the existence of several layers of fortifications, mainly built in cut stones, the oldest of which probably go back to times much earlier than Maḥmūd of Ghazna. Circular bastions and high walls with a specially constructed fortified passage leading to the rivulet are still discernible. On the top of the hillock ruins of different types testify to a prolonged occupation. A fairly modern mosque now in a state of ruin may be the latest addition, but there are two ruined Hindū temples built in the Kashmīrī style of the Hindū Shāhī times, one of which is illustrated in Plate I, fig. b. Both

these temples are built on platforms belonging to an earlier period. Excavations will surely yield more reliable results, but the little that is visible indicates that these are foundations of Buddhist edifices. The whole group of buildings is not marked in the Survey maps, and a thorough examination by the staff of the Archæological Survey seems highly desirable.

C. L. F.

THE ŚAIVA SCULPTURE OF PAREL.

In the beginning of October 1931 the workmen engaged in building a road from the village of Parel to Scwri, in the vicinity of Bombay, came, in the course of their work and while still near Parel, upon a large block of whitish stone which on nearer examination proved to be entirely covered with a beautifully executed sculpture of intricate detail, consisting of a group of seven male persons, three of these standing behind each other in a row, flanked by the remaining figures, two on each side. This important find immediately attracted a great deal of attention and was soon examined and described in detail by the Rev. H. HERAS, S. J. in *The Times of India* of 14th October 1931 and by Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar in *The Hindu*. According to the first-named scholar the relief represents "a Maheśamūrti, viz. the full manifestation of Śiva, as the cause of the creation, protection and destruction of the world". This Maheśamūrti, formed by the three figures standing one behind the other, is flanked on both sides by heavenly beings, while dwarfish musicians play their instruments at the feet of the first figure of the triad. Professor HERAS compares the group to the famous Trimūrti of Elephanta and assigns it to the period between the sixth and seventh century A. D., as on account of its less ornate style it must, though belonging to the same school of art, be earlier than the sculptures of Elephanta which are usually ascribed to the time between the seventh and eighth century A. D. The sculpture was never completed, as the figures of the musicians have not been finished, perhaps on account of the conquest of the Konkan with its capital Pūrī (probably on Elephanta island), the seat of the Mauryas, by Chaṇḍaḍaṇḍa, general of the Chālukya King Pulikesi II, in the first half of the seventh century A. D. It seems in fact never to have left the place where it was executed, as it was found lying in a horizontal position on a bed of stone chips, without any traces of a temple in the vicinity. Dr. Aiyangar's description of the sculpture is somewhat less accurate on the whole; his interpretation of the details differs from that of Prof. HERAS in some cases while at the same time he is much less certain with regard to the meaning of the sculpture. He agrees indeed with HERAS as to its Śaiva character, but has only a tentative explanation to offer concerning the figures represented on it. According to him the third figure of the triad possibly represents "the Kārma Sādākhyā, i. e. Sadāśiva or the highest Śiva in the fifth stage of the karmic enterprise or the function which is preliminary to creation *etc.*", while the second and first figures of the triad form two sets of Trimūrtis together with the four remaining figures.

As the new find appears to be of the greatest possible interest from an artistic as well as from an iconographical point of view, it seems desirable to give an accurate description of it, based on the photograph¹ reproduced on Plate II in the present volume, noting at the same time the main points of difference between the two descriptions referred to above and adding a few suggestions concerning the correct interpretation of the relievo.

In order to facilitate this task it should be stated at once that the Śaiva character of the work is beyond doubt, as a crescent can clearly be discerned adorning the head-dress of the third figure in the main group.

The block of stone containing the sculpture appears to be a kind of white granite, its height being nearly 13½ feet. It is elliptic in shape and the artistic design fills the whole of the available space in such a manner as to create an impression almost of crampedness or congestion. This can hardly be ascribed to any lack of ability on the side of the artist who has given abundant proof of his talent in the execution of the different figures and their details, or to the size of the block which might have hindered the full expansion of his powers, but is probably an integral part of the design intended to demonstrate the close connexion of the seven figures as part of an indivisible whole. It should here be pointed out that the sculpture shows no trace of having been destined to be fitted together with other relievos, but is obviously complete in itself. Of the seven figures represented on it, apart from the unfinished musicians, the three standing the one behind the other, evidently form the backbone of the artistic design, the latter being rounded off by the two figures appearing on each side of the triad. The general arrangement is such that, together with the third figure of the main group, the four secondary figures form a sort of halo round the first and second figure. This should be specially noted as further proof of the intention of the artist to express adequately the idea of an underlying unity in the whole conception. This peculiarity, together with the close grouping of the persons and their general resemblance to each other, presently to be noted, suggests immediately that the whole arrangement is meant to represent a sort of Śivaitic *mandala* rather than any of the numerous legends connected with that form of worship. This is borne out by the fact that there seems to be no counterpart to the Parel relievo amongst any of the works of art dealing with Śaiva subjects, although some points of slight resemblance will have to be noted presently.

To begin with the group of musicians, evidently *ganas*, only two of these are more or less completed, whereas of the others only faint outlines have been traced in the stone, the original plan clearly comprising a group of six musicians, three of them squatting on each side at the feet of the first figure of the triad. This latter forms the centre of the whole design, as has been rightly recognized by HERAS against AIYANGAR who takes the third figure as its centre, while it is quite beyond doubt that the sculpture must be read from bottom to top and not from top to bottom. The first figure is that of a well-built man bare from the waist upwards and clad in a *dhōti* made of

¹ For this photograph we are indebted to the Rev. H. HERAS, S. J.

some fine, clinging material that reaches to the ankles and is carefully folded and tucked in at the top. The man wears the *jaṭā-mukūṭa* or headdress consisting of matted tresses and is adorned with a necklace, armrings and bracelets. The curved band lying across the upper part of the *jaṭā-mukūṭa* is not a crescent, as has been assumed by HERAS, but a plaited ribbon forming part of the headdress. This latter is rather reminiscent of the headdress of Śiva as found in sculptures of the god in the Kailāsa-nātha temple at Kānchīpuram¹. The figure is two-armed, as are all the others except the third one in the main group. The right hand is held in a pose described as *vismayahasta* or 'wonder pose' by Prof. HERAS, whereas Dr. AIYANGAR compares it to the position of the hand in the act of telling beads during the performance of *japa*. As the object held loosely in the hand (or rather lying across it between thumb and fore-finger) is certainly not a snake, as Prof. HERAS supposes, but a string of beads, it would seem that Dr. AIYANGAR's explanation is the correct one. The hand, it should be noted, is held up with outspread fingers, the little finger being slightly bent backwards, and with its palm turned slightly outwards. The left hand, according to HERAS, holds a *matulūṅga* or citron, the attribute of Śiva the Preserver in the Trimūrti of Elephanta, but this seems somewhat uncertain, as the object cannot be made out clearly in the photograph. The face of the figure shows an expression of serene austerity, not unmingled with a certain sternness. It must be noted in this connexion that the seven figures of which the whole group consists are absolutely alike in build and features, as also with regard to ornaments and headdress, with some slight differences in the case of the latter occurring in the four subsidiary figures.

The second person of the triad appears from behind the first in such a manner that he is visible from the hips upwards. His right hand is in *jñānamudrā* or the pose of knowledge, this being the explanation of HERAS who compares it to the *mudrā* of Śiva the Creator, the right hand figure in the Trimūrti of Elephanta. As a fact the position of the hand somewhat resembles that of the right hand of the first figure, the only difference being the absence of the string of beads, while the hand is laid lightly against the breast instead of being held up with the palm turned slightly outwards. The left hand holds, between the first and fourth finger, an object that looks like a fruit. This seems to have been identified correctly by the Rev. HERAS as a *kamandalu* or water-jar.

Of the third figure only the upper part of the body is also visible from the hips upwards. It seems to have ten arms, as has been noticed by Dr. AIYANGAR against HERAS who gives it only eight arms. A close examination of the photograph on Plate II will show that there is another pair of arms behind the four in front on each side. It is indeed difficult to make out the fifth arm on the proper right side and the object held in it, as the relievo seems to be broken or incomplete in that particular place, but the fifth arm on the left side can be clearly seen, holding an object resembling a rope (the *pūṣa*?). The other four right arms hold the following attributes, beginning with the

¹ REA, *Pallava Architecture*, Plates XLVI and LXII.

lowermost arm: a *nāga*, the snake's head of which can be easily recognized, a disc that is partly broken, a long sword (*khadga*) and a broken object that looks more like a fruit or a conch-shell than like a *vajra*. The uppermost of the left arms is empty and according to HERAS again in *vismaya-hasta*. The *mudra* is however different from the one described above, as the hand is held above the head, palm downwards. The other hands hold, from top to bottom: a small round shield (*khetaka*), a disc and perhaps a waterpot or a fruit. The crescent adorning the headdress of the figure has been noted above. In its form and position, high up on the *jaṭa-mukuta*, it closely resembles the crescent of the Maheśamūrti of Kaveripakkam¹.

The four secondary figures appear in pairs from behind the two lower figures of the main triad in such a manner that in the case of the lower pair the left and right legs respectively are hidden behind the centre figure, while the legs of the two upper figures are visible from the knees upwards, only the lower part of the legs being hidden by the shoulders of the second member of the triad. Both pairs are in the flying attitude which appears somewhat more constrained in the case of the lower group, while the two upper figures seem to be floating in the air. Though quite different with regard to their details, the group of these four beings may perhaps be compared to that surrounding the figure of Śiva-Gaṅgādhara in a relieve from the Pallava cave temple of Trichinopoly (7th century A. D.)². Two of the four figures are kneeling on each side of Śiva, two others appear flying above them, there being, however, no trace of the close juxtaposition to the main figure or figures that characterizes the Parel sculpture. The left and right hands respectively are held in a position closely resembling that found in the figures now under discussion. The gesture in the Trichinopoly relieve is, however, obviously one of adoration and is not to be seen in the main figure. The four persons in the Parel group are clad in a short loincloth, not in the long *dhoti* worn by the centre figure. The position of the right hand is the same as that of the latter, without the string of beads, in three of the four figures. The one on the upper right differs in this respect from the others. The arm is broken at or immediately above the wrist, so that the *mudra* cannot now be determined. The position of the fore-arm which is almost parallel to that of the second member of the triad makes it probable that the gesture was the same. In the left hand the figure on the lower right holds a waterpot in the same manner as the second person in the main group. The one above it seems to hold a fruit lying on the palm of the hand, while the figure on the upper left has the fingers closed round a globular fruit, and the one beneath it seems to hold a fruit by the stalk (?).

Neither explanation of the meaning of the newly found sculpture is quite satisfactory. Concerning Dr. AIYANGAR's tentative explanation it must be borne in mind that there is no warrant in Śaiva literature for the assumption of two sets of Trimurtis, although it would seem in keeping with the spirit of later Śaivism, and that the

¹ Gopinath RAO, *Elements of Hindu Iconography*, Vol. II (Plate CXVI).

² Vincent A. SMITH, *A History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon*, 2nd ed., Plate 89.

conception of the Kārma Sādākhya is posterior to the probable date of the sculpture, belonging to the Śaivasiddhānta which is based on the comparatively late Āgamas. Furthermore, as has been pointed out above, it is impossible to take the third many-armed figure as the centre of the group, and Dr. AIYANGAR himself is aware of the difficulty represented by the appearance of the figure which is quite unlike that of Sadāśiva.

The explanation given by HERAS, on the other hand, appears to be correct with regard to the main figures forming the triad. In the Śaiva Purāṇas¹ Śiva is said to be Viṣṇu in his *sāttvika* aspect, Brahmā in his *rājasa*, and Kālarudra in his *tāmasa* aspect, while in his aspect beyond the *guṇas* he is Maheśvara². This definition agrees well enough with the characteristics of the three figures of the main group, with this difference that stress has been laid on the Maheśvara aspect of Śiva by means of the general resemblance of the figures to each other. The Kālarudra aspect of Śiva is easily recognized in the many-armed figure, while the waterjar identifies the second member of the triad as the Brahmā aspect of Śiva. The similarity of the *mudrās* shown in the right hands of the first and second figures has already been pointed out by Professor HERAS.

The four secondary figures still remain to be discussed. On account of their marked resemblance to the central figure, especially in the *mudrā*, they can hardly be described simply as heavenly beings. It is much more likely that they must be taken together with the centre figure and that they are the four secondary manifestations of Śiva Pañchamūrti: Sadyojāta, Vāmadeva, Tatpurusha and Aghora³. The centre figure would then be Iśāna (also called Viśvarūpa), the primary constituent of the Pañchamūrti form who at the same time appears in the guise of the Viṣṇu aspect of Śiva. The absence of the usual attributes which characterize the four manifestations mentioned above, can easily be explained by the strongly marked tendency towards unification which has already been referred to as an outstanding trait of the sculpture. Its subject would thus be a combination of the Pañchamūrti and Maheśvara aspects of Śiva that is somewhat reminiscent of the later conception of Sadāśiva (*-tattva*) and Maheśvara (*-tattva*) as successive stages in the Descent of the Divine, found already in the *Kailāśasamhitā* of the *Śivapurāṇa* and well-known to the Śaivasiddhānta and the Kashmirian Trika.

The Parel sculpture, therefore, seems to show a stage in the development of Śaivism that is somewhat advanced as compared to that of Pauranic Śaivism, although it is manifestly anterior to the later developments of the creed. In its successful attempt to depict unity in diversity within a very limited space it indeed recalls the literature of the highly developed form of Śaivism mentioned above and may, in its own branch of artistic representation, be fittingly compared to such works as the intricate, yet

¹ *Līṅgapurāṇa* I, 1, 21; *Śivapurāṇa*, *Vāyaviyasamhitā*, *pūrvabhāga* 11, 41 sqq.; *Saurapurāṇa* 2, 22 sqq. 23, 49 sqq., 33, 40 sqq.

² MEINHARD, *Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Śivaismus nach den Purāṇas*, pp. 42 sqq.

³ *Taittirīya Āraṇyaka* X, 43—47; *Līṅgapurāṇa* II, 21, 9f sqq.; see MEINHARD, *Beiträge*, p. 15 sqq.

lucid and concise *Tantrasāra*, or to cantos X and XI of the Old Javanese poem *Arjunawiwāha*, in which an entire dogmatic or rather philosophical treatise has been compressed into the four verses containing Arjuna's praise of Śiva.

A. ZIESENIS.

INDIAN NUMISMATICS IN 1931

a. ANCIENT INDIA

While no important discoveries of ancient coins have been made recently, Professor S. K. CHAKRABORTTY's *Study of Ancient Indian Numismatics*¹ is a very useful manual on the subject. It summarizes and collates the very scattered literature, and for the first time arranges the coins of the petty dynasties by types, a process which should facilitate the chronological arrangement of rulers. The author also sets out to determine the weight of the *śatamāna* unit, but the publication of the British Museum Catalogue of ancient Indian coins will shortly give fuller material to solve this problem.

b. MEDIAEVAL INDIA

In the early mediæval period Professor E. HERZFELD's monograph on *Kushano-Sasanian Coins*² is a notable achievement. By a meticulous comparison of the types of these coins with those of the Sasanian rulers and by making it certain that the inscriptions are in modified Greek letters, he has established the fact that these coins were struck by Sasanian governors bearing the title *Kushānshāh* in the north-eastern part of the Sasanian dominions (*Balkh* and *Marw*) between 226 and 309 A.D., the gold coinage of the *Balkh* type being limited to 252 to 284 or 293. Moreover, the coins of *Balkh*, which are inscribed only in Greek characters, preserve the influence of Buddhism while those of *Marw* also bear inscriptions in Sasanian Pahlavi.

The same Greek script was used also on the later coins of the Ephthalites, and the new decipherment must be taken as superseding the essay of E. SPICIT, *De déchiffrement des monnaies sino-ephthalites*³, where the author, assuming that the names of *Chāch* and *Shāhura* would be found, read the inscriptions from right to left, and suggested such titles as *uluj* and *malik*. HERZFELD also refers to the similarity of the script to that on the Awramān Parthian documents.

c. PAṬHĀNS (TURKS AND AFGHĀNS)

Mr. Nelson WRIGHT (who received the medal of the Royal Numismatic Society, London, in 1932) has published an exhaustive account of the coinage of *Mālwa*⁴ which

¹ Reviewed by J. WALKER, *JRAS*, 1932, p. 995, and R. BURN, *Ind. Ant.*, vol. LXI, p. 242.

² *Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India*, n° 38. — Reviewed by R. B. WHITEHEAD, *JRAS* 1933, p. 219.

³ *JA.*, mai-juin 1901.

⁴ *Num. Chron.* 1931, p. 291, and 1932, p. 13.

supersedes all previous accounts. His discussions of the meaning of the mint-marks and of the later issues when the dynasty was breaking up, are of particular interest. While he suggests that the specific gravity test is a sufficient practical guide to composition, H. E. STAPLETON has shown¹ by comparing such results with those of an assay, that this is incorrect.

Professor S. H. HODIWALA has solved a numismatic mystery which puzzled every writer from MARSDEN downwards by identifying the Jalāl Shāh of coins dated 841 A. D. as one of three rulers who established their independence round Kālfī early in the 15th century.

d. MUGHALS

Mughal coins have as usual attracted the greatest attention of students. R. B. WHITEHEAD's paper *Some notable Coins of the Mughal Emperors of India*² deals with important rarities in Christ Church Library, Oxford, and in the cabinets at Vienna and Gotha. His paper on the Zodiacal coins of Jahāngīr³ enriches and completes the scattered notices of these unusual productions. Professor HODIWALA's paper on *Coins bearing the name of Nūr Jahān*⁴ shows that at the time they were struck the mint towns from which they were issued were controlled by her partisans. They are thus "not merely numismatic curiosities or rarities. They are also historical memorials, they were struck deliberately with a view to proclaim and parade before the world the Empress' power and her absolute domination in the State".

R. BURN.

PROGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORK IN HYDERABAD-DECCAN

SURVEY OF MONUMENTS

Some twenty new monuments which were discovered in the Raichur, Nalgonda, Gulbarga, Bidar, Warangal, Karīm-nagar and Aurangābād districts have been thoroughly surveyed. A detailed description of them will be published in the Annual Report of the Department for 1931-'32.

At Ghanpur in the Mulug *taluk* of the Warangal district, 10 miles due north-east of Palampet, a group of temples in the Palampet style has been discovered during the year under review. The group in question stands in a square enclosure measuring 260 feet in each direction. The wall of the enclosure shows the same ingenious mode of construction as the Palampet enclosure wall; it has a facing of large blocks of well chiselled stone, the core consisting of earth and débris. Only the western wall of the enclosure has been more or less preserved, whereas on the three other sides the walls

¹ *JASB.*, 1929, n^o 2, p. 29.

² *Num. Chron.* 1930, p. 199.

³ *Num. Chron.* 1931, p. 91.

⁴ *JASB.*, 1929, n^o 2, p. 59.

are either buried under accumulated masses of earth or have totally vanished. The enclosure is entered through an opening in the middle of the wall on the west side. The centre of the enclosure is occupied by the main temple of the group which, like the main shrine of Palampet, is provided with porticoes towards the east, north and south; the cella enshrining a broken *liṅga* occupies the west side. In front of the cella we find the usual antechamber with the adjoining *mahamaṇḍapa*. The total length of the main temple from the shrine to the eastern entrance porch is 92½ feet. Of the three porticoes mentioned only the one to the north is in a fair state of preservation, while the other two as well as the roof of the *mahamaṇḍapa* have been destroyed by a huge tamarind tree which has ruined the whole structure by taking root in the floor of the hall. In its present condition the temple is without a *sikhara*. If there really was a spire at one time, it must have had the same shape as those of the surrounding subsidiary shrines. We may also compare the representations of the *sikharas* carved on the back wall of the main temple which in their style represent a compromise between the Indo-Aryan type of the North and the Dravidian type of the South. The tamarind tree referred to above and the other rank vegetation which has caused irreparable damage to the building has now been cut down, and other measures have also been taken to counteract the destructive effects of time and nature. This temple and the whole group of the surrounding temples have been constructed of buff-coloured sand-stone similar to that employed at Palampet. From the workmanship and the details of the carvings it appears that they must belong to the same period as the Palampet temples. Eight brackets of black granite wrought in the shape of human and animal figures are identical in style and form with those found at Palampet. They are the only surviving specimens of the decorative brackets which once adorned this magnificent temple.

In a line with the principal central temple there are two subsidiary temples of considerable size. The one to the north consists likewise of a *liṅga* shrine with an antechamber. The corresponding temple on the south side is devoid of a shrine.

Along the western wall of the enclosure there is a row of eight subsidiary temples of small size, of which the six to the north of the entrance are in an excellent state of preservation, their *sikharas* and porticoes being quite intact. The two other temples in the same row situated to the south of the entrance are to a great extent ruined. The other three sides of the enclosure were originally provided with similar subsidiary shrines, but these are now mostly ruined. In one or two cases the walls and *sikharas* are so much out of plumb that they threaten to collapse.

In spite of a thorough search no trace of inscriptions of any kind was found within the temple area.

CONSERVATION

The conservation of the frescoes at Ajāṇṭā and their reproduction for permanent record was continued in the usual manner.

During the process of clearing the caves Nos 10 and 16 five new paintings have

recently been discovered and adequate measures have been taken to preserve them. A detailed description of these newly discovered frescoes will be published in the Annual Report of the Department for 1931-'32.

At Bidar the operations for the conservation of the buildings in the fort were continued and new roads constructed which now enable the visitor to reach the various monuments by motorcar. Repairs were also executed in the Madrasa of Maḥmūd Gāwān, where the northern and southern compound walls were reconstructed. This work is still in progress. The repairs of the Ramappa Temple at Palampet were likewise continued during the year under report.

At Gulbarga the work of the conservation of the Haft Gumbad Tombs was begun and repairs were also executed on the Dargāh of Ḥaẓrat Amīr Ḥasan at Khuldābād in the Aurangābād district, while the mosque in the fort at Elgandal in the Karīmnaḡar district has also been treated to a course of conservational work. This applies likewise to the mosque of Tāramatī near Golkonda.

In all a sum of Rs. 30,645 has been spent on the conservation of ancient monuments during the year under report.

EXCAVATION

Excavations were carried on in the fort of Bidar and as a result of these operations the Takht Maḡall which was partially uncovered last year has been laid almost completely bare. A detailed account of the work in question will appear in the Annual Report of the Department for the year 1931-'32.

At Raigir on the Hyderabad-Bezwada railway line two prehistoric stone circles, each surrounding a grave, were excavated. The work brought to view the remains of three human skeletons in the one grave and of one in the other. As usual the stone cist which forms the receptacle of the bones was surrounded by earthenware jars and other vessels showing both red and black pigment. Mr. CODRINGTON, at whose suggestion the excavation was made, has forwarded these skulls, carefully packed, to the British Museum for expert anthropological examination.

EPIGRAPHY

In the year under report the two Aśoka edicts discovered last year at Kopbāl have been edited by Prof. R. L. TURNER of the University of London in the monograph contained in N° 10 of the Hyderabad Archæological Series. The publication in question contains a complete description of the site, a transcript and translation of the inscriptions and a comparison of the inscriptions with the other Aśoka inscriptions found in the various parts of India up to the present time. It is illustrated by a large number of plates. Besides these epigraphs a large number of inscriptions in Canarese were copied at Kopbāl, which are now in the course of publication. The inscription of Shitāb Khān of Warangal has also been published during the year in the form of a separate monograph

(Hyderabad Archæological Series N° 9). This publication throws light on the personality of Shitab Khān, who was Governor of Warangal under the Bahmani dynasty at the close of the 15th century, his original name being given as Sitapati.

MUSEUM

During the year under report two extremely beautiful images, one of Parvati and the other of Sūrya, were acquired for the Museum. Among the 959 coins acquired in the course of the year three Roman gold coins found in the Suryapet *taluk* of the Nalgonda district are of special interest. One of these belongs to Claudius (41–54 A.D.) and the second to Antoninus Pius (138–161 A.D.). The name of the emperor on the third coin is illegible.

UNIDENTIFIED SCULPTURES FROM NĀGĀRJUNIKONḌA

In previous issues of this *Bibliography* we have called attention to the important discoveries made by Mr. A. H. LONGHURST in the course of excavations at Nāgārjunikonḍa. This Buddhist site, situated on the right bank of the Krishnā (Kistnā) river, has yielded a large number of Prākṛit inscriptions mostly incised on *ayakakhamḃhas* belonging to the Great *Stūpa* or *Mahāchetiya*, and a wealth of sculptures in the style of Amarāvati. The *Mahāchetiya*, which is the central monument of the whole site, bears no sculptural decoration. The carved slabs were mostly found round two of the smaller *stupas*, marked nos. 2 and 3, which are situated on an elevation to the east of the main monument. Although none of the sculptures were found *in situ*, it is possible to form some idea of the manner in which they were employed to decorate the sacred edifice.

The two minor *stupas* in question show the same ground-plan as the *Mahāchetiya* excavated by Mr. LONGHURST. The body of the building consists of a cylindrical structure of solid masonry carrying a dome. On the four sides there is a rectangular projection, a feature which the *stupas* of the Krishnā Valley have in common with the ancient *dāgabas* of Ceylon. In works dealing with Ceylonese architecture these projections are indicated by the names of 'frontispiece' or 'altar', whilst in Singhalese their technical name is *vāhalkaḍa*. There is some reason to assume that the appellation by which these projections were originally designated was *ayaka*, as they served to support the row of pillars, numbering five in each case, which are called *ayakakhamḃha* in the inscriptions of Jaggayyapeṭa.

Stone railings like those which surrounded the ancient *stupas* of Barhut, Sanchi and Amarāvati, have not been found in connexion with the monuments of Nāgārjunikonḍa. The sculptural decoration was here applied to the body of the monument. The cylindrical portion of the edifice was faced with a row of large slabs, each showing a very ornamental *stūpa* with accessories and figures of devotees. These '*chaitya*-slabs' are well known from Amarāvati, where they must have served the same purpose.

A very fine specimen is preserved in the Museum of Madras¹. At Gummadidurru in the Nandigama *taluk* of the Kistnā district carved slabs of the same type were found *in situ* on the *stūpa* excavated by Mr. M. Hamid KURAISHI in 1926-'27².

Several fine examples of similar slabs came to light in the course of Mr. LONGHURST's excavations at Nāgārjunikoṇḍa³. Besides these, his finds include several long slabs, carved with a horizontal row of panels separated by graceful groups of amatory couples. At first sight these sculptured beams would seem to have belonged to *toranas*. But they are carved only on one face. Moreover, the typical partition of a *torana* architrave is absent as well as the mortices regularly found in such an architectural member. Mr. LONGHURST is undoubtedly right in supposing that the carved beams in question were employed to decorate the upper portion of the main or frontal face of the *ayaka*-platforms and had the function of a cornice. They invariably consist of a broad upper band in which the reliefs are placed, and a narrow lower band characterized by a row of projecting lion's heads which, as it were, support the series of panels above. Such beams may, therefore, be called cornice-stones.

The Nāgārjunikoṇḍa sculptures, furthermore, include a number of high slabs decorated with two or more superposed panels. The technical designation of this type of carved stones appears, indeed, to be *ūrdhvapaṭṭa*, meaning 'high slab'. The Sanskrit form, as far as we know, never occurs, but the corresponding Prākṛit forms *udhapaṭa*, *udhampaṭa* and *upaṭa* are found in several inscriptions from Amarāvati.

In the present note we wish to draw attention to four reliefs from Nāgārjunikoṇḍa, the subjects of which cannot readily be interpreted. They are reproduced in plates III and IV. It is hoped that this may lead to their being identified by scholars familiar with Buddhist lore.

The panel shown in Plate IIIa must have formed part of the cornice of an *ayaka*-platform belonging to one of the smaller *stūpas* referred to above. The panel is supported by the usual row of lion's heads, while on both sides it is flanked by a very elaborate kind of pilaster, bearing a miniature *śālabhañjikā* figure on its shaft. The personage seated cross-legged in the centre of the composition is evidently not the Buddha, as the characteristic marks of Buddhahood, the *ushnīsha*, the *ūrṇā* and the nimbus, are absent. He has the appearance of a Buddhist monk and possibly represents some *arhat*. In each hand he holds a *stūpa*-shaped object, probably a relic casket. On both sides there is a group of three figures, evidently Nāgas. Some of them are characterized as such by the usual hood of serpent-heads. It deserves notice that in the case of the four figures occupying the fore-ground the legs beneath the knee are invisible, as if they were supposed to stand in the water or to emerge from the earth.

The second relief (Plate IIIb) evidently represents a palace scene. The two persons reclining on a bench must be a *rājā* and his consort. They are surrounded by a

¹ J. BURGESS, *The Buddhist Stūpas of Amaravati and Jaggayyapeta*. London, 1887, plate I.

² *A. R. Arch. Surv.* 1926—27, p. 153, plates XXXV—XXXVI.

³ *Ibid.*, 1927—28, p. 121, plate LIIb.

number of female attendants, two of whom are seated on stools on both sides of the royal couch. Baskets filled with flowers or eatables and a water-jar are visible in front of it. Besides the female attendants, the group comprises three male persons who wear the scanty apparel of ascetics or monks. Two of them are seated on low stools, whilst the third one standing behind them points with his right hand in the air. Evidently he wishes to direct the attention of the royal couple to some portentous phenomenon visible in the sky. As such we feel inclined to interpret the curious circular object in the upper right-hand corner of the panel. On this orb a crescent and some ten stars are plainly discernible. Here we shall have to look for the key which will disclose the meaning of this mysterious subject.

The no less remarkable piece of sculpture reproduced in Plate IV *a* belongs to one of those long cornice-beams which have been noticed above. It occupies the left-hand end of such a beam, as is evident from the graceful group of a male and a female figure standing under a tree. Such groups, known by the name of *mithuna*, separate the various panels and are also found at both extremities of the cornice-beam. The adjoining bas-relief shows a Nāgarāja seated on a throne and surrounded by a number of female attendants who, like himself, wear the usual emblem of the serpent-demons. The Nāga king as well as his ladies seems to be labouring under some great emotion, presumably caused by a person, seen from behind, who in great agitation is hastening away from the *Nāgabhavana*. It may be that this personage, who seems to wear a serpent-crest, is merely a messenger and that the real cause of the consternation is the approach of the Buddha whose hieratic figure is visible on the right-hand end of the panel. The dwelling of the Nāgarāja is evidently supposed to be in a mountain-cavern, as is emphasized by the wild animals issuing from their dens above the passage through which the Buddha is approaching.

The fourth bas-relief reproduced in Plate IV *b* shows a similar scene. Here, too, we notice a Nāgarāja seated on a long bench with two of his consorts at his sides and four female musicians in front. Two satellites with chowries are visible over the back of the couch. A person in monk's dress and another personage who has almost completely disappeared owing to breakage of the slab, are being met by two Nagas, one of whom holds a sword in his left hand.

The few specimens reproduced here will show the great artistic and iconographical interest of the Nāgārjunikoṇḍa sculptures. It is hoped that soon a suitable arrangement will be made for their publication.

J. PH. V.

THE DISCOVERY OF FRESCOES IN SOUTH-INDIAN TEMPLES

A discovery of unusual interest for the knowledge of Indian painting was made by Dr. G. JOUVEAU-DUBREUIL of Pondicherry, the well-known authority on the art and history of the Pallava dynasty. On the 12th Januari 1931, when visiting the ancient Pallava capital Conjeevaram (*i. e.* Kāñchīpuram), the French scholar inspected the

well-known temple dedicated to Śiva under the name of Kailāsanātha by King Narasiṃhavarman II, also called Rājasimha, towards the end of the seventh century of our era. This temple stands within a quadrangular court which is enclosed by a cloister consisting of a series of little chapels¹. Each of these shrines presents the appearance of a miniature temple surmounted by a *śikhara*-shaped roof and in several cases enshrining a stone *liṅga*.

It was in some of these subsidiary shrines that Dr. JOUVEAU-DUBREUIL discovered remnants of frescoes which were hidden under a coat of whitewash². The style of those paintings appears to be similar to that of the famous frescoes of Ajāṇṭā, and there is, therefore, good reason to assume that they must be contemporaneous with the building in which they are found. The survival of paintings of the seventh century in the subsidiary shrines of the Kailāsanātha temple is in itself interesting enough. But it is evident that, this fact having been established, remains of pictorial art may be expected to be concealed in other temples of Southern and, perhaps, of Northern India too.

Dr. JOUVEAU-DUBREUIL's find was, indeed, soon followed by others of equal importance. In the month of April of the same year Mr. K. VENKATARANGAM, Curator of the Pudukkōtta Museum, made a similar discovery in the rock-cut temple of Malayadippatti, a village situated in the northern extremity of the Pudukkōtta State, at a distance of 8 miles from Kīraṇūr, to the north of Kunnandarkoyil³. The rock-hewn shrine in question is a Viṣṇu temple founded by the Pallava king Dantivarman in the 16th year of his reign. It has been known since many years, but had never been suspected to contain frescoes. Now when Mr. VENKATARANGAM, following Dr. JOUVEAU-DUBREUIL's example, carefully removed the layer of whitewash, the ceiling of the cave was found to be adorned with ancient paintings of great beauty, representing scenes from Viṣṇuīte mythology.

It was about the same time that another Indian scholar, Mr. S. K. GOVINDASWAMI of the Annamalai University, was fortunate enough to disclose the existence of fresco paintings in the well-known Bṛīhadiśvarasvāmin Temple at Tanjore⁴. The Great Temple of Tanjore, as it is usually called, was founded by the Chōḷa King Rājarāja about 1000 A.D. The paintings which have come to light in the circumambulatory passage enclosing the sanctum of the temple, cover a surface of about 12 by 20 feet. "They are executed on an exceedingly fine chunam background spread over the stone wall in an even and an almost egg-shell-like thickness. The entire surface of the wall, from floor to

¹ Cf. Alexander REA:—*Pallava Architecture*. (Archl. Survey of India, New Imperial Series, vol. XXXIV), Madras: 1909, pp. 18—42, plates I—XIII, XXIV—LXII.

² Dr. JOUVEAU-DUBREUIL's discovery was first announced in *The Students' Own Magazine*. Calve College, Pondicherry, vol. I. No. II, May 1931, and in *The Hindu Illustrated Weekly* of February 8th, 1931.

³ For an account of the Sittanavāsai paintings, Pudukkōtta State, vide *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, pp. 9—11, plates V and VI.

⁴ An account of the discovery is given in *The Hindu* of Saturday, April 11, 1931, and in *The Madras Mail* of Thursday, April 16, 1931. The passage quoted above has been borrowed from the latter journal.

ceiling, is painted. In a small horizontal panel at the bottom are depicted some lively scenes of domestic interest. A number of women loaded with ornaments are obviously employed in cooking and serving food.

"Another interesting scene is a group of seven men, presumably learned Brahmin pundits, sitting in equanimity, with palm-leaf books under their arms, and engaged in some lively discussion. Their faces and gestures are remarkably expressive.

"To the right of this group an old man with a silvery beard and an umbrella over his head is distributing clothes in charity, the recipients of which have unfortunately disappeared.

"The central part of the wall is practically covered by a majestically moving white elephant, mounted by a stately-looking person with a dark beard and a peculiar coiffure, giving chase to another bearded man, who rides a milk-white horse nobly drawn, and turns back in his saddle in the act of hurling a lance on the forehead of the elephant. Both the elephant and the horse are wading across a river which is represented by wavy lines and gambolling fishes after the conventional style.

"At the top of these figures is found a charming group of angels half-hidden by a garland of rosy clouds, Apsaras dancing and showering lotus petals on the royal rider of the elephant below, and Kinnaras and Yakshas playing on a variety of musical instruments.

"Above this panel one could trace some one seated on a very realistically painted tiger-skin. The coarse plastering still covers the upper reaches of the wall and I was unable to explore them for the simple reason that I could not get at them.

"The northern wall also contains some ancient paintings intact under the coat of later day plastering".

In the famous cave-temples of Ellora fresco paintings have been known for a considerable time. These frescoes have been lately dealt with by Mr. G. YAZDANI in a paper read at the 17th International Congress of Orientalists held at Oxford in August 1928. In the course of his paper the author remarks that "there are fresco paintings at two other places in the Nizam's dominions — at Pillalmari, a village in the Surayyapet taluqa of the Nalgonda District, and at Anagondi (Raichur District), the earliest seat of the Rajas of Vijayanagar". The frescoes at Pillalmari are ascribed by Mr. YAZDANI to the twelfth century, while those at Anagondi appear to belong to the fifteenth century.

It will be hardly necessary to insist on the great importance of the discoveries here briefly surveyed for the study of ancient painting. It may, indeed, be said that they open a new chapter of Indian art history. At the same time it cannot be denied that there exists grave risk of similar remnants of ancient pictorial art which may still subsist in other temples receiving irreparable damage at the hands of well-intentioned enthusiasts. The handling of ancient frescoes requires infinite skill. Moreover,

¹ This interesting contribution has now been published with six plates (two in colour) in the *Annual Report Archl. Dept. of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions* for 1927-'28, pp. 19-22 (Appendix). Mr. YAZDANI states at the end of his paper that adequate measures have been taken for the preservation and publication of the Ellora frescoes.

the example of the famous frescoes of Ajāṇṭā has taught us that remnants of this description are liable to a rapid process of decay, unless timely and adequate measures are taken for their preservation. It is a task imposed on the officers of the Archæological Survey that further experiments be made under expert supervision, that any fresco paintings which will come to light be preserved, and that arrangements be made for their reproduction and publication so that they will become available to students of Indian art history.

J. PH. V.

EXCAVATION AND CONSERVATION AT POŁONNARUVA

In 1931, the Archæological Survey of Ceylon, under the direction of Mr. C. F. WINZER, carried out excavations at the site of the palace of Parākramabāhu I (1153—1186 A. D.) at Połonnaruva. The remains of the main block of buildings of this palace, named Vijayanta, of which a long but conventional description is given in the 73rd chapter of the *Mahāvamsa*, were excavated in 1911 by Mr. H. C. P. BELL¹. Last year's work was concentrated on the eastern section of the palace and yielded results of considerable interest.

A quadrangular courtyard was brought to light, measuring 178 by 130 feet, surrounded on the four sides by platforms, 34 feet broad and raised $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet above the level of the inner courtyard. Flights of stone steps leading to these platforms and thence to the courtyard are situated at the four cardinal points. The flights of steps in the middle of the eastern and western platforms form one straight line with the front and back entrances and the central corridor of the main block of buildings. This fact, coupled with the similarity of the mouldings and pilasters in the two structures, proves beyond doubt that this extensive quadrangle was part of the original building scheme of the Royal Palace at Połonnaruva. The revetment of the platforms is of moulded brickwork and was originally covered with a thick coating of plaster which is still preserved in places.

The floor of the platforms is paved with bricks with a layer of lime-concrete over it. On the platforms regularly shaped flagstones are arranged in straight lines, with sockets; these were doubtless intended to receive the bases of wooden pillars. On the eastern platform, which is the best preserved, there are four rows of these pillar-bases. The distance between the first and second rows as well as between the third and fourth is 7 feet, while that between the second and third rows is 14 feet. There seem to have been no less than twenty-five pillars in each row on this platform; on the other platforms the pillar-bases have been for the most part removed to make room for later alterations. The eastern platform is the best preserved, whilst those on the north, west and south sides are damaged to a great extent. The general plan of the courtyard and the surrounding platforms is very much obscured through the foundations of buildings erected at a later period. These, on account of some Chinese coins found

¹ *Archæological Survey of Ceylon, Annual Report for 1911—'12*, pp. 50-56.

in them, may be attributed to the thirteenth century. Abutting upon the northern platform there is another courtyard, similarly surrounded by paved platforms which have not yet been completely excavated but which appear to be far more narrow than those of the first quadrangle and must have carried only two rows of wooden columns. Except at the south-eastern corner of the quadrangle there were no signs of walls above the floor level and it seems that the structure originally consisted of an open colonnade arranged round a courtyard.

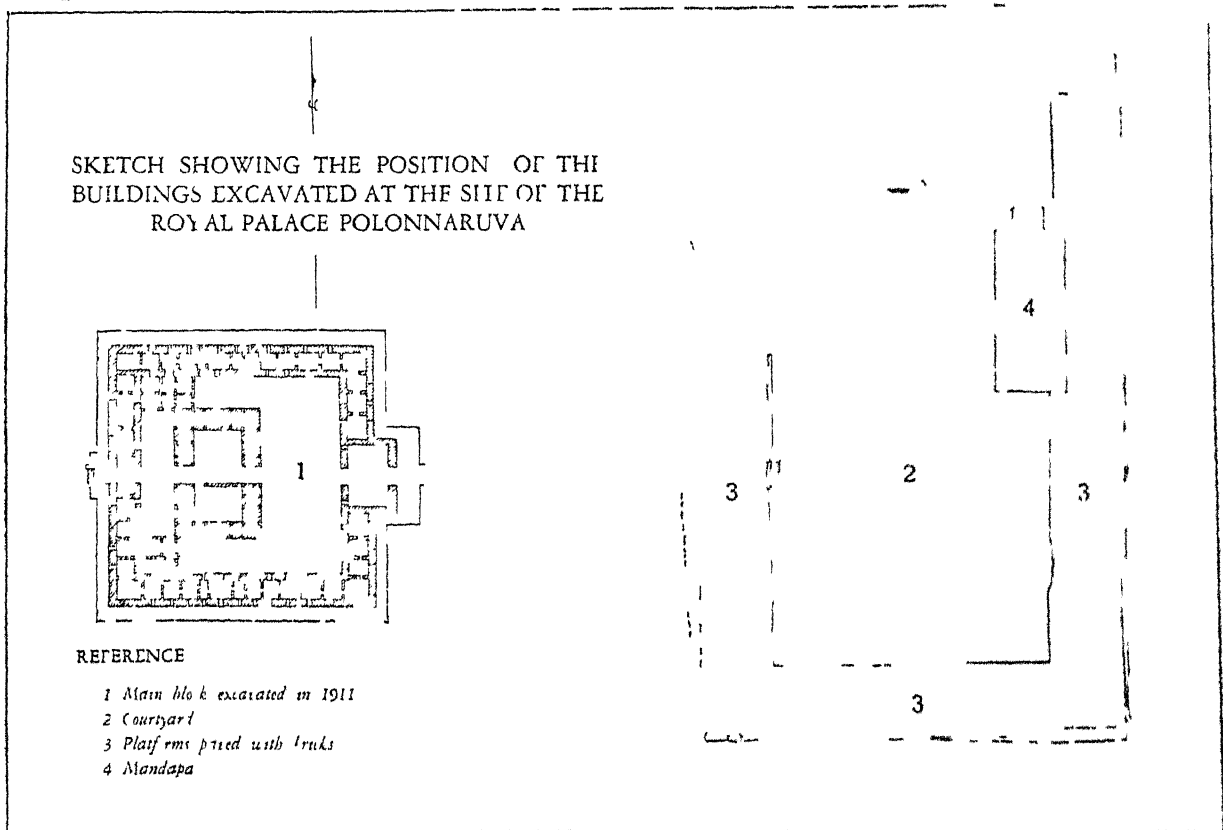


Fig. 2

The north-eastern portion of the quadrangle is occupied by a building (Sketch, No. 4) which is the only example of stone architecture within the citadel of Polonnaruwa. This building which was excavated and partially repaired by Mr. BULL in 1905, was completely reconstructed in 1930—'31 by dismantling and entirely rebuilding it (Plates V—VI). It consists of a platform which measures $75\frac{1}{2}$ by $33\frac{1}{2}$ feet without the porch at the main entrance and the projections at the side entrances, and it is constructed in three receding terraces covered with elaborately moulded and carved stone slabs. On the stone facing of the lowermost terrace there appears a procession of elephants, carved in bas-relief and separated from one another by pilasters. These animals, as is the custom in Indian art, have been depicted true to nature, their attitudes being varied and full of life and action. The second terrace is faced with a frieze of lions, and the uppermost with a row of squatting *ganās*. On the coping slabs of each terrace

carved scroll-work may be noticed. At the main entrance there are two flights of steps which, as usual in Singhalese architecture, are flanked by *makara* balustrades and at their foot are adorned with semicircular carved stones (locally known as moonstones). Two large figures of lions, carved in the round, guard the entrance on either side. On the platform there are forty-eight stone pillars in four rows, the arrangement of which is reminiscent of the early Christian basilicas. The pillars, of which those belonging to the four inner rows are carved in a simple but very effective manner, have no capitals and probably supported a roof of wooden construction. An interesting point about this building is that the topmost tier of the stylobate rises to a height of 1 foot 8 inches above the floor level of the hall; the bases of the pillars of the outer row are encased in the 'benches' which enclose the whole inner space of the edifice.

This feature is interesting as it allows us to identify the building. Several important facts which throw light on the history of the buildings in this area were noticed during the excavation and conservation of this structure. A stone slab at the landing of the main entrance to the hall is inscribed with the words *Rājavesībhujanga-maṇḍapaya*¹. It is mentioned in the *Mahāvamsa* (chap. 73, vv 87—91) that a building of this name was built by Parākramabāhu within the precincts of his royal palace. In describing it, the chronicler says that "it was surrounded by lines of fair *vedikās*", which doubtless is a reference to the 'benches' mentioned above. The architectural details of the present ruin agree so well with the description of the *Mahāvamsa* that Mr. A. M. HOCART has already, before the discovery of this inscription, identified it with the *Rājavesībhujanga-maṇḍapa*². But there are other facts which complicate the issue. One of the balustrades belonging to the lower flight of steps at the main entrance has a mason's mark which reads *daladageṭa*, i. e. 'for the Tooth-relic House'. The building itself, in its present state, has been constructed on top of the ruins of a brick platform which, from its general plan undoubtedly must have formed part of Parākramabāhu's palace. But an edifice named *Rājavesībhujanga* must have been in this locality and, in my opinion, we are justified in assuming that the original structure of that name stood in the centre of the courtyard now uncovered. Such an arrangement would not only have been artistic, but also in keeping with the ground-plan of the main group of buildings in the royal palace excavated some time ago. When, about a century after the original foundation of this edifice, new structures were erected over the ruins of this part of Parākramabāhu's palace, the *Rājavesībhujanga-maṇḍapa* was rebuilt at some distance to the north-east of its original site. While on the whole the original architectural design was adhered to, some additions seem to have been made to it, for which materials from other ruined buildings must have been utilised.

Another building exactly resembling this *maṇḍapa* in plan and architectural details may be seen on the embankment of the lake at Polonnaruwa. Inscriptions incised on

¹ *Rājavesībhujanga*, i. e. 'Lover of the mistresses of [other] kings', was a *viruda* title of Parākramabāhu.

² *Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of Ceylon*, vol. II, p. 3.

the pillars of this latter building prove it to have been the *maṇḍapa* where Nissāṅka Malla (1187—1196) was wont to sit in council with his officers of state. In other words, it was a *sabhā-maṇḍapa* or Council Hall. We may, therefore, presume that the Rājavesibhujāṅga-maṇḍapa served a like purpose. This supposition is strengthened by the circumstance that the chronicler, in describing it, compares it to Sudhamma, the *sabhā* of the *devas*. Nissāṅka-Malla's *sabhā-maṇḍapa* has been robbed of much of its architectural embellishments, such as the frieze of sculptured elephants, and Mr C. I. WINZER has rightly conjectured that these have been removed and utilised in the reconstruction of the Rājavesibhujāṅga-maṇḍapa.

Mention has already been made of the discovery of a hoard of Chinese coins, over three hundred in number, in the upper stratum of the excavated area. Nineteen of these belong to the Emperor Kao Tsu (618—627) of the Tang Dynasty and the rest to various Emperors of the Sung and Southern Sung Dynasties. The latest in date is one belonging to the Emperor Li Tsung (1225—1265) and we may therefore conjecture that this collection of coins was deposited here somewhere in the latter half of the 13th century and that the buildings of the latest period at Poḷonnaruva also date from that time. This agrees with what we learn from the chronicles. After the sack of Poḷonnaruva by Kālīṅga Māgha in A.D. 1214 that city was left to desolation and ruin till Parākramabāhu II (1236—1271), who had his capital at Dambadeniya, sent, towards the end of his reign, his son Vijayabāhu to restore Poḷonnaruva to a semblance of its original grandeur. This prince repaired a number of the ruined buildings in the older capital and invited his father to perform a coronation ceremony there. But the city did not long remain a seat of royalty, as the Singhalese were compelled to retreat further and further to the south owing to pressure from the Tamil invaders, till at last Poḷonnaruva was given over to the jungle. The later constructions on top of the ruins of Parākramabāhu I's palace and the rebuilding of the Rājavesibhujāṅga maṇḍapa may, therefore, be considered to belong to the reign of Parakramabahu II.

S. PARANAVITANA

INDO-CHINA

PO-NAGAR. RECENT WORKS OF RESTORATION BY THE ÉCOLE FRANÇAISE D'EXTRÊME-ORIENT

The earliest inscription of Indo-China was found at Vo-canb in the delta of the Sông-cai river which falls into the sea of Champa at Nhatrang. We learn from that document that the southern portion of the present province of Annam must have been indianised as early as the first centuries of our era¹. On a rocky hillock, not far

¹ BERGAIGNE, *Inscriptions sanscrites du Champa et du Cambodge*. N° XX (pp. 191—198). L. FINOT, *Notes d'épigraphie*. BEFFO, vol. II, 1902, p. 185. The rock bearing the inscription of Vo-canb now occupies the place of honour in the epigraphical section of the 'Musée Louis Finot' at Hanoi.

from the shore, there still rises the marvellous group of ancient temples known by the name of Po-Nagar, *i. e.* "the Lady of the City"¹. This site was the centre of the vicissitudes which convulsed the kingdom of Champa in the course of its eventful career. While the sanctuaries derived benefit from the propitiatory bounty of puissant kings, they became in consequence the favoured aim of raids and rapine by Malays, Annamese or Khmers.

The monuments are sufficiently known to render a description superfluous. If they have come down to us in fair preservation, while numerous Cham towers have vanished after the downfall of the empire, this is no doubt owing to the circumstance that the places of worship had been sold in due form by the conquered to the conqueror. The only discovery of recent date consists of a little square structure at the level of the plain which has come to light during the construction of a road to the new bridge. This little edifice is possibly the *gopura* belonging to the enclosure which surrounded the hillock at its base.

The numerous inscriptions which have been found on the site of Po-Nagar allow us to date the various members of the group². They are of special importance as they enable us to retrace the architectural history of the site. The following is the résumé which we owe to M.

PARMENTIER: "At first a wooden sanctuary must have existed on this spot previous to the eighth century. Numerous foundations may have corresponded to it; they were not orientated eastward, but towards the south-east, this is all they teach us. After having been burnt down in Śaka 696 (A. D. 774), the temple was rebuilt, no doubt in timber, on the place now occupied by the southern tower; this happened in Śaka 706

(A. D. 784). The north-western tower and the little edifice to the south are of Śaka 735 (A. D. 813), the great tower of Śaka 739 (A. D. 817), the western tower no doubt of the middle of the ninth century of our era. The statue enshrined in the central tower is probably of Śaka 887 (A. D. 965); the neighbouring small-sized image belongs to the reign of Jaya Indravarman I and is, therefore, contemporaneous with the former. The southern

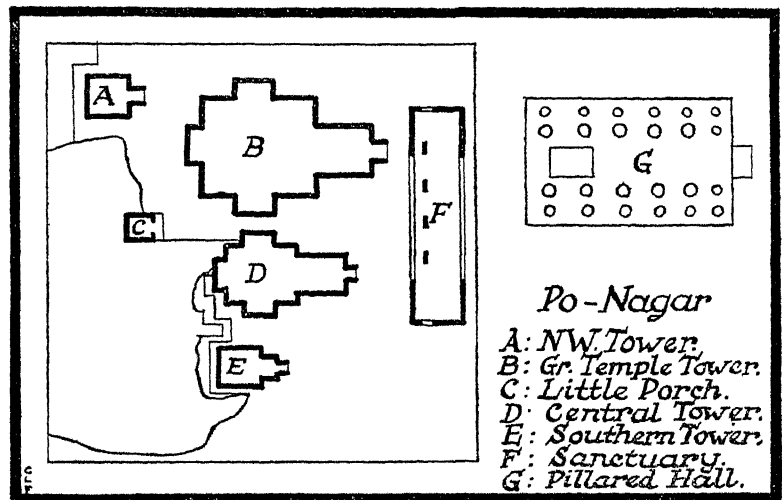


Fig. 3. Site Plan of Group of Buildings at Po-Nagar.

¹ The monuments have been described by M. PARMENTIER, *BEFEO*, vol. II, 1902 p. 17, vol. VI, 1906, p. 291 and in *L'Inventaire des monuments chams de l'Annam*, vol. I, p. 111.

² G. CORDÈS and H. PARMENTIER. *Liste générale des inscriptions et des monuments du Champa et du Cambodge*, 1923, pp 10 f.

tower appears to have been reconstructed in Śaka 1065 (A. D. 1143) to replace the sanctuary of Śaka 706. Finally there is reason to suppose that the south-eastern edifice is identical with the sanctuary of Bhagavatī Mātrīlīṅgeśvarī erected in Śaka 1178 (A. D. 1256)".

The magnificent statue of Umā-Bhagavati enshrined in the principal tower was set up in 965 by Jaya Indravarman I to replace a golden image abducted twenty years before by the Kamboja armies of Rājendravarman II which in its turn had succeeded an image carried off by the Malays. The work recently terminated at Po-Nagar has enabled us once for all to separate this statue from the mass of accessories, clothes, votive objects and various offerings hoarded in a small wooden pagoda erected around it in this temple. The small pagoda itself could be removed. As to the image, the photographs reproduced in plate IX will convey some idea of the excellence of this piece of sculpture which is representative of the flourishing period of Cham art. Unfortunately it has been impossible to eliminate the head perched on a ridiculous neck, of workmanship that is clearly Annamese. The original head has disappeared, it is unknown at which time it was broken.

The monuments of Po-Nagar at Nhatrang, owing to their geographical situation and on account of their historical and archaeological value, were among the first to benefit by the works of the École Française d'Extrême-Orient. In the year 1902 a first monograph was published in the *Bulletin*, while repairs were undertaken in 1902, 1907 and 1931; those of 1902 superintended by M. PARMENTIER aimed at preserving the secondary buildings. As we were entrusted with the task of repairing the principal temple-tower, we shall attempt here to give a survey of the work accomplished (Plates VII—VIII). The delicate problem how to preserve the Cham towers has a significance which extends beyond Po-Nagar and concerns all brick monuments¹.

The principal north-eastern tower (*B*) had been left nearly in the same state in which it had been discovered. Its ruinous condition as well as its large dimensions rendered the work of restoration an arduous enterprise. Portions of the edifice had collapsed or were in danger of falling; big trees had taken root in the masonry, which moreover was rent by fissures from top to bottom. The dangerous state of the temple was described by the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey in the following lines: "The central tower exhibits a very advanced stage of decay; it is cleft from top to bottom by fourteen or fifteen rents, one or two being more than ten centimetres in width There is therefore grave danger, on account of the advanced state of dislocation of the monument, that in the near future it is destined to suffer, if not a complete collapse, at least a partial destruction which will deprive it of most of its archaeological interest. It would seem highly desirable to carry out the necessary repairs to ensure its conservation. Unfortunately in certain respects (*e. g.* superstructures of the central tower) those repairs will most certainly require that the uppermost

¹ Cf. *BEFEO*, vol. XXXI, 1931, pp. 319—399.

portions of the structure be taken down. It would be a pity in that case and, moreover, extremely difficult to restore them in their present ruinous condition: in other words, the undertaking would mean nothing less than a partial rebuilding”

It is needless to add that in the year 1931, as so far no serious attempt at restoration had been made, the perilous condition of certain members of the monument had decidedly aggravated. Some iron cramps or stirrups, some tell-tales of plaster which would have betrayed signs of too sudden a decay, the anchoring practised in 1928 in the bay of the gateway of the tower, these were the only measures taken since 1902 to preserve the principal temple-tower of Po-Nagar.

The upper plateau of the eminence from which the group of Po-Nagar rises is not a homogeneous formation. Around a nucleus of rocks, which are at a level with the surface of the terrace, there are masses of madreporal coral covered with earth and held together by the vegetation. The principal north-eastern tower rests partly on this layer. The subsidence of the latter, caused no doubt by the weight of the monument, has resulted in an initial dislocation of the tower.

It is necessary to point out that the masonry of Cham architecture is far from being perfectly uniform. The inner and outer facings of the walls are constructed of selected bricks compactly “glued” together with a binding material of no appreciable thickness. This binding material, the composition of which must have been very similar to the glues of rice or of a vegetable decoction still employed by the Annamese, was probably spread over each successive layer of bricks by means of a brush. We have observed what without any possible doubt must be traces of those “brush-strokes”. Powdered clay was perhaps pounded with the agglutinative mixture. A slight to-and-fro movement sufficed to chase the air from the joint at the moment the brick was laid. The latter had been previously dressed as carefully as possible. It will be easily understood that this method of laying, after desiccation, has assumed a uniform consistency. The binding material thus composed without any thickness retains each brick firmly secured to its upper and lower neighbours. As the vertical joints are not subject to the pressure exercised by the weight of the wall, they have a much more precarious adhesion. It is well known how easily all monuments constructed according to this method are cracked in a vertical direction.

On the contrary, the filling of the interior of the walls, which attain a thickness of nearly 3 metres at their foot, has not been done with due care. Often bricks of inferior quality were used; sometimes it seems that we have nothing but a filling of earth. The percolating water is retained by the outer skins of wall acting as a kind of reservoir, and transmutes the inner masonry into a soft paste. The roots of a luxuriant and prolific tropical vegetation, taking advantage of any fissure in the outer skin of wall or even piercing the solid masonry, have found in this damp mass a first-class feeding ground for their vitality.

Moreover, the walls of the tower have borne unevenly on the settling of the terrace. It seems that the tops of the rocks have held up the inner faces forcing them apart continually like a wedge. On the outside the panels have parted asunder and large

vertical fissures have formed¹, while the ornamental imitation gateways have become detached from the main structure. The superstructure weighed with its full weight upon the top of the corbelled vault and the outer faces of the tower having sunk relatively to the inner core, the features on the corners, the offsets of the building tottered and pivoted on their base to be finally brought down by their weight. The north-western corner alone had remained nearly intact, no doubt owing to its standing on a more stable base. The offset on the north-eastern corner had turned on its base and nothing was left of the superstructure on the south-east corner.

On the other hand, the weight of the vestibule had accentuated the general movement of the edifice in an easterly direction. The débris had filled the open space between the spire and the crowning member of the anteroom, so that the latter was practically made to act as a buttress. It had, however, to pay heavily for the unforeseen effort thus demanded from it: it collapsed towards the east. The framework of the entrance bay as well as the pediment representing the dance of Śiva had already been detached in the same direction (Plate VIIa).

In the course of this fortunately rather slow process, the vegetation gradually laid hold of the tower. This circumstance, after all, affords almost reason for congratulation: for the damage occasioned by the roots of the trees is less serious in the present case than the advantage derived from the improvised means of preservation thus afforded by Nature. The immense network of branches, creepers and roots, — creeping, running, gripping, and penetrating, — had enveloped the whole disintegrated ruin within the meshes of a kind of vegetable net of extreme toughness. On the other hand, there was a grave danger that at any time some large-sized tree blown down by a typhoon might in its fall bear away the whole or part of the tower encompassed by its roots.

If we thus enlarge upon the process of destruction of Po-Nagar, it is because the present case is typical for brick buildings in general. When a stone monument has become disjointed to such an extent as to collapse, its reconstruction depends largely on the condition and the number of the stones which have been recovered. We may refer to the works of restoration accomplished in Java. But what we witness in the case of a brick building is really a disintegration of the very material of which the monument is composed. Slowly but surely Nature absorbs it, and digests, as it were, the fragments which a want of balance or the growth of vegetation has loosened from the main structure. While dealing with these factors of destruction, human agency can be left out of account. Thanks to the religious worship carried on at Po-Nagar up to the present day, the sanctuaries have fortunately suffered little from Vandalism.

The guiding principle followed by the Archæological Department of Indo-China is "to preserve the ruins in the condition in which they are found". But it will be easily understood that in the present instance it was practically impossible to adhere

¹ At the south-eastern corner these fissures were large enough to admit a man.

to this principle taken in its literal sense. It was necessary either to demolish the numerous parts which were no longer retained by the tissue of roots, or to reconstruct solid buttresses. The plan last mentioned was adopted.

The clearance of the débris and the removal of the vegetation required particular care. The unjudicious cutting of a root or the clumsy removal of a brick wedge might have caused the total or partial collapse of the superstructure of the tower. When the fissures were laid bare, enormous gaps between the outer and inner facings came to light; on the outside the existence of these gaps was betrayed by the masonry being shifted out of plumb, in some cases to the full extent of the height of the main body of the tower. A thorough aspersion removed on the outside all the earth and loose bricks and the small fragments of vegetation. A mixture of mortar and new bricks followed by cement under pressure was then poured down the gaps with the object of replacing the original filling. It was by cubic metres that this fresh filling had to be applied. Whenever the cement was applied to the face of the wall at places where the surface had either decayed or been rent by a fissure, ocre-coloured powder was mixed with the normal compound, lest its white colour should have a glaring effect on the surface of the walls of the tower.

The whole south-eastern corner had collapsed. It was necessary to rebuild the rough masonry in order to support the superstructure which the vegetation kept suspended in the air. The new outer wall having been restored in this manner was fastened to the ruined body of the tower by means of iron cramps. At the level of the cornice the new masonry was set back in successive layers so as not to give it the aspect of the ancient masonry. The same method was followed in the case of the corners of the repeating features in the superstructure as well as for a portion of the north-western corner.

Another solution of the problem would have been merely to fix the decayed surface, a solution which was considered and which indeed we would have preferred, but which had to be discarded as impracticable. This alternative method would have been inadequate for the support of the upper parts of the building: it would have necessitated a wholesale demolition of some portions which were overhanging, notably on the east façade, and it would only have afforded a very precarious protection against the inevitable subsequent growth of vegetation. The repairs, however, now carried out do not constitute a restoration calculated to deceive the visitor. The circumstance that the bricks are joined by means of a thick mortar betrays at once the restoration, and besides, the repaired portions of the wall surface have been left without any mouldings (Plate VIII *b*). The bricks, however, employed in the repairs are exclusively Cham bricks which had become available owing to the previous ruin of the monument. The general colouring of the whole pile thus presents a uniform aspect.

To support the failing portions in this way was all to the good, but it was still necessary to form a bond between the repaired portions, making certain of the solidity of the tower as well as the draining of the terraces. This object was attained by constructing at the level of each of the terraces a revetment in reinforced concrete,

forming a ring round the foot of each tier of the building as also of the various superimposed members of the central edifice. The three succeeding terraces as well as the large upper terrace were thus covered with a flooring invisible from beneath and perfectly homogeneous and secured together, constituting a pavement rendered smooth with cement on its surface. The latter has been made slightly sloping in order to ensure the normal drainage of the rainwater outside. The fallen animal figures — gazelles, *hamsas* and elephants — which could be recovered were restored to their original positions in front of the body of each storey, and their pedestals were firmly cemented. A total rebuilding down to the foundations was necessary in order to re-establish the sandstone framework of the gate of the vestibule. The pediment with all its masonry was removed and placed anew on the doorjambs which had been restored to their original position on a reconstructed foundation. Anchoring irons buried in the masonry so as to be invisible keep the whole structure in position.

All horizontal surfaces as well as the tops of the brick pillars of the hall (G), which is situated lower down to the east of the temple-tower, were covered with a layer of cement to prevent the rainwater and seeds from entering. The bases of these pillars were likewise repaired in brick masonry, as they had become reduced at the bottom, owing to the wearing away of the brick dressing, a process which has given rise to different hypotheses but has not yet been satisfactorily explained (*cf.* Plate VII *a*).

Inside the tower the filling which masked the ancient pavement of Cham construction was removed. It now became evident that treasure-seekers had operated under the altar, without however deplacing it, evidently with the object of looking for treasure which is believed to be hidden in each Cham monument. As the tower has been raised on the heads of rocks, it appears to have no such foundations, as have been brought to light at Trà-kiêu¹. A layer of fine sand serves as a filling on the rocky surface in order to secure the level of the flooring of the tower. The treasure-hunters seem to have directed their efforts on the chamber inside the basement of the pedestal provided with a water-basin for ablutions.

After having been repaired in the manner described above, the great temple-tower of Po-Nagar will possibly make the impression of having been restored with an exaggerated care, especially on the eastern façade which had suffered most severely. But let the visitor call to mind the ruined condition of the temple previous to conservation; let him remember the process of constant disintegration to which the structure was exposed, portions of which, severed and suspended in the air, were only kept up by the network of vegetation providing a temporary hold but threatening final ruin. If all this is taken into account, it will be readily admitted that the results obtained give some cause for satisfaction and that the object aimed at has been largely attained.

J. Y. CLAEYS

¹ *Cf.* BEFEO, vol. XXVII (1927), p. 468 and vol. XXVIII (1928), p. 578.
Cf. also *Simhapura la Capitale Chame* in *Revue des Arts Asiatiques*, 1931.

INDONESIA

ANTIQUITIES OF PALEMBANG

It is now fifteen years ago that M. CÆDÈS published his epochmaking article¹ in which he drew attention to the importance of the empire of Śrīvijaya which had its centre at or near the modern town of Palembang in the southern part of the East Coast of Sumatra. Subsequent researches have confirmed his conclusions. Although we are still ignorant of many details and though apparently the empire in question has known many vicissitudes in the course of its eventful history, it has now been established that, from the seventh to the twelfth century of our era and principally under the Śailendra dynasty, Śrīvijaya was the leading power in the western part of the Malay Archipelago. From the thirteenth century onwards its glory is obscured by that of Java, then rising to supremacy.

During the eighth and ninth centuries members of this Sumatran dynasty also ruled in Central Java, where they have erected numerous monuments of great size and importance, Barabudur being by far the most renowned among these. It is all the more surprising that until quite recently Śrīvijaya itself had not yielded any traces of antiquarian remains. It is true that a few relics had come to light in the adjoining highlands, but until 1920 neither in Palembang itself nor in the districts of the Palembang lowlands anything of interest had been found, notwithstanding the fact that according to the Chinese sources the capital of the realm must undoubtedly have stood on the bank of the river at no great distance from the coast.

It happened in the year just mentioned that a stone slab bearing an inscription in Pallava-grantha characters was discovered on the north-western side of the Sēguntang Hill which is situated to the west of the town. Thanks to the indefatigable investigations of the Resident, the late Mr. L. C. WESTENENK, a lotus-cushion and a fragment of an image, both of stone, were found at the foot of the same hill. These finds were soon followed by the discovery of another inscribed stone at Kēdukan Bukit near the mouth of the Musi river. Both inscriptions proved to be records written in Old Malay dating from the early years of the seventh century of the Śāka era, and relating to the beginning of Śrīvijaya history. After these finds some years elapsed before any further discoveries were made, but in 1928 the construction of a new road near the same Sēguntang Hill brought to light fresh finds in the shape of a fragment of an inscribed stone, fragments of stone figures and a bronze Buddha head. The site was then examined by Mr. P. J. PERQUIN of the Archæological Survey of Netherlands-India, the spot in particular where portions of an image had been found. Although his excavations revealed traces of a building, it soon became evident from the irregular arrangement of the bricks that these building materials were no longer in their original place but had been taken from some other edifice now completely vanished. On several

¹ *BEFEO*, vol. XVIII (1918), Nr. 6.

of the bricks masons' marks could be discerned, and a very few showed a simple spiral ornament. One brick was provided with a hole from which a small golden plate bearing the Buddhist Creed was extracted. The writing is careless and evidently later than that of the inscriptions in Pallava character mentioned above, but in the absence of data for a comparison it is impossible to assign a precise date to it. Furthermore, a single stone image was found; it is considerably smaller in size than the statue to which the fragments hitherto found have belonged, and excavated moreover in a different spot. This is all that has been produced by the first explorations.

In 1930 the site was visited by Dr. F. D. K. Bosch, Director of Archæology in Netherlands-India, and on this occasion fresh excavations were carried out on the Séguntang, but again nothing came to light except irregular piles of brickwork. The hill bearing on its summit the ancient kraton of the local sultans, now used as a barrack, likewise promises little result, but will nevertheless be subjected to a close examination at a later date. A hillock, named Angsoka, was found to contain brickbats and two large blocks of stone provided with triangular holes, perhaps the symbol of Devi Guhyeśvarī known from India and Nepal. That was all. We may further mention three bronzes recovered from the Komëring river, not far from the spot where it joins the Musi.

This meagre list of antiquities from Śrīvijaya would, notwithstanding their illustrious origin, hardly seem to justify a detailed discussion. On closer examination, however, it will be seen that the separate pieces possess some interesting features, most of which have already been noted by Dr. Bosch. In continuation of his observations, we should mention, first of all, that it seems now to be possible to discern a certain order or sequence in the somewhat confused grouping of Sumatran ancient remains. According to their find-place and style they can be roughly classified in the following manner.

First of all there is a group of remains which have their centre in Djambi and which are conspicuous on account of the Javanese influence they clearly exhibit. This circumstance cannot be a matter of surprise, as Djambi, the ancient Malayu, was that part of Sumatra which was first occupied by the Javanese and which remained under their sway for the greatest length of time. It is, however, surprising that the artistic influence should begin at such an early date. For, whereas it is only since the thirteenth century A. D. that political dependence from Java can be proved to have prevailed, there exists a Djambi work of art, *viz.* one of the *makaras* from Solok, which is pronouncedly Javanese in style and yet bears a date corresponding to A. D. 1064. We are, therefore, faced with the alternative that either the cultural influence made itself felt long before this could be surmised on the strength of political circumstances, or that our knowledge of the latter is deficient. This javanized art of Djambi can be traced to the interior as far as the Padang Highlands, which are known to have formed part of the dominion of Malayu. There they come into contact with the antiquities belonging to a second group.

This second group of ancient remains is chiefly found in the present subdivision of Tapanuli and the adjoining districts. In its origin it is likewise related to Javanese art, but more especially to the early art of Central Java. On account of the connexions

existing between Java and Sumatra under the Śailendra dynasty, the term 'Śailendra art' may suitably be applied to it. As an example — one of the very few, if not the only one — of that earliest Śailendra art, we may mention the ruined temple (*biaro*) at Si Mangambat¹, a few sculptured fragments of which are reproduced on Plate XII *a-b*. It is obvious that these motifs are closely akin to those found in Central Java. The great majority, however, of the monuments belonging to this group dates from a later period, when this art had acquired a character of its own and may rightly be called Hindu-Sumatran. It is a circumstance worthy of notice that the relations with Southern India, although their existence is proved by unimpeachable evidence, have exercised no influence of any importance on this art.

In the present state of our knowledge any attempt to define these groups would be futile, either with regard to their chronology or their geographical extent. This will appear more clearly in the course of this paper. For what do we find in Palembang? In the very centre of the Śailendra empire one naturally would expect relics of that art which we have designated above by the name of Śailendra art. This expectation has indeed been partly fulfilled. The three bronze figures recovered from the river might easily be taken for Javanese bronzes, as will be seen from Plate X *c-e*. Even in various details they show the characteristics of Javanese workmanship. This is not the only case of its kind. In the highlands, on the Lématang river there exist — or rather existed — some ruins, the most important of which was Kědēbong Undan. The images and ornamental sculptures removed from that site also belong to the Śailendra art of Central Java. One single piece, however, a lion's head, reminds us that we are not on Javanese soil and that local influences must be taken into consideration. It is also remarkable that these remains appear to be Śivaite in character, whereas all other antiquities found in Palembang, as indeed might be expected, belong to Buddhism — the religion which is so closely associated with the name of Śrīvijaya.

But what indeed comes as a surprise is that, side by side with this Javanese art, there are specimens of quite a different and absolutely un-Javanese type whatever else they may be, which have been found in Palembang, more especially on and near the Séguntang. This renders it extremely difficult to arrive at any conclusion with regard to their date; for it is just Javanese art which supplies a firm chronological basis in dealing with sculptures which lend themselves to such comparisons. In any case, especially the Buddha image which will presently be discussed clearly shows such close affinity with the type found on the Indian continent that in all probability it may be taken as a specimen of the earliest art of Śrīvijaya, directly derived from Indian art at a time before the near relations with Java in the eighth century brought the 'Śailendra art' into being. In this connexion the presence on the same spot of records in Pallava script of the seventh century must also be taken into account.

The outstanding interest of this third group of Sumatran antiquities, which is the

¹ Known since the year 1888. *Vide Not. Bat. Gen.* for that year and *Appendix VIII*. Now discussed by Dr. BOSCH in *Oudh. Verslag* for 1930, p. 134.

earliest in date and shows no phase of Javanese influence, justifies a detailed treatment, however small the number of examples may be, from which our knowledge must be derived. The Buddha statue (Plate XI *a-b*) has been pieced together from a number of loose fragments, the first of which were brought to light by the late Mr. WESTENENK. Subsequently one more piece was unearthed which possibly belongs to the head of the same image but which has not been photographed. Let us recall for a moment the Javanese Buddha figures which from the beginning are characterized by the close fitting monk's robe, which indeed clings to the body in such a fashion as to give the impression of nudity. It will be readily admitted that this arrangement forms the strongest possible contrast to the newly found Sumatran specimen with the prominent folds of its robe. This treatment of the drapery is evidently derived from some Indian school of sculpture. But from which? In the first account of the discovery Gandhāran influence was suggested, rightly in so far that in any case the treatment of the dress shows greater resemblance to Gandhāran than to Javanese art. On closer examination, however, it will be found impossible to point out a prototype from Gandhāra showing the same stiff folds and in particular the rigid vertical border of the robe at the back. We feel therefore more inclined to assume a connexion with some Indian school of art in which the Græco-Buddhist principles are found in a modified and indianized form, *e. g.* that of Amarāvati. In mentioning Amarāvati, we wish it to be understood that it is not so much the particular locality of that name which is referred to as the whole phase of Indo-Buddhist art usually indicated by that appellation. The palæographic evidence of the inscriptions, too, to which reference has been made, should not be lost sight of. The well-known relations between the Śailendras and the Pāla rulers of Bengal belong to a later period and the phase of art denoted by us as Śailendra art must be attributed to that same time.

Some scholars have maintained that Amarāvati is to be regarded as the place from which Javanese art originated, without however adducing any convincing proof of their assertion. But although the theory of such an origin cannot be upheld with reference to Java, it is possibly correct as far as the earliest art of Śrīvijaya is concerned. It will be hardly necessary to add that the conclusions here reached bear a tentative character and that the present writer does not in the least wish to build a theory on so slight a foundation as that afforded by the scanty materials now at our disposal.

Bronze objects which can easily be conveyed from one place to another supply an even less firm basis for comparison, but the little Buddha head reproduced in plate X *a-b* justifies at least a negative conclusion: the piece in question is decidedly un-Javanese in character, except for such features as are common to the bronze art in general of the whole Malay Archipelago and the adjoining regions of the Malay Peninsula. Even such details as the treatment of the ear are different. The most conspicuous peculiarity of the bronze head is no doubt the fillet decorated with rosettes which surrounds it, a feature never met with in the case of Buddha images from Java. Apparently it is meant for a garland of honour, very effective in association with the traditional curly locks of the Buddha.

The last piece to be discussed (Plate XII *c-e*) is a fragmentary stone statuette, consisting of the lower half of the body, without the feet, and part of the upper half, provided with a broad scarf-like band which must have passed over the left shoulder. The lower part of the body is dressed in a smooth garment, fastened round the waist by means of a flat girdle which is tied in front, a loop and the two ends hanging down together with a small part of the dress. By its severe style it recalls at once a stone statue of Avalokiteśvara (Plate XII *d*), which has been known for some time. This image has also been found in the Palembang subdivision, but from a locality situated considerably higher up the Musi river¹. Notwithstanding some minor points of difference, such as the girdle being of lesser width, the presence of a tigerskin, etc., it is obvious that both images, with regard to their style and workmanship, represent one and the same conception. Their style certainly does not agree with that of the earliest images of Java, but taken as a whole the Avalokiteśvara statue does not seem to be so far removed from Javanese art as the Buddha image or the bronze Buddha head discussed above. Especially the head of the Bodhisattva shows several peculiarities which are also found in the art of Java. We are thus led to the conclusion that both the Avalokiteśvara image and the fragmentary statuette, which probably has also formed part of a Bodhisattva figure, must be of a later date than the other two pieces from Palembang.

As will be seen from the above, the few ancient remains which Śrīvijaya has bequeathed to us present various problems, the solution of which may be expected in the first place from scholars familiar with the history of the art of India proper. To their attention we commend the study of the early art of Śrīvijaya.

Bibliography: GROENEVELDT, *Catal. Mus. Batavia*, 1887, p. 89; KNAAP and BRANDES, *Not. Bat. Gen.* 1904, *App.* V and VI; WESTENENK, *Djawa*, vol. I (1921), pp. 5—11; KROM, *Inleiding t. d. Hindoe-Jav. Kunst* (1923), vol. II, pp. 423—425; PERQUIN, *Oudh. Verslag*, 1928, pp. 123—128; KROM, *Ned. Ind. O. & N.*, vol. XIV (1929), pp. 4—7, CÉDÈS, *BEFEO*, vol. XXX (1930), pp. 29—80; BOSCH, *Oudh. Verslag*, 1930, pp. 151—157; KROM, *Hindoe-Jav. Geschiedenis* (1931), pp. 121 and 132.

N. J. K.

THE ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION OF THE BARABUDUR

The most important event in the field of publications on Hindu-Javanese archæology is the appearance of the second part of the great monograph on the Barabudur, the Architectural Description by Lieut.-Colonel Th. van ERP. One should remember in this connexion that the author has been engaged in the preservation and study of the sanctuaries of Central Java and of the Barabudur in particular for more than thirty years. In order to give an adequate idea of the restoration of this famous monument, no better authority can be quoted than Dr. N. J. KROM, whose judgment is of all the more value as this scholar is opposed on principle to conservation work that goes beyond the preventive measures necessary to check further decay. "What Van ERP executed

¹ Near the village of Bingin below Muara Klingi.

beyond the preservation from decay", Prof. KROM says, "has given us not only a beautiful whole that satisfies our aesthetic taste, but his work has partly recovered the inevitable loss of charm [*viz.* the charm of the untouched ruin] by the manner in which he has treated the silhouette and shadow effects. He has actually succeeded in bringing back to the temple some of its ancient splendour, not merely by his technical skill, but chiefly by the respect and devotion with which he has worked on the monument. It is to Van ERP that we owe the realization that the Barabudur stands and will stand for long, once more a creation of splendid beauty"¹.

After the restoration had thus been completed, the Council of the Royal Institute for the Linguistics, Geography and Ethnology of Netherlands India decided to publish the architectural designs prepared for and the photographs taken in the course of the work and to lay down the principal facts concerning the monument in a detailed study. The archæological data were given in the first volume published in 1920 by Dr. N. J. KROM under the title *Archæological Description*. An English translation of the whole and a Japanese version of the first chapters appeared later on, as well as separate publications in Dutch and English of the chapter on the Life of the Buddha². The *Architectural Description* likewise will be made accessible to a larger public by means of an English translation.

For a detailed table of contents of this second volume we refer the reader to the entry in the present Bibliography. It will be seen that the volume contains a complete and detailed description of the monument and a discussion of several subjects which are closely connected with its architecture. The description itself, the principal part of the work, cannot, of course, be summarized because its value consists in its fullness of detail. We must, therefore, restrict ourselves to the statement that it proves the author's intimate knowledge of the Barabudur and the reverence with which he approaches his theme.

Among the subject-matter discussed in separate chapters we should like to make here special mention of the treatment of the ornaments. Lieut.-Colonel Van ERP has made this the subject of a special study, the results of which, however, had only been published in a very succinct paper. The detailed discussion of the ornamentation of the Barabudur and of the history of the various motifs, therefore, is most welcome and forms an important part of this monograph. As for the other chapters we only mention the discussion of the problem as to which type of buildings the Barabudur must be assigned. The author does not accept the theories of his predecessors in every detail, although many of them have furnished valuable data. His own opinion is that the monument, though a Javanese development of the idea of the *stūpa*, must be regarded, as far as the architecture is concerned, as a pure representative of the Indian *stūpa* of the later period.

These few instances may suffice to give an impression of the rich contents of this standard work on the great monument of Java.

A. J. BERNET KEMPERS

¹ *Barabudur: Archæological Description*, 1927, vol. I, p. 46.

² See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1926, nos 384—5, and 1927, n^o 539.

IRAN

A CLASSIFIED LIST OF THE ACHÆMENIAN INSCRIPTIONS

Among the valuable results obtained since the war in the field of Iranian archæology the discovery of new inscriptions of the Achæmenian kings is one of the outstanding features. These fresh discoveries are principally due to the excavations of French scholars at Susa and to the activity of Professor HERZFELD. To the same authorities we owe the publication of the new materials in a form which places them at the disposal of every scholar.

It seems to lie within the scope of the present *Bibliography* to publish a classified list of all the epigraphical materials, as far as they have been published and studied. As a starting point we shall take the edition of Professor F. H. WEISSBACH: — *Die Keilinschriften der Achämeniden* (Leipzig: 1911). This work contains the most complete collection of all that was then known of the Achæmenian inscriptions, the introductory chapter giving an almost complete bibliography of all the earlier publications on the subject. In the following list, therefore, nearly every publication prior to 1911 has been omitted.

The publication of the present list seems to be useful for various reasons. First of all, the reproductions and transcripts of the texts are scattered in different journals and monographs. Secondly, the lack of internal connexion between these publications creates a most unwelcome confusion in the methods of marking and quoting individual finds. The old method of marking, as found in the *Grundriss der Iranischen Philologie* and in WEISSBACH's edition—which classifies the inscriptions first according to the rulers from whom they emanate, secondly according to the findplaces—has been wisely adopted again in W. BRANDENSTEIN's article in the *Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes* (see below). It is to be hoped that this system will be adhered to in preference to that followed in SCHEIL's edition of the new Susa inscriptions. It seems to be a matter of little moment that *e.g.* a text recording the building of the palace of Susa by Darius is given only under the letter *Dar. Susa f*, although it stands first in importance among all the inscriptions discovered at that place.

Nevertheless, the old marking system has now proved to be somewhat unsatisfactory, because in some cases the attribution of the inscription to a certain king is not at all beyond question on account of the mutilated state in which some of the records have come down to us. This applies, *e.g.*, to the inscriptions now marked as *Darius II Susa*. It is furthermore rather inconvenient that the fragments representing the same text are grouped under the same letter mark, whether they belong to a single copy of the inscription or to variants or duplicates of it. In several cases scholars disagree with regard to the question as to which inscription certain fragments may belong

(cf. *Archæologische Mitteilungen aus Iran*, III, p. 46). This makes it necessary to indicate fragments and duplicates by a series of secondary letter marks, as was done by SCHEIL. This system has been somewhat extended in the following list.

It would have been much more practical, it seems, if a strictly archæological point of view had been adhered to from the beginning, regardless of historical considerations. The newly found objects would then have been classified, first according to the place they were found at, and secondly according to the order in which they were found or recorded.

The classified list given below is arranged according to both the archæological and geographical point of view, the usual marking system, however, being applied to each separate findplace. In those cases where a principle of historical discrimination has not yet been established, as for instance in that of the inscriptions found at Murghāb and Hamadān, the names of the kings have not been given. We have been at pains to avoid every distinctive sign which might lead to confusion with those now in general use. Square brackets have been used in order to indicate the new additions. This will, we hope, facilitate the incorporation of newly found inscriptions in this list. It must be remembered in this connexion that new records of the foundation of ancient buildings may be found any day.

In our list we have confined ourselves to the photographs, transcripts and translations of inscriptions, passing references to them having been omitted. The geographical order followed is one of pure convenience; the list begins with the province of Fārs, then passes on to the other findplaces in Persia and ends with those outside the boundaries of Persia.

ABBREVIATIONS

- WEISSBACH: *Die Keilinschriften der Achämeniden*, bearbeitet von F. H. WEISSBACH. Leipsic: 1911. Transcripts of all the texts with German translation.
- A. M. I.: *Archæologische Mitteilungen aus Iran*. Herausgegeben von Ernst HERZFELD. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer, 1929—1932. Four volumes so far published.
- SCHEIL: *Inscriptions des Achéménides à Suse*, par V. SCHEIL. (Mémoires de la Mission archéologique de Perse, tome XXI). Paris: 1929. Reproductions and transcripts of the texts with French translation.
- KENT: *The recently published Old Persian Inscriptions*, by Roland G. KENT. In *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, vol. LI (1931), pp. 189—240. Transcripts and English translations only of the texts in Old Persian.
- BRANDENSTEIN: *Die neuen Achämenideninschriften*, by Wilhelm BRANDENSTEIN, in *Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde der Morgenlandes*, vol. XXXIX (1932), pp. 7—98. Transcripts with German translations of all the texts.

It was not possible to make use of the edition of the Old Persian texts published by Mr. J. M. UNVALA: — *The Ancient Persian Inscriptions found at Susa*, Paris: 1929.

OP.: Old Persian. El.: Elamitic. Acc.: Accadian. Eg.: Egyptian (hieroglyphic).

I. MURGHAB (PASARGADÆ)

The Murghāb inscriptions belong to the ancient palace at Pasargadæ and in all probability must be ascribed to Cyrus I, who built Pasargadæ between 559 and 550 B. C. (HERZFELD).

[*Murgh. a*] (OP. El. Acc.), consisting only of the words "I, Cyrus, the Achæmenian", plainly intended as a building inscription, found on several pillars of the audience hall of Pasargadæ; until about 1840 a similar inscription was visible on the entrance porch to the palace (*A. M. I. I* p. 10 sqq.).

WEISSBACH, p. 126—127.

[*Murgh. b*] (OP. El. Acc.), a similar inscription on one of the pillars of the king's residential palace (*A. M. I. I* p. 12).

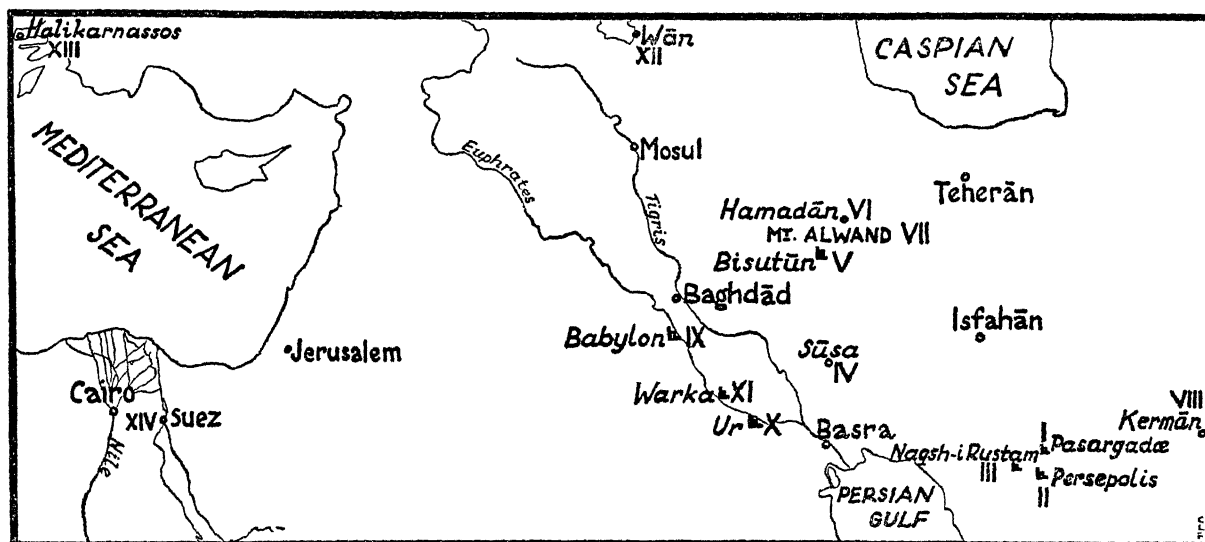


Fig. 4. Map showing Findplaces of Achæmenian Inscriptions.

[*Murgh. c*] (OP. El. Acc.), originally above the image of the king on each of the four doorposts belonging to the two doorways of the central hall of the residential palace. Probably a benediction called down on the king. Not yet reconstructed, (*A. M. I. I* p. 14).

[*Murgh. d*] (El. Acc.), consisting of the words "Cyrus the great king, the Achæmenian" on the dress of the figures of the king on the same doorposts (*A. M. I. I* p. 14).

Cf. Plate III in *A. M. I. I*.

II. TAKHT-I JAMSHID (PERSEPOLIS)

The inscriptions of Darius I (522—486 B. C.) belong to different years of his reign, but are probably not anterior to 513 B. C.

Dar. I Pers. a (OP. El. Acc.), short building inscription, occurring repeatedly above the figure of the king and his attendants on the doorposts leading to the inner hall of the palace of Darius, called *taçara*.

Dar. I Pers. b (OP.), mentioning the king's name; originally on the king's dress on one of the same doorposts, now in the 'Cabinet des Médailles' of the 'Bibliothèque Nationale' at Paris.

Dar. I Pers. c (OP. El. Acc.), short building inscription, repeated eighteen times in the window niches of the portico of the same palace (*A. M. I.* I p. 28).

Dar. I Pers. d-g are found on the southern wall of the terrace serving as foundation of the entire palace buildings (*A. M. I.* I p. 20).

Dar. I Pers. d (OP.), praise of Ahuramazda and statement concerning the strong position of Paṣa.

Dar. I Pers. e (OP.), enumeration of the countries subjected by Darius.

Dar. I Pers. f (El.), building inscription.

Dar. I Pers. g (Acc.), praise of Ahuramazda and description of the vast extent of the empire. WEISSBACH, p. 80—87.

Inscriptions of Xerxes (486—465 B. C.)

Xerx. Pers. a (OP. El. Acc.), praise of Ahuramazda and building inscription, repeated above each of the four bulls adorning the doorways of the large entrance porch of the terrace, called *visadahyu*, cf. *A. M. I.* I p. 21.

Xerx. Pers. b (OP.), praise of Ahuramazda and building inscription on the north wall of the audience hall (*apadana*) of Xerxes, cf. *A. M. I.* I p. 22.

Xerx. Pers. c (OP. El. Acc.), praise of Ahuramazda and building inscription, twice on the *tačara* of Darius, once on a column and once on the southern wall of the terrace.

Xerx. Pers. d (OP. El. Acc.), praise of Ahuramazda and building inscription, occurs four times, twice on corner pillars and twice on the stairs of the palace of Xerxes, called *hadiš*, cf. *A. M. I.* I p. 26.

Xerx. Pers. e (OP. El. Acc.), containing the name and title of Xerxes, above the figure of the king on each of the two door-posts in the palace of Xerxes, cf. *A. M. I.* p. 26.

WEISSBACH, p. 106—114.

[*Xerx. Pers. f*] (OP.), foundation document on a block of limestone, found the 3rd November, 1931, under the foundation of the south-eastern palace, the harem of Darius and Xerxes, cf. *A. M. I.* I p. 29 sqq. This document seems to say that Darius abdicated before his death.

Transliteration and German translation in *A. M. I.* IV p. 117—119. Reproduction of the inscription, transliteration and English translation by E. HERZFELD in *A new Inscription from Persepolis (Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization* publ. by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago), Chicago: 1932.

Inscription of Artaxerxes I (465—424 B. C.)

Art. I Pers. (Acc.) building inscription on the north wall of the terrace belonging to the palace of Artaxerxes situated in the south-western corner of the great terrace, cf. *A. M. I.* I p. 28.

WEISSBACH, p. 120—121. Present state of the inscription shown on a photograph fig. 38, Plate 22 of *A. M. I.* I.

Inscription of Artaxerxes III (359—338 B. C.)

Art. III Pers. a, b, c, d (OP.), praise of Ahuramazda and building inscription in four identical copies, three of which are found on the north wall of Artaxerxes' palace (*a, c, d*) and one on one of the stairs at the western side of the *tačara* of Darius.

WEISSBACH, p. 128—129.

Concerning an inscription reported to have been recently discovered at Persepolis cf. *Ill. London News*, Febr. 11, 1933, p. 207.

III. NAKSH-I RUSTAM

The inscriptions of Naksh-i Rustam are all found in one of the four niches — the second one from the east — hewn into the face of the mountain of Ḥuṣain Kūh north of Persepolis. The niche is cross-shaped; it is the entrance to the tomb of Darius I (522—486 B. C.). In the upper part of the niche relief sculptures are to be seen, in which the image of the king — standing on a throne which is supported by human figures — occupies the centre. Probably the inscriptions were completed before the death of Darius (cf. *Grundriss Ir. Phil.* II p. 454).

N. R. a (OP. El. Acc.). The long upper inscription behind the king's figure. Praise of Ahuramazda, enumeration of the countries conquered by Darius and statement of the great achievements of the people of Parsa.

WEISSBACH, p. 86—91.

N. R. b (OP. El. Acc.). The long lower inscription between the pillars on both sides of the doorway of the tomb. On account of its damaged state its exact contents cannot be ascertained.

WEISSBACH, p. 92—95 (transcript only as far as possible). Transcript and German translation of the first five lines by HERZFELD in *A. M. I.* III p. 8.

N. R. c (OP. El. Acc.), the name of the king's lance-bearer, to the left of the king.

N. R. d (OP. El. Acc.), the name of another of the king's servants (the bearer of his battle-axe?).

N. R. I—XXX (OP. El. Acc.), short inscriptions mentioning the nationality of each of the throne-bearers and of other figures in the lower part of the sculpture.

WEISSBACH, p. 96—99 (*c, d, I—IV, XV—XVII, XXIX*).

The niche referred to above seems also to have contained an Aramaic inscription, probably belonging likewise to the Achæmenian period. This inscription, damaged for the greater part, was discovered by HERZFELD (cf. *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, LXXX, 1926, p. 244) and has not yet been published.

IV. SUSA

All the inscriptions of Susa are building inscriptions and are connected with the construction of the castle built by Darius I. According to KÖNIG, (*Der Burghau von Susa*, p. 4), the date is about 494 B. C., though, according to HERZFELD (*A. M. I.* III p. 68), the building may have been begun between 518 and 515 B. C.

Dar. I Susa a [α] (OP.), building inscription on a clay tablet, now in the 'Musée du Louvre'.
WEISSBACH p. 98—99.

[β] (OP.), same inscr. on the base of a column

SCHEIL Nr. 11 (p. 12); KENT, p. 217—218; BRANDENSTEIN, p. 19—21, cf. *A. M. I.* III p. 9.

Dar. I Susa b [α] (OP.), A list of the king's name and titles on a clay tablet, now in the 'Musée du Louvre'.

WEISSBACH p. 98—99.

[β] (OP.), same inscr. on a brick.

SCHEIL Nr. 8 (p. 48—49, with photograph of the brick on plate XII); KENT, p. 216; BRANDENSTEIN, p. 22—23.

[γ] (OP. Acc.), same inscr. on the base of a column.

SCHEIL Nr. 3 (p. 37); KENT, p. 213; BRANDENSTEIN, p. 23.

Dar. I Susa c [α] (OP. El. Acc.), The king's name and titles on the base of a column, now in the 'Musée du Louvre'.

WEISSBACH, p. 98—99.

[β] (OP. El. Acc.), same inscr. on the base of a column.

SCHEIL Nr. 2 (p. 35); KENT, p. 212; BRANDENSTEIN p. 23—24.

Dar. I Susa d [α] (El.), A fragment containing only the name of Darius.

WEISSBACH p. 98—99.

[β] (OP. El.), inscr. on the base of a column, beginning with the same words as the one mentioned before and recording subsequently the building of a *dačara*.

SCHEIL, Nr. 4 (p. 38—39); KENT, p. 213; BRANDENSTEIN p. 24—25 cf. *A. M. I.* III p. 46.

Dar. I Susa e [α] (Acc.), fragment of a clay cylinder, on which Darius mentions himself, his titles and the vastness of the territories conquered by him.

WEISSBACH, p. 99—101.

[β] (OP. Acc.), same inscr. on a marble plaque.

SCHEIL Nr. 15 (p. 61—64), KENT p. 221—222; BRANDENSTEIN p. 25—27.

Dar. I Susa f (OP. El. Acc.). This is the now famous record of the building of the palace, the "Charte de Fondation" (SCHEIL), the "Magna Charta von Susa" (HERZFELD).

The fragments from which the document had to be pieced together were all found in the course of the French excavations at Susa, and the entire materials for studying this inscription are to be found — with one trifling exception — in SCHEIL Nr. 1, p. 3—34 and in the plates accompanying that publication.

The fragments of a clay tablet inscribed on both sides with the OP. version of this text were found among the ruins of the *apadana* of the palace. It has been possible to restore this clay tablet to a great extent (reproduction of the reconstructed tablet, marked α by SCHEIL, in plates VIII and IX). Portions of other copies of the OP. version occur on fragments of marble plaques (marked by SCHEIL as β -1 and reproduced in plates X and XI, some of them in line-drawings).

The El. version is found on seven fragments — two of them inscribed on both sides — of marble plaques (marked α -2, on plates IV—VII). The Acc. version is represented by nineteen fragments of marble plaques, of which three bear inscriptions on both sides (marked A - V , on plates I—III). The only fragment not contained in SCHEIL's edition is the Acc. fragment, published by WEISSBACH, p. 131 as *Inc. c* (and marked W by KÖNIG in his edition). The El. and Acc. fragments belong to different copies of the inscription, but can be restored, to a certain extent, with the aid of the OP. text, which they in their turn help to reconstruct. It has not yet been ascertained whether the different copies of which fragments exist are absolutely identical texts or whether there are *variae lectiones*.

SCHEIL, p. 6—21 gives a reconstruction and transliteration with French translations of each separate version; some *variae lectiones* appear on p. 22.

Reconstruction and transliteration of the three versions, with one German translation for all, have been published by F. W. KÖNIG, in *Der Burghau zu Susa (Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatischen Gesellschaft, 35. Band, 1. Heft)*, Leipzig 1930, p. 29—28. Plates I—XVI give line-drawings of the reconstructed OP. tablet and reconstructions of most of the other fragments.

Reconstruction and transliteration of the three versions with one German translation by E. HERZFELD in *A. M. I.* III p. 33—40. Three plates (V—VII) contain, in line-drawing, an almost complete reconstruction of the OP. version and a partial reconstruction of the El. and Acc. versions.

Reconstruction and transliteration of the OP. text with English translation by KENT, p. 198—201 (the fragments separately on p. 194—195).

Reconstruction and transliteration of two parts (§ 3 and § 8) of the different versions with *variae lectiones* and German translation by BRANDENSTEIN, p. 28—39.

Dar. I Susa g-x. These inscriptions are found only on fragments (bases of columns, tiles and marble plaques) and have been made accessible by the line-drawings in SCHEIL's publication. The marking *g-x* is that of BRANDENSTEIN and is based on the contents of each of the different formulae of the inscriptions so that several fragments may appear under one letter mark. SCHEIL has given reconstructed transcripts and French translations of these fragments; his method of numbering them is, on the whole, also based on the contents of the formulae, but varies slightly from that of BRANDENSTEIN in details. KENT has given reconstructed transcripts and translations only of the OP. texts.

g-l are found on bases of columns:

g (OP. Acc.) several pieces. SCHEIL Nr. 5 (p. 40—41); KENT p. 213—4; BRANDENSTEIN p. 39—40. Formula recording the erection of a building.

h (OP.) SCHEIL Nr. 5 (p. 41, cf. p. 31); KENT p. 226¹; BRANDENSTEIN p. 40—42. Another building formula.

i (OP. El.) SCHEIL Nr. 6 (p. 42—43); KENT p. 214; BRANDENSTEIN p. 43. Another do.

j (OP. El. Acc.) SCHEIL Nr. 7 (p. 44—47); KENT p. 214—5; BRANDENSTEIN p. 43. Another do.

k (OP.) SCHEIL Nr. 9 (p. 50); KENT p. 216; BRANDENSTEIN p. 33. Thanksgiving to Ahuramazda.

l (OP.) SCHEIL Nr. 10 (p. 51); KENT p. 217; BRANDENSTEIN p. 54—55. The king's activity.

m (OP. El. Acc.) indicates a number of enamelled tiles, used for façade decoration. They belong to a formula in which the subjected countries are enumerated. BRANDENSTEIN proposes a reconstruction of this inscription and KÖNIG (o.c. p. 27) uses some of them for the reconstruction of the great record *Dar. I Susa f.*

SCHEIL Nr. 12 (p. 53—56); KENT p. 218—220; BRANDENSTEIN p. 55—58.

n (OP. El. Acc.) belongs to a large-sized statue of limestone, the construction of which is mentioned in this text.

SCHEIL Nr. 13 (p. 57—58; plate XIII); KENT p. 220—221; BRANDENSTEIN p. 55—58.

o-w are fragments of marble plaques.

o (OP. Acc.) SCHEIL Nr. 14 (p. 59—60); KENT p. 221; BRANDENSTEIN p. 58—59. The building activity in Susa.

p (OP.) SCHEIL Nr. 16 A (p. 65); KENT p. 222—223; BRANDENSTEIN p. 61—62. Praise of Ahuramazda.

q (OP.) SCHEIL Nr. 16 B (p. 65); KENT p. 223; BRANDENSTEIN p. 63. Obscure.

r (OP.) SCHEIL Nr. 16 C (p. 66); KENT p. 223; BRANDENSTEIN p. 63—64. Invocation of Ahuramazda.

s (OP.) SCHEIL Nr. 16 D (p. 66); KENT p. 223—224; BRANDENSTEIN p. 65—66. Praise of Ahuramazda.

t (OP.) SCHEIL Nr. 16 E (p. 67); KENT p. 224; BRANDENSTEIN p. 66—68. Praise of Ahuramazda.

u (El.) SCHEIL Nr. 17 (p. 68); BRANDENSTEIN 68—69. Name and titles of the king.

v (Acc.) SCHEIL Nr. 18 (p. 69); BRANDENSTEIN 69—70. Enumeration of subjected countries.

w (El.) SCHEIL Nr. 19 (p. 70); BRANDENSTEIN p. 70—71. Obscure.

¹ This inscription is ascribed by KENT to Darius II.

x (El.) consists of two clay tablets, inscribed on both sides, in which the king speaks of his deeds and mentions subjected countries.

SCHEIL Nrs. 20 and 21 (p. 71—76); BRANDENSTEIN p. 71—74.

Inscriptions of Xerxes.

Xerxes Susa a [*x*] (OP. El. Acc.), fragment of the base of a column, now in the 'Musée du Louvre'; Xerxes refers to the building of the palace by his father.

WEISSBACH p. 114—115.

[*β*] (OP. El. Acc.), duplicate.

SCHEIL Nr. 23 (p. 81); KENT p. 225; BRANDENSTEIN p. 79.

Xerxes Susa b (Acc.), name and titles of Xerxes, on the base of a column.

SCHEIL Nr. 24 (p. 82); BRANDENSTEIN p. 79—80.

Xerxes Susa c (OP.), name and titles of the king and invocation of Ahuramazda, on a marble plaque.

SCHEIL Nr. 26 (p. 86); KENT p. 226; BRANDENSTEIN p. 80—82.

Xerxes Susa d (Acc.), building inscription on a marble plaque.

WEISSBACH p. XXVIII, 127 (with the mark *Art. II Susa e*).

SCHEIL Nr. 27 (p. 87); BRANDENSTEIN p. 82.

Inscriptions of Darius II (doubtful).

Dar. II Susa a (OP.), inscription recording the building of an *apadana*, on the same column base as *Xerx. Susa b*, ascribed to Darius II (424—404) by KENT and BRANDENSTEIN.

SCHEIL Nr. 24 (p. 82); KENT p. 227—228; BRANDENSTEIN p. 83—85.

Darius II Susa b (OP. Acc.), building inscription in two copies on the base of a column, ascribed to Darius II by BRANDENSTEIN and to Xerxes by other editors.

SCHEIL Nr. 25 (p. 84—85); KENT p. 225; BRANDENSTEIN p. 86—88.

Inscriptions of Artaxerxes II.

Art. II Susa a [*x*] (OP. El. Acc.), record of the rebuilding of the burnt *apadana* by Artaxerxes II (404—359), on three column bases.

WEISSBACH p. 122—125.

[*β*] (Acc.), the same with a somewhat different text, on fragments of a marble plaque.

SCHEIL Nr. 29 (p. 94—95); BRANDENSTEIN, p. 88—89.

Art. II Susa b (OP. El. Acc.), mentions the king's name and titles on the base of a column.

WEISSBACH p. 124—125.

Art. II Susa c (OP.), probably a building inscription, on the fragment of a sandstone plaque.

WEISSBACH p. 124—125.

Art. II Susa d [*x*] (Acc.), fragment of a building inscription.

WEISSBACH p. 125.

[*β*] (OP. El. Acc.) the same, on the base of a column.

SCHEIL Nr. 28 (p. 91—93); KENT p. 228—229; BRANDENSTEIN p. 89—92.

(*Art. II Susa e* (Acc.) of WEISSBACH (p. 127) has now become *Xerxes Susa d*).

Inscription of Artaxerxes III.

Art. III Susa (Acc.), building inscription of Artaxerxes III (359—338) on a piece of limestone. SCHEIL Nr. 30 (p. 99—100); BRANDENSTEIN p. 94—97.

In addition several inscribed fragments of bowls have been found at Susa by English and French excavators. They are now in the British Museum and in the 'Musée du Louvre'. (WEISSBACH p. XXVI, XXVII).

V. BISUTUN¹

The inscriptions of Bisutun are found together with a number of sculptures in relief in a kind of niche, hewn, at a considerable height, into the southern face of the Bisutun rock, situated to the east of the town of Kirmanshah. The sculptures represent king Darius I, turned to the right and standing with one foot on the body of a prostrate captive enemy, while nine other captives face him, standing in a row.

Bisutun [A] (OP. El. Acc.) is the famous long inscription of Darius I, in which, after having praised Ahuramazda and having mentioned his own name and titles, he relates the conquests and suppressions of revolts achieved by himself until the year 520 B. C. The OP. text, in five columns, appears below the sculptures; the El. text has three columns to the left of the OP. text and one column above the other three, to the left of the sculptures. The Acc. text is found in three long columns and a short one on the upper left side of the sculpture. The Acc. text is the most damaged of the three. The fifth column of the OP. text has no counterpart in El. and Acc. and records events that took place in the fifth year of Darius' reign (*circa* 516 B. C.). This part is perhaps a later addition. The inscription as a whole may be dated 514 B. C. or thereabout (cf. *Grundriss der Ir. Phil.* II, p. 531).

WEISSBACH p. 8—74. On p. XII of WEISSBACH's Introduction no mention is made of the edition of the OP. text in cuneiform characters and transliteration by P. HORN, *The Old Persian Inscriptions at Behistan in Avesta, Pahlavi and Ancient Persian Studies in honour of the late Shams-ul-Ulama Dastur Peshotanji Behramji Sanjana*. First Series, Strassburg-Leipzig 1904, p. 231—262 and Appendix II).

Portions of the OP. text have been rendered in rhythmical form by J. FRIEDRICH in *O. L. Z.* 1924, 4.

A fragment of another Acc. Copy has come to light in Babylon (*vide* under Babylon).

Portions of an Aramaic version of the great inscription were discovered among the papyri found at Elephantine in Egypt. Facsimiles of these papyri, with a transcript in Hebrew characters and a German translation, were published by E. SACHAU in *Aramäische Papyrus und Ostraka aus einer jüdischen Militär-Kolonie zu Elephantine*, Leipzig 1911, p. 187—205 (facsimiles on plates 52 and 54—56). New transcript in Hebrew characters and English translation by A. COWLEY in *Aramaic Papyri of the Fifth Century B. C.*, Oxford: 1923, p. 248—271.

Bisutun [B] a-k Eleven small inscriptions, most of them in OP. El. Acc., incised over or below the figures of the captives referred to above.

WEISSBACH p. 74—79.

VI. HAMADAN

[*Ham. a*] (OP. El. Acc.), building inscription of Artaxerxes II (404—359 B. C.), on the fragment of a column base, now in an English private collection (cf. WEISSBACH p. XXVIII).

WEISSBACH p. 126—127 (as *Art. Ham.*).

[*Ham. b*] (OP.), building inscription of Artaxerxes II on the base of a column.

Transcript and German translation by E. HERZFELD in *Altorientalische Studien Bruno Meissner zum 60. Geburtstag 1928 gewidmet*, p. 85—86; KENT p. 231—232 (as *Art. Ham. b*); BRANDENSTEIN, p. 92.

[*Ham. c*] (OP. El. Acc.), foundation record of Darius I, in two copies [α and β], one on a gold and one on a silver plate; date probably between 518 and 515 B. C. (cf. *A. M. I.* III p. 68, *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1927, pp. 23 sqq.). Reproduction, transliteration and English translation by J. M. UNVALA in *Journal of the K. R. Kama Oriental Institute*, N^o 10, Bombay: 1922, p. 1—3; transcript and English translation by E. HERZFELD in *Mém. Arch. Survey India* N^o 34, Calcutta: 1928; transcript of the OP. text and translation in rhythmical form by J. FRIEDRICH in *O. L. Z.* 1928, N^o 4, col. 243; KENT, p. 229—230 (as *Dar. Ham. b*); BRANDENSTEIN, p. 74—76.

[*Ham. d*] (OP.), inscription of Ariaramnes, grandfather of Darius I, on a gold plate, in which he speaks of himself as ruler of Parsa. The dating depends on the question whether this inscription is genuine, as maintained by HERZFELD (cf. *A. M. I.* II p. 120 and again *A. M. I.* IV p. 132 sqq.) — in which case the inscription belongs to the years 610—580 B. C. — or whether it is a forgery, perhaps of ancient date, an opinion expressed by the late Dr. W. CALAND in a paper read before the Royal Dutch Academy of Sciences on October 13, 1930 (*Faarboek der Kon. Ak. van Wetenschappen 1930—1*, p. 206) and by H. H. SCHAEFER (*Sitz. Ber. Berl. Ak. 1931*, p. 636).

Line-drawing of the inscription with transcript and German translation by E. HERZFELD, *A. M. I.* II p. 118—119; transcript and French translation by E. BENVENISTE in *Grammaire du Vieux-Perse*, Paris 1931, p. 1—2; BRANDENSTEIN, p. 13—14.

[*Ham. e*] (OP.), inscription of Xerxes on a silver bowl, broken by the finders.

Line-drawing with transcript and German translation by E. HERZFELD in *A. M. I.* II, 115; BRANDENSTEIN p. 83.

VII. MOUNT ALWAND

An artificial niche in the face of Mount Alwand, to the south-west of Hamadan, contains the following inscriptions:

Dar. Elw. (OP. El. Acc.), praise of Ahuramazda; name and titles of Darius I (522—486 B. C.). WEISSBACH p. 100—103.

Xerx. Elw. (OP. El. Acc.), praise of Ahuramazda; name and titles of Xerxes (486—465 B. C.). WEISSBACH p. 116—117.

VIII. KIRMAN

Dar. Pond. b (OP. El. Acc.), a blackish stone of a nearly pyramidal shape, bearing an inscription with the name and titles of Darius I. Formerly in a village near Kirman, now in the Asiatic Museum at Leningrad.

WEISSBACH, p. 104—105.

IX. BABYLON

Kyr. [Babylon] (Acc.), clay cylinder, in which Cyrus (559—529) records his conquest of Babylonia. WEISSBACH p. 2—9.

[*Dar. I Babylon*] (Acc.), fragment of a copy of the long Bisutun inscription on a stone block. Published by WEISSBACH in *Babylonische Miscellen*, Leipzig 1903, p. 24—26.

On other fragments found at Babylon and mentioning the name of Artaxerxes, cf. WEISSBACH, p. XXXVIII.

X. UR

Kyr. Ur. (Acc.), inscription giving the name and titles of Cyrus (559—529) and mentioning the vastness of his power. Line-drawing, transcripts and photographs in *Ur Excavations, Texts I*, Nr. 194, London: 1928; BRANDENSTEIN p. 13.

XI. WARKA (URUK)

[*Kyr. Warka*] (Acc.), inscribed brick in which Cyrus is spoken of as builder of Esagila and Ezida. WEISSBACH p. 8—9.

XII. WAN

Xerx. Wan (OP. El. Acc.), rock inscription in a niche in the face of the citadel rock of Wan in Armenia; Xerxes (486—465 B.C.) praises Ahuramazda, enumerates his own titles and relates the execution of the inscription, already planned by his father Darius. WEISSBACH p. 116—119.

XIII. HALICARNASSUS

Xerx. Vase b (OP. El. Acc. Eg.), bowl found in the ruins of the Mausoleum, with inscription: "Xerxes the Great King". WEISSBACH, p. 118—119.

XIV. SUEZ CANAL

These inscriptions have come to light on fragments found in the Suez Canal zone. Their contents connect them with the digging of a canal by Darius I (522—486 B.C.) from the Nile to the Red Sea. They may be dated about 510 B.C. (cf. *Grundriss der Ir. Phil.* II p. 444).

Dar. Sz. a (OP.), containing nothing but Darius' name between two identical images of the king, on a stele, which it has been possible to piece together from a number of stone fragments. WEISSBACH p. 102—103.

Dar. Sz. b (OP. El. Acc.), Darius' names and titles, on both sides of the figures on the same stele. WEISSBACH p. 102—103.

Dar. Sz. c [α] (OP. El. Acc.), record of the digging of the canal, on the lower part of the same stele. The Acc. text is completely obliterated. On the back traces of an inscription in hieroglyphs may be noticed.

WEISSBACH p. 102—105.

[β] (OP.), fragment, probably belonging to the same text.

V. SCHEIL, *Inscriptions de Darius à Suez* in *Bulletin de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale*, XXX/I, Cairo 1930; BRANDENSTEIN p. 76—77.

(El. Acc.), same text.

V. SCHEIL, *o.c.* BRANDENSTEIN p. 77—78.

XV. INSCRIPTIONS THE FINDPLACE OF WHICH IS UNKNOWN.

A. The two fragmentary inscriptions on clay tablets, registered by WEISSBACH, p. 130 as *Inc. a* and *Inc. b*. (*Inc. c* has been shown to belong to *Dar. I Susa f*).

B. Weights.

Dar. Pond. a (OP. El. Acc.), a stone similar to *Dar. Pond. b* from Kirman, but smaller and giving a shorter list of the names and titles of Darius.

WEISSBACH p. 104—105.

C. Bowls.

Xerx. Vase a (OP. El. Acc. Eg.), in the 'Cabinet des Médailles' of the 'Bibliothèque Nationale' at Paris, and *Xerx. Vase c* now in Philadelphia, with inscriptions similar to that on the bowl found at Halicarnassus.

WEISSBACH p. 118—119.

Art. Vase a, in San Marco at Venice; *Art. Vase b*, in Philadelphia; and *Art. Vase c*, in the Berlin Museum, contain only the name Artaxerxes with the addition "king" or "great king".

WEISSBACH p. 120—121.

D. Seals.

Dar. Sgl. (OP. El. Acc.), small crystal cylinder, with the words: "I am Darius the King" on it, now in the British Museum.

WEISSBACH p. 106—107.

Five seals belonging to Persians and bearing only their names in OP. script are given by

WEISSBACH p. 130—131.

J. H. K.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The numbers indicate that a general description of the periodical is to be found
under the serial number mentioned.

- 1 *Acta Or.*: Acta Orientalia, no. 1.
- Aevum*: Aevum, Rassegna di scienze storiche, linguistiche e filologiche.
- Am. J. Arch.*: American Journal of Archæology.
- An. Bhandarkar Inst.*: Annals of the Bhandarkar Institute, Poona, no. 56.
- An. Bibl. I. A.*: Annual Bibliography of Indian Archæology, nos. 2 and 3.
- An. Rep. Mus. Muttra*: Annual Report on the Working of the Curzon Museum of Archæology, Muttra, no. 64.
- Anthropos*: Anthropos, International Review of Ethnology and Linguistics, St. Gabriel-Mödling, near Vienna.
- Antiquaries J.*: The Antiquaries Journal, no. 5.
- Antiquity*: unabbreviated, no. 6.
- 10 *A. R. Arch. Surv.*: Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India, nos. 59 and 60.
- A. R. Arch. Surv. Ceylon*: Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of Ceylon, no. 487.
- A. R. Centr. Mus. Lahore*: Central Museum, Lahore: Annual Report.
- Arch. f. Orientforsch.*: Archiv für Orientforschung, Berlin.
- Archiv Orientální*: unabbreviated, Prague.
- Arch. Mitt. Iran*: Archæologische Mitteilungen aus Iran.
- A. R. Cochin*: Annual Report of the Archæological Department of the Cochin State.
- A. R. Mysore*: Annual Report of the Mysore Archæological Department, no. 61.
- A. R. Nizam's*: Annual Report of the Archæological Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions, nos. 58 and 58a.
- A. R. Rajput. Mus.*: Annual Report on the Working of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.
- 20 *ARSIEp.*: Annual Report on South-Indian Epigraphy, no. 62.
- Art. As.*: Artibus Asiæ.
- A. R. U. P. Prov. Mus.*: Annual Report on the Working of the United Provinces Provincial Museum, Lucknow, no. 65.
- A. R. Varendra*: Annual Report of the Varendra Research Society, Rajshahi, no. 63.
- Asia Major*: unabbreviated.
- The Asiatic Review*: unabbreviated.
- BÉFEO.*: Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient, no. 520.
- Bengal P. P.*: Bengal Past & Present.
- Bibl. bouddh.*: Bibliographie bouddhique, nos. 7a and b.
- Bijdr.*: Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië, no. 588.

- 30 *Bolet. Inst. Vasco*: Boletim do Instituto Vasco da Gama [Bulletin of the Vasco da Gama Institute. In Portuguese]. Nova Goa: Tip. Bragança & C.^a
Boston Btin: Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, [Mass.].
Brit. Mus. Qly: British Museum Quarterly.
BSOSL: Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, London, no. 8.
Btin Amis V. Hué: Bulletin des Amis du Vieux Hué.
Buddhist India: unabbreviated.
The Bukkyō Bijutsu: The Bukkyō Bijutsu: A Quarterly on Buddhist Art, Tōkyō, no. 811.
Bul. Am. Inst. Pers. Art: Bulletin of the American Institute of Persian Art and Archæology, no. 655.
Bul. Amis de l'Or: Bulletin de l'Association Française des Amis de l'Orient, Paris.
Bul. Com. Arch. Indochine: Bulletin de la Commission Archéologique de l'Indochine, no. 519.
- 40 *Bul. Fogg Art Mus.*: Bulletin of the Fogg Art Museum.
Bul. Madras Mus.: Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum.
Bul. Metr. Mus. Art: Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.
Burlington Magazine: The Burlington Magazine for Connoisseurs. London, SW. 1.
Central Museum, Lahore, Annual Report: unabbreviated, no. 66.
Ceylon J. Sc.: Ceylon Journal of Science, no. 488.
Chinesisch-Deutscher Almanach: unabbreviated. Published by the China-Institut, Frankfurt on the Main.
Djāwā: unabbreviated.
Deutsche Lit. Ztg.: Deutsche Literaturzeitung für Kritik der internationalen Wissenschaft, Berlin.
Eastern Art: unabbreviated, no. 9.
- 50 *Ep. Birm.*: Epigraphia Birmanica.
Ep. Ind.: Epigraphia Indica, no. 67*a* and *b*.
Ep. Ind.-Mosl.: Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica.
Ep. Zeyl.: Epigraphia Zeylanica, no. 489.
Gaz. B.-Arts: Gazette des Beaux-Arts.
Greater India Btin: Greater India Society Bulletin.
Hyderabad Arch. Ser.: Hyderabad Archæological Series.
Ind. Ant.: Indian Antiquary, no. 68.
Ind. Art & L.: Indian Art and Letters, no. 10.
Ind. Gids: De Indische Gids [The Indian Guide. In Dutch], Amsterdam.
- 60 *Ind. Hist. Quart.*: The Indian Historical Quarterly, no. 69.
Ind. Hist. Rec. Com.: Indian Historical Records Commission, Proceedings of Meetings.
Indian Linguistics: unabbreviated.
Indol. Prag.: Indologica Pragensia.
J.A.: Journal Asiatique, no. 11.
J. Andhra Hist. Res. S.: Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society, no. 70.
JAOS: Journal of the American Oriental Society.
JASB: Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and *Numism. Suppl.*: Numismatic Supplement of the former.
J. Bombay Br. R. A. S.: Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.
JB&ORS: Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, no. 71.
- 70 *J. Bombay Hist. S.*: Journal of the Bombay Historical Society.
J. Burma Res. S.: Journal of the Burma Research Society.
J. Cama Inst.: The Journal of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay.
J. Central Asian S.: Journal of the Central Asian Society.
J. Ceylon Br. R. A. S.: Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.
J. d. Savants: Journal des Savants.

- J. Ind. Hist.*: Journal of Indian History, Madras, no. 72.
J. Mal. Br. R. A. S.: Journal of the Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.
J. Or. Res. Madras: Journal of Oriental Research, Madras, no. 73.
J. Panjab Hist. S.: Journal of the Panjab Historical Society.
80 *JRAS.*: Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, no. 12.
J. Siam S.: Journal of the Siam Society.
J. S. Or. Res.: Journal of the Society of Oriental Research, New York.
J. U. P. Hist. S.: Journal of United Provinces Historical Society.
J. Urusvati Inst.: Journal of the Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute, Roerich Museum, New York.
Kerala S. Pap.: Kerala Society Papers, no. 74.
Kleinasiat. Forsch.: Kleinasiatische Forschungen.
Kokka: unabbreviated, no. 813.
Litteræ Orientales: unabbreviated, Leipsic.
Luzac's: Luzac's Oriental List and Book Review Quarterly, London.
90 *Maandbl. beeld. k.*: Maandblad voor beeldende kunsten [A Monthly for Fine Arts. In Dutch], Amsterdam.
Man: Man, A Monthly Record of Anthropological Science, no. 13.
Man in India: unabbreviated. A Quarterly Record of Anthropological Science with special Reference to India. Ranchi: R. B. Sarat Chandra ROY.
Meded. Kirtya: Mededeelingen van de Kirtya Liefcrinck-van der Tuuk. [Communications of the Kirtya (Foundation) Liefcrinck-van der Tuuk. In Dutch]. Solo.
Mem. Arch. Surv.: Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India.
Mem. Arch. Surv. Ceylon: Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of Ceylon.
Mem. As. Soc. Bengal: Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
Mitt. Anthropol. Ges. Wien: Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien.
The Modern Review: unabbreviated, no. 14.
Monde Or.: Le Monde Oriental.
100 *Museum*: Museum, Maandblad voor Philologie en Geschiedenis. [A Monthly for Philology and History. In Dutch]. Leyden—Leipsic—London.
Mus. Far East. Ant. Btin.: The Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities (Östasiatiska Samlingarna) Stockholm, Bulletin.
Nāgarī: Nāgarī-prachārīnī Patrikā, Benares, no. 75.
Ned. Ind. O. & N.: Nederlandsch-Indië Oud en Nieuw, no. 589.
Num. Chron.: Numismatic Chronicle, London.
OAZ.: Ostasiatische Zeitschrift, no. 15.
Oedaya: unabbreviated, The Hague.
OLZ.: Orientalistische Literaturzeitung.
O Oriente Português: unabbreviated. Published by the Comissão Permanente de Arqueologia, Tribunal da Relação, Nova Goa.
Oudh. Verslag: Oudheidkundig Verslag, no. 590.
110 *Pantheon*: Pantheon, Monatsschrift für Freunde und Sammler der Kunst, in which is included now the periodical *Der Cicerone*. Munich.
Prabāsi: unabbreviated, no. 76.
Proc. Numism. Soc. India: Proceedings of the Annual Meetings of the Numismatic Society of India, Lucknow, no. 77.
Q. J. Mythic S.: Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society, Bangalore, no. 78.
RAA.: Revue des Arts Asiatiques, no. 16.
Rama Varma Res. Inst. Btin: Rama Varma Research Institute Bulletin, Ernakulam, Cochin.

- Rep. Arch. Dep. Marwar*: Report on the Administration of the Archæological Department and the Sumer Public Library, Raj Marwar, no. 79.
- Rev. Arch.*: Revue Archéologique.
- Rev. de l'Art*: La Revue de l'Art. Revue de l'art ancien et moderne. Directeur: André DEZARROIS, Paris.
- Rev. Numism.*: Revue Numismatique, Paris.
- ¹²⁰ *Rocz. Orj.*: Rocznik Orientalistyczny.
- Rūpam*: Rūpam, A Journal of Oriental Art, chiefly Indian.
- Sinica*: unabbreviated.
- Studia Indo-Iranica*: Ehrengabe für Wilhelm Geiger zur Vollendung des 75. Lebensjahres, 1856—21. Juli—1931. Leipsic: Otto Harrassowitz, 1931.
- Syria*: unabbreviated, no. 17.
- Tarikh*: Tarikh, A Quarterly Journal of History and Archæology, no. 80.
- Tijdschr. Aardrijksk. Gen.*: Tijdschrift van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap. [Journal of the Royal Dutch Geographical Society. In Dutch]. Leyden: Brill.
- T'oung Pao*: unabbreviated.
- Tōyō bijutsu*: unabbreviated, no. 18.
- Travancore Arch. Ser.*: Travancore Archæological Series. no. 81.
- ¹³⁰ *Tschr. Bat. Gen.*: Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, uitgeg. door het Kon. Bataviaasch Genootschap voor Kunsten en Wetenschappen, no. 591.
- Univ. Mus. Bin.*: The University Museum Bulletin, published by the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
- Varendra Monogr.*: Varendra Research Society's Monographs, Rajshahi.
- Viśāl-Bhārat*: unabbreviated, no. 82.
- WBKKA.*: Wiener Beiträge zur Kunst- und Kulturgeschichte Asiens.
- WZKM.*: Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes.
- ZDMG.*: Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft.
- Z. f. Buddh.*: Zeitschrift für Buddhismus.
- ¹³⁹ *Z. f. I. I.*: Zeitschrift für Indologie und Iranistik.

The Bibliography includes reviews which have appeared in 1931, although the books to which they refer, were published in previous years. The titles of such books are placed between square brackets.

* An asterisk before the title of a book or periodical indicates that it is found in the library of the Kern Institute. In the case of articles published in periodicals the reader may refer to the main no. of the periodical as no separate asterisk has been put before the title of each paper.

ANNUAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INDIAN ARCHÆOLOGY

FOR THE YEAR 1931

I. GENERAL

A. PERIODICALS

1. **Acta Orientalia*, ediderunt societates orientales batava danica norvegica curantibus F. BUHL, Havniæ, C. SNOUCK HURGRONJE, Lugd. Bat., Sten KONOW, Oslo, Ph. S. VAN RONKEL, Lugd. Bat. Redigenda curavit Sten KONOW. Volumen IX, partes ii, iii et iv, ac volumen X, partes i et ii. Leyden: E. J. Brill, 1931. 8vo, pp. 82—385, 1—160, with 5 plates and 25 figures.

Contents: Vol. IX: Identification of "Eine Götterstatue aus der Spätzeit" by A. K. COOMARASWAMY, p. 374.

Vol. X: Where was the Śaka Language reduced to Writing? by Sten KONOW, pp. 67—80. — Das Zeichen für 70 in den Inschriften von Mathurā aus der Śaka- und Kuṣāna-Zeit, by H. LÜDERS, pp. 118—125. — An Inscribed Pillar-carving from Amarāvati, by T. N. RAMACHANDRAN, pp. 135—153. — Book Reviews.

2. **Annual Bibliography of Indian Archæology for the year 1926*, resp. 1927, 1928, Leyden: 1928, 1929, 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1928, no. 2, 1929, no. 2, 1930, nos. 2 and 3.

Reviewed: *Djâwâ*, vol. XI, pp. 118f., by Dr. C. HOOYKAAS [vols. for 1926 and 1927]. *ZDMG.*, N.S. vol. X, pp. 224f., by W. PRINTZ: [vols. for 1927, 1928] "Die Bibliographie wird ständig ausgebaut, wie ein Blick auf das wachsende Verzeichnis der durchgesehenen Zeitschriften zeigt. ... Die jedesmal vorangehenden Berichte bieten sehr viel Interessantes."

OAZ., N.S. vol. 7, p. 132, by William COHN:

[first four vols.] "... was man versprochen hat, hat man glänzend gehalten, ja übertroffen. ... es handelt sich hier um ein Hilfsmittel beim Studium östlichen Geisteslebens, dessen Bedeutung gar nicht hoch genug eingeschätzt werden kann."

BÉFEO., vol. XXX, p. 449, by G. CÆDÈS: [vol. for 1928] "*L'Annual Bibliography*, fidèle à son programme, prend l'expression *archéologie indienne* dans son sens le plus large et est appelée par là à rendre les plus grands services aux archéologues de l'Inde extérieure."

Burlington Magazine, vol. LVIII, no. 336, p. 153, by W. P. Y[ETTS]. [Vol. 1928 only]. *Ind. Ant.*, vol. LX, p. 120, by C. E. A. W. OLDHAM [1928 only].

Q. J. Mythic S., vol. XXI, no. 3, p. 300, by R.: [vol. for 1928] "The useful publication... is exhaustive in its treatment."

OLZ., 1931, col. 565—566, by H. ZIMMER [vol. for 1928].

FRAS., 1931, pp. 235—237, by Jarl CHARPENTIER: [on vol. for 1928 only] "Of the excellence of the work performed by Professor VOGEL and his collaborators, Messrs. KROM, KRAMERS, and FÁBRI, there can again be only one opinion. The bibliography itself covers just about a hundred pages, and is as complete as could possibly be desired... magnificent volume..."

3. **Annual Bibliography of Indian Archæology for the year 1929*. Published with the aid of the Government of Netherlands India and with

the support of the Imperial Government of India, by the Kern Institute, Leyden. Editorial Board: J. Ph. VOGEL, PH.D., N. J. KROM, PH.D., J. H. KRAMERS, LL.D., C. L. FÁBRI, PH.D. Leyden: E. J. Brill Ltd., 1931. Royal 4to, xii and 140 pages, 10 figs., 8 collotype plates. — Price: 6 guilders [Since May 1932: 9 guilders].

Preface. Introduction: The Karmavibhaṅga illustrated in the Sculptures of the Buried Basement of the Barabudur, by Sylvain LEVI, pp. 1—7. — Explorations in Indochina: 1, The Clearing of the Prah Khan Temple at Angkor; 2, The Excavations at Trà-Kiêu, by Victor GOLOUBEV, pp. 7—11. — Archæological Explorations in Ceylon: (a) Excavations in Anurādhapura; (b) Image House near Jetavana Stūpa in Anurādhapura; (c) Pre-historic antiquities in Ceylon, by Joseph PEARSON, pp. 11—14. — Exploration of Pre-historic Mounds in Balūchistān, [by C. L. FÁBRI], pp. 14—18. — Īrān, [by C. L. FÁBRI], pp. 18—21. — Bibliography [731 numbers], pp. 23—131. Index. Plates.

Reviewed: *Acta Or.*, vol. X, p. 160: "Indispensable to every student of Indian archæology and history."

Q. J. Mythic S., vol. XXII, no. 2, p. 217, by S. S.

JRAS., 1931, pp. 936—938, by Jarl CHARPENTIER: "Professor VOGEL, together with his colleagues, Professors KROM and KRAMERS and Dr. FÁBRI, has again endowed the learned world with a volume ... of his magnificent *Bibliography of Indian Archæology*. The main thing that could be said against this work is that its title is a far too modest one ... The bibliography contains no less than 731 numbers, and is, as usual, as complete and excellent as could well be wished. In the interest of Indian archæology and history, it is to be hoped that this series will find all the support—both economic and scientific—which is needed to keep it even in future on its present very high level. For this time we take leave of Professor VOGEL and his colleagues with due thanks and with a sincere *punardarśanāya*."

4. Left out.

5. *The Antiquaries Journal*. Being the Journal of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Volume XI. Oxford: University Press, 1931. 8vo, x and 484 pages, numerous illustrations (plates, text-figures, maps).

Contents: Excavations at Ur, 1930—31, by C. Leonard WOOLLEY, pp. 343—381. — Book Reviews. — Bibliography.

6. *Antiquity*. A Quarterly Review of Archæology. Edited by O. G. S. CRAWFORD, F. S. A., Vol. V. Gloucester: Printed by John Bellows, 1931. Royal 8vo, vi and 540 pages, with numerous plates and text-illustrations.

Contents: Excavations at Susa (Persia), 1930—31, by P. de MECQUENEM, pp. 330—343. — Further Links between Ancient Sind, Sumer and elsewhere, by Ernest MACKAY, pp. 459—473. — Book Reviews.

7a. **[Bibliographie bouddhique. I. 1928—1929]*. Paris: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 4.

Reviewed: *BÉFEO.*, vol. XXX, pp. 450f., by G. GEDÈS.

Ind. Gids, vol. 53, i, pp. 575f., by H. H. JUVNBOLL.

T'oung Pao, vol. 28, pp. 135f., by P. PELLIOU. *Pantheon*, 1931, no. 10, pp. lviif., by L. BACHHOFFER: "Diese Bibliographie ist nach Anlage und Durchführung das Umfangreichste, Gediegenste und Verlässigste, was bisher auf diesem Gebiete unternommen wurde".

7b. **Bibliographie bouddhique. II. May 1929—May 1930*. By A. J. BERNET KEMPERS, G. L. M. CLAUSON, Nalinaksha DUTT, Jan JAWORSKI, M. LALOU, L. de LA VAILLEE POUSSIN, E. J. LÉVY, Robert LINGAT, K. OKAMOTO, Jean PRZYLUŚKI, Otto STEIN, E. TOMOMATSU, Poul TUXEN, James R. WARE. (*Buddhica: Documents et travaux pour l'étude du bouddhisme, publiés sous la direction de Jean PRZYLUŚKI. IIe série: tome V*). Paris: Paul Geuthner, 1931. 8vo, x and 97 pages. — Price: 80 francs.

Rétrospective: L'œuvre de Léon FEER, by Marcelle LALOU, containing a bibliography of FEER's works on Buddhist subjects. The bibliography itself is again arranged as in vol. I, the entries numbering this time 544,

mostly with short contents. There are 84 periodicals and commemorative volumes enumerated in the list of abbreviations. The extracts are in French, English or German.

8. *Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, London Institution*. Published by the School, London, E. C. 2, Editor: Sir E. Denison ROSS, Director. Vol. VI, pt. 2, 1931. — Price: 6s. each part.

A Volume of Indian Studies presented by his Friends and Pupils to Edward James Rapson, Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Cambridge on his 70th birthday, 12th May 1931. — Contents: The Word 'but' in Iranian, by H. W. BAILEY, pp. 279—283. — Aśoka et la Māgadhi, by J. BLOCH, pp. 291—295. — Antiochus, King of the Yavanas, by Jarl CHARPENTIER, pp. 303—321. — À propos de l'origine des chiffres arabes, by George CŒDÈS, pp. 323—328. — Les grands rois du monde, by G. FERRAND, pp. 329—339. — De Kāpiśī à Pushkarāvati, by A. FOUCHER, pp. 341—348. — Note sur l'inscription Andhra de China, by G. JOUVEAU-DUBREUIL, pp. 389—391. — Note on a Kharoṣṭhī Akṣara, by Sten KONOW, pp. 405—409. — Griechische militärische Wörter im Indischen, by B. LIEBICH, pp. 431—434. — A Kharoṣṭhī Inscription from Endere, by P. S. NOBLE, pp. 445—455. — Two Terms employed in Kharoṣṭhī Documents from Chinese Turkestan, by F. W. THOMAS, pp. 519—528. — The Head-offering to the Goddess in Pallava Sculpture, by J. Ph. VOGEL, pp. 539—543. — On the Etymology and Interpretation of certain Words and Phrases in the Aśoka Edicts, by M. de Z. WICKREMasinghe, pp. 545—548.

9. *Eastern Art*. An Annual. Vol. III. Edited by Langdon WARNER and Horace H. F. JAYNE, Philadelphia: Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park. 1931. 4to, 236 pages, 118 plates.

Contents: Gaston Migeon (1861—1930), by Raymond KOEHLIN, pp. 2—3. Ancient Chinese Lacquer, by E. A. VORETZSCH, pp. 4—27. — Studies on the Ancient Pigments of Japan, by Rokuro UYEMURA,

pp. 47—60. — The Six Horses at the Tomb of the Emperor T'ai Tsung of the T'ang Dynasty, by John C. FERGUSON, pp. 61—71. — An Early Chinese Sculptured Stela of 575 A.D., by Helen E. FERNALD, pp. 73—111. — Linear Perspective in Chinese Painting, by Benjamin MARCH, pp. 112—139. — The History of Khmer Architecture; by H. PARMENTIER, pp. 140—179. — Early Indian Architecture: III. Palaces, by Ananda K. COOMARASWAMY, pp. 180—217. — An Early Passage on Indian Painting, by A. K. COOMARASWAMY, pp. 218—219. — Dated Persian Lustrated Pottery, by Ernst KUHNEL, pp. 220—236.

- 9a. *The Encyclopædia of Islām*. A Dictionary of the Geography, Ethnography and Biography of the Muhammadan Peoples. Prepared by a number of leading Orientalists. Edited by M. Th. HOUTSMA, A. J. WENSINCK, H. A. R. GIBB, W. HEFFENING and E. LEVI-PROVENÇAL. Nos 43 and 44, and fasciculi N and O. Leyden: E. J. Brill, Ltd.; London: Luzac & Co., 1931. Royal 8vo, pp. 385—512 and 817—944, with 26 plates.

The following entries are of interest for Indian archæologists and historians: Masjid, by Ernst DIEZ, pp. 385—388. — Mathurā, by T. W. HAIG, p. 412. — Mērwāra, by M. Hidayet HOSAIN, pp. 466f. — Mihrāb, by E. DIEZ, pp. 485—490. — Minbar, by E. DIEZ, pp. 499f. — Mīrān Muḥammad Shāh I, by T. W. HAIG, p. 508. — Tūrān, by V. MINORSKY, pp. 878—884. — Turfan (Turfān), by W. BARTHOLD, pp. 893f. — Turkistān (Turkestan), by W. BARTHOLD, pp. 895f.

10. *Indian Art and Letters*. Published bi-annually by The India Society, London, S. W. 1. New Series, vol. V, 1931. 8vo, 156 pages, 30 plates. — Price: 10s. *per annum*.

Contents: A Journey through Indochina, by Princess Achille MURAT, pp. 1—8. — A New Museum of Indian Art at Benares, by O. C. GANGOLY, pp. 9—13. — Reminiscences of the Edouard Chavannes Expedition; Evidences of Early Buddhism in China, by

- Dr. A. SPRUYT, pp. 103—110. — Indian Archæology in 1929—1930, pp. 128—135. — L'École Française d'Extrême-Orient, by G. CÆDÈS, pp. 136—139. — A Museum of Asiatic Art in Amsterdam, by H. F. E. VISSER, pp. 146—147. — Book Reviews.
11. **Journal Asiatique*. Recueil trimestriel de mémoires et de notices relatifs aux études orientales, publié par la Société Asiatique. Vols. CCXVIII and CCXIX. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1931. 8vo, 384 and 384 pages, with 3 plates.
Contents: Le bouddhisme tantrique à Bali, d'après une publication récente, by J. PRZYLUŚKI, pp. 159—167. — La deuxième lettre d'Arzava et le vrai nom des Hittites indo-européens, by B. HROZNY, pp. 307—320. — Book Reviews.
12. **Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland for 1931*. Published by the Society, London, W. 1. 8vo, 1006 and xx pages, with 7 plates and 35 text-illustrations. — Price: 15s. each of the four parts, or £2 8s. a year.
Contents: The Kālavāda and the Zervanite System, by O. G. von WESENDONK, pp. 53—108. — Pherendates—Parnadatta, by Jarl CHARPENTIER, pp. 140 f. — Kṛishṇa Dēva Rāya's Conquest of Rachol, by H. HERAS, pp. 142—147. — The Geographical Names in the Staël-Holstein Scroll, by G. L. M. CLAUSON, pp. 297—309. — Une étoffe orientale, le *kaunakès* by J. PRZYLUŚKI, pp. 339—347. — A New Factor in the Problem of Sumerian Origins, by S. LANGDON, pp. 593—596. — Two Notes on Indian Head-dress, by C. L. FÁBRI, pp. 597—601. — Varuṇa, God of the Sea and the Sky, by J. PRZYLUŚKI, pp. 613—622. — The Script of the Indus Valley Seals, by Prāṇ NĀTH, pp. 671—674. — Sir Richard Temple, Bart, by R. E. E., pp. 725—728. — Sir Charles Eliot, by R. F. JOHNSTON, pp. 728—731. — Tibetan Documents concerning Chinese Turkestan, V, by F. W. THOMAS, pp. 807—836. — Archæological Discoveries in the Hindukush, [by Sir Aurel STEIN], pp. 863—865. — Notices of Books—in each issue. — Index.
13. **Man*. A monthly record of anthropological science. Vol. XXI. London: published by the Royal Anthropological Institute, W. C. 1. Imp. 8vo, 284 pages, plates A to M, and numerous text-illustrations. — Annual subscription: £ 1.
Contents: Groups of Menhirs in Kashmir, by N. V. L. RYBOT, pp. 108—110. — A Corpus of Indian Pottery, by T. B. NAYAR, pp. 135 f. — Bowls from Ur and the Nil-giris, by F. J. RICHARDS, pp. 203 f. — India, Past and Present, by the Marquess of ZETLAND, p. 281. — Kings and Emperors of Ancient India, by F. W. THOMAS, p. 281. — Indian Sculpture, by K. de B. CODRINGTON, pp. 281 f. — Book Reviews in each number.
14. **The Modern Review*. Vols. XLIX and L. Editor: Ramananda CHATTERJEE. Calcutta: 120—2, Upper Circular Road, 1931. 4to, 740 and 728 pages, with numerous illustrations and 12 colour plates. — Annual subscription (*i. e.* two vols.): Rs. 8—8; Foreign: Rs. 10.
Contents: Vol. XLIX: Historical and Cultural Research in Bali, by S. K. CHATTERJEE, pp. 134—141. — Periods of Indian History, by U. N. GHOSHAL, pp. 437—441. — Book Reviews.
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15. **Ostasiatische Zeitschrift*. Im Auftrage der Gesellschaft für ostasiatische Kunst herausgegeben von Otto KÜMMEL und William COHN. Berlin and Leipsic: Walter de Gruyter & Co., 1931. New Series, vol. 7. 4to, 247 pages, 28 plates.
Contents: Neues über den Barabaḍur, by T. B. ROORDA, pp. 54—60. — Zur Plastik von Hadda, by L. BACHHOFFER, pp. 106—111. — Geschichte der indischen Miniatur-Malerei, by H. GOETZ, pp. 118—123, 184—192, and 219—226. — Eine Grabplatte der Han-Zeit, by L. REIDEMEISTER, pp. 164—

169. — Der chinesische Seidenstil des hohen Mittelalters, by J. Heinrich SCHMIDT, pp. 171—183. — Buddha im Fürstenschmuck, by L. SCHERMAN, pp. 197—198. — Raymond Koechlin, by Otto KÜMMEL, pp. 205—207. — Eine Bronzevasse der Han-Zeit, by L. REIDEMEISTER, pp. 213—214. — Book Reviews.
16. *Revue des arts asiatiques*. Annales du Musée Guimet. Tome VII, nos. i—iii [nothing more published]. Paris: Van Oest, 1931. Imperial 8vo, 184 pages, 56 plates, 53 text-illustrations. — Price of each no.: 24 francs in France, 35 francs abroad.
- Contents: Sceaux-amulettes de bronze avec croix et colombes provenant de la boucle du Fleuve Jaune, by P. PELLLOT, pp. 1—3. — Monuments mésopotamiens nouvellement acquis ou peu connus (Musée du Louvre), by G. CONTENAU, pp. 4—7, and 72—77. — Les découvertes archéologiques de l'expédition mongolo-tibétaine, by P. KOZLOV, pp. 15—19. — L'art des grandes migrations en Hongrie et en Extrême-Orient, by Zoltán de TAKÁCS, pp. 24—42 and 57—71. — Notes sur l'âge du bronze en Indochine. I. Danseur et musicien, by J. PRZYLUCKI, pp. 78—80. — Simhapura, la grande capitale chame (vi^e—viii^e s. a. D.). (Site de Trà-Kiêu, Quảng-Nam, Annam), by J. Y. CLAEYS, pp. 93—104. — La loi de frontalité dans la sculpture indienne, by Gisbert COMBAZ, pp. 105—111. — La province de Thanh-hoa et sa céramique, by Victor GOLOUBEV, pp. 112—116. — L'influence des civilisations continentales sur l'âge de pierre au Japon, by Juijiro NAKAYA, pp. 141—155. — L'école de miniature pré-mongole de la Perse orientale, by Arménag B. SAKISIAN, pp. 156—162. — Portraits moghols, II, by I. STCHOUKINE, pp. 163—176. — Book reviews in each no.
17. *Syria*. Revue d'art orientale et d'archéologie, publiée sous le patronage du Haut-Commissaire de la République française en Syrie. Tome XII. Paris: P. Geuthner, 1931. 4to, 398 pages, 80 plates and numerous text-illustrations. — Subscription price for France and her colonies: 120 francs; for abroad: 150 francs.
- Contents: Dieux et chevaux: à propos de quelques bronzes d'Anatolie, de Syrie et d'Arménie, by M. ROSTOVTZEFF, pp. 48—57. — La miniature à l'exposition d'art persan de Burlington House, by Arménag Bey SAKISIAN, pp. 163—172. — Les verres trouvés à Suse, by C. J. LAMM, pp. 358—367. — Book reviews in each number.
18. 東洋美術 *The Tōyō-bijutsu*, or *Revue des Beaux-arts d'Extrême-Orient* published by the Tōyō-bijutsu Kenkyūkai (Institut de Recherches sur les Beaux-arts d'Extrême-Orient). Nara: Asukaen, 1931. Nos. 8—13, with numerous plates and illustrations. — Price of one number: 2.00—2.50 yen.
- Contents: 觀心寺如意輪觀音に就て On the Image of the Nyoirin-Kannon (Chintamani) of the Kanshinji Temple part 1, by Tōichirō NAITŌ (内藤藤一郎), No. 8, pp. 20—31. — 法隆寺の天蓋と藥師寺の諸佛像 On the *tengai* (*chhattra*) of the Hōryūji Temple and Buddhist Images of the Yakushiji Temple, by Hozuma KATORI (香取秀真), No. 8, pp. 42—44. — 夢殿祕佛と中宮寺本尊 On the Avalokiteśvara of the Yumedono of the Hōryūji and the Principal Image (Maitreya) of the Chūgūji Temple; part 4 (concluded), by Tōichirō NAITŌ, No. 8, pp. 47—57. — 當麻曼荼羅の研究。其略史と科學的考察。Study on the Taema-maṇḍala, its brief History and Scientific Considerations, by Somendo AKASHI (明石染人), No. 8, pp. 92—107. — Explanation of the Frontispieces: the Vaiśravaṇa of the Kaidanin, Nara, by Takematsu HARUYAMA (春山武松) No. 8 pp. 126—127; The Avalokiteśvara of the Kuginashidō, Ōsaka, by Seiyō OGAWA (小川晴陽) *ib.*, 127—128; the ten Rākshasis of the Samantabhadra (depicted by Mitsunaga FUJIWARA), by Seiyō OGAWA, *ib.*, 128—131. — 釘無堂の佛像及興善寺の佛像 On

the Buddhist Images of the Kuginashidō and of the Kōzenji Temple, by Naohiko HIROSE (廣瀬直彦), No. 8, pp. 133—138. — 法起寺塔婆露盤銘文考 Study of the Inscription on the 'Dew-dish' of the Pagoda of the Hōkiji Temple, by Yaichi AIZU (會津八一), No. 9, pp. 1—26. — 法隆寺壁畫四佛津土變考 Study of the Frescoes of the Hōryūji Temple representing the Paradises of the Four Buddhas, by Tōichirō NAITŌ, No. 9, pp. 27—85. — 善導大師の生涯と其畫像攷 Study of the Life and Portrait of the Grand Priest Zendo, by Jōkei IKAWA (井川定慶), No. 9, pp. 102—117. — 寧樂に於ける古板經の扉畫に就いて On the Frontispieces of the Wood-print Sūtras in Nara, by Tokujō ŌYA (大屋徳城), No. 9, pp. 118—123. — 尼ヶ辻の石地藏に就て On the Stone Statue of Kshitigarbha at Amagatsuji, by Kōjun MORIMOTO (森本孝順), No. 9, pp. 124—125. — Explanation of the Frontispieces: the Buddha Heads from Hadda, by Tōichirō NAITŌ, No. 9, pp. 126—129; the Rāga with a Heavenly Bow (天弓愛染) in the Myōōin, Kōyasan, by Takematsu HARUYAMA, *ib.*, pp. 130—131; the Five-storied Pagoda of the Rurikōji Temple (瑠璃光寺), by Shunichi AMANUMA (天沼俊一), *ib.*, pp. 131—134. — 藥師寺金堂三尊と法隆寺壁畫 On the Triad Images of the Yakushiji Temple and the Frescoes of the Hōryūji Temple, by Tōichirō NAITŌ, No. 10, pp. 1—12. — 彫刻研究資料(一)佛像の耳 Materials for the Study of Sculpture, I: the Ears of the Buddhist Images, by Tsuneo MYŌCHIN (明珍恒男), No. 10, pp. 60—64. — 當麻曼荼羅造立、緣起批判 Criticism on the Origin of the Taema-maṇḍala, by Jōsen HIROOKA (廣岡城泉),

No. 10, pp. 75—84. — 續朝鮮紀行(上)母岳山金山寺 Second Korean Trip, I: Muaksan Kūmsansa by Shunichi AMANUMA, No. 11, pp. 19—52. — 法隆寺金堂四天王像に就いて On the Statues of the Four Lokapālas in the Principal Hall (Kondō) of the Hōryūji Temple, by Tōichirō NAITŌ, No. 11, pp. 53—77. — 寶積寺三重塔 On the Three-storied Pagoda of the Hōshakuji Temple, by Shunichi AMANUMA, No. 11, pp. 78—82. — 藥師寺西塔心礎考 Study on the Base of the West Pagoda of the Yakushiji Temple, by Kō ADACHI (足立康), No. 11, pp. 83—98. — 暹羅古代法輪に就いての考察 Observations on the *dharma-chakras* in Ancient Siam, by Heizae-mon ITŌ (伊藤平左衛門), No. 11, pp. 99—115. — Explanation of the Frontispieces: the Virūdhaka in the Principal Hall of the Taemadera Temple, by Tōichirō NAITŌ, No. 11, pp. 116—117. — 續朝鮮紀行(中)神勒寺 Second Korean Trip, II: Sillūksa, by Shunichi AMANUMA, No. 12, pp. 43—82. — 西大寺八角七重塔に就いて On the Octagonal and Seven-storied Pagoda of the Saidaiji Temple, by Kō ADACHI, No. 12, pp. 83—90. — 泥塔考 Study on small earthen *stūpas*, by Shōichi OWAKI (大脇正一), No. 12, pp. 91—101. — 元興寺五重塔の高さ On the Height of the Five-storied Pagoda of the Gankōji Temple, by Kō ADACHI, No. 12, pp. 111—130. — 上代塔基四方四佛の成立過程に就いて、「法隆寺壁畫四方四佛淨土變考」補説 On the Process of establishing the Four Buddhas in the Four Directions in the Basement of Ancient Pagodas; a supplement to the article: Study on the Frescoes of the Hōryūji Temple representing the Paradises of the Four

Buddhas [= No. 9, pp. 27—85], by Tōichirō NAITŌ, No. 13, pp. 1—18. — 藥師寺講堂三尊と植槻道場縁起 On the Triad Images in the Lecture-hall (Kōdō) of the Yakushiji Temple and the Origin and History of the Uetsuki-dōjō, by Kō ADACHI, No. 13, pp. 19—29. [N.B. on this subject see also: 藥師寺講堂三尊の原所在について On the Original Site of the Triad Images in the Lecture-hall of the Yakushiji Temple, by Rinkō ITABASHI (板橋倫行), *歴史地理 History and Geography*, vol. 57, 1931, No. 3; 藥師寺講堂の三尊に就いて On the Triad Images in the Lecture-hall of the Yakushiji Temple, by Yoshinaga TAMURA (田村吉永), *ib.*, vol. 57, No. 6]. — 續朝鮮紀行(下)八公山桐華寺 Second Korean trip, III: Phalkongsan Tonghoasa, by Shunichi AMANUMA, No. 13, pp. 69—109. — 智證大師請來の「五部心觀」に就て On the Gobushinkan brought from China by the Grand Priest Chishō, by Takematsu HARUYAMA, No. 13, pp. 110—130. — Explanation of the frontispieces: The Bhaishajyaguruvaīdūryaprabhāsa of the Zensuiji Temple (善水寺) by Tsuneo MYŌCHIN, No. 13, pp. 131—132; The *Maṇḍala* of the *Saddharmapuṇḍarīka-Sūtra* of the Hasedera Temple (長谷寺) by Tōichirō NAITŌ, *ib.*, pp. 132—137; The Śākyamuni of the Kanimanji Temple (蟹満寺), by Tōichirō NAITŌ, *ib.*, p. 137.

18a. Extra number:

飛鳥時代 *The Asuka Period: 日本美術史第二冊 History of the Fine Arts of Japan*, vol. II, 162 pages with numerous plates and illustrations. Price: 4.50 Yen.

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B. BOOKS AND ARTICLES.

19. ADAM, Leonhard: — *Das Problem der asiatisch-altamerikanischen Kulturbeziehungen mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Kunst.* WBKKA., vol. V, pp. 40—64, with 18 figures.

20. ADAM, Leonhard: — *Der Begründer der bud-*

dhistischen Archäologie. Zum 75. Geburtstag Albert Grünwedels.

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Berlin, July 30, 1931.

21. [ANONYMOUS]: — *An Asiatic Museum?* *Burlington Magazine*, vol. LVIII, no. 336, p. 111.

22. AYSCOUGH, Florence: — *Ausstellung von Werken asiatischer Kunst aus Wiener Besitz.*

WBKK., vol. V, pp. 64—70, with 4 plates.

This exhibition in the Österreichisches Museum für Kunst und Industrie showed especially Far Eastern art objects from private collections of Vienna, but also some 28 pieces of Indian origin, mostly belonging to Dr. Stella KRAMRISCH. Among the latter may be mentioned a terracotta head of a child, Maurya period, relieves and architectural fragments from Northern India, a brass Kālī mask from South India (19th century), and a Buddha of bronze from Siam.

23. [*Beiträge zur historischen Geographie, Kulturgeographie, Ethnographie und Kartographie, vornehmlich des Orients.* Edited by Dr. MZIK. Leipsic and Vienna: 1929. 202 pages, with many illustrations and maps. — Price: 28s.]

Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 710—712, by M. GASTER: "A number of... students of Dr. Eugen OBERHUMMER, professor of geography at the University of Vienna, are offering to the beloved teacher on the occasion of his 70th birthday what is called abroad a 'Festgabe'. Each one of the contributors is a man of great standing... The next article is by Dr. JANSKY, who points out the very remarkable fact that the followers of Islam have avoided touching the sea... Dr. ROHR describes the discovery of an unknown MS. of the journey of Vasco DA GAMA in the east... Dr. MZIK writes on Parageographic elements in the Arabic records of journeys to south-east Asia..."

- 24a. * [BOSSERT, Dr. H. Th.: — *Geschichte des Kunstgewerbes aller Zeiten und Völker.* In Verbindung mit zahlreichen Fachgelehrten. Vol. III. Berlin: 1930]. See: *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 15. Cp. also for former volumes, *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 16, 1930, no. 14.

Reviewed: *Sinica*, vol. VI, p. 95, by A. OPPENHEIM: "Dieser Band der grosszügig angelegten Geschichte des Kunstgewerbes... dürfte allen Interessenten ostasiatischer Kunstgebiete willkommen sein."

WBKKA., vol. V, pp. 76f., by M. STIASNY:

"Ernst WALDSCHMIDT und seiner Gattin war der vielleicht schwierigste Teil der Aufgabe zugefallen, das Kunstgewerbe Indiens, ein Riesengebiet, für welches kaum nennenswerte Vorarbeiten vorliegen. Umso grösser ist das Verdienst der beiden Autoren..." *Antiquity*, vol. V, pp. 130f., by A. J. B. WACE [on First Vol. only]: "...concisely and clearly written, well printed, and... furnished with a series of excellent plates."

- 24b. *idem*, vol. IV. Berlin: Wasmuth, 1931. viii and 431 pages, many illustrations and plates. — Price: RM 42.—.

Reviewed: *OAZ.*, N. S. vol. 7, p. 234, by W. COHN. The volume contains a chapter on *Die Übergangszone zwischen Asien und Europa*, by W. A. VON JENNY, dealing with the Kuban Culture (Maikop) and the Koban Culture (Kazbek); and a chapter on *Kunstgewerbe vorderasiatischer Grenzlande*, by H. FINDEISEN. "Es handelt sich hier vielfach um Pionierarbeit", says Dr. COHN.

Belvedere, vol. X., p. 69, by E. KRIES.

25. CAPITAN, L.: — *La préhistoire.* Édition revue et augmentée par Michel FAGUET. Paris: Payot, 1931. 8vo, 223 pages, 114 illustrations.

Reviewed: *Rev. Arch.*, vol. XXXIII, p. 345, by S[alomon] R[EINACH].

26. [CHILDE, V. Gordon: — *The Bronze Age.* Cambridge: University Press, 1930. xi and 258 pages, 31 figures, 1 plate and folding map. — Price: 8s. 6d. net].

Reviewed: *Man*, vol. XXXI, pp. 168f., by T. D. KENDRICK: "... this little work is a model handbook... and though there may, perhaps, be a little room for improvement in the matter of the illustrations, on the whole it would be really difficult to better the plan and structure of such an admirably arranged book."

Antiquity, vol. V, pp. 511f., by M. E. CUNNINGTON.

27. CONTENAU, Georges: — *Manuel d'archéologie orientale.* Vol. II. *Histoire de l'art. iii^e et ii^e millénaires avant notre ère.* Paris: Piccard, 1931. 8vo, pp. 547—1121, with figs. 358 to 751.

Cp. *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1927, no. 28, 1928, no. 24, and 1929, no. 20 for first volume.

Reviewed: *Rev. Arch.*, vol. XXXIII, p. 347, by S[alomon] R[EINACH]: "Entrer dans l'examen d'un pareil ouvrage est impossible, comme il est aussi de ne pas rendre hommage à un exposé si bien documenté (illustrations excellentes) et si judicieusement conduit."

Antiquity, vol. V, pp. 516f., by Sydney SMITH: "... an encyclopædic work which will remain the standard for reference on the Near East in ancient times..."

28. DIEZ, Ernst: — *Masdjid*.

Encyclopædia of Islām, No. 43, pp. 385—388, with 15 illustrations.

Persia, Turkestan and Afghānistān, pp. 387f., India, p. 388, China and Indo-China, pp. 388f.

29. DIEZ, E[rnst]: — *Mihrab*.

Encyclopædia of Islām, no. 44, pp. 485—490, with four plates (10 figs.)

On the niches of the mosques in India, pp. 489f.

30. DIEZ, E[rnst]: — *Minbar*.

Encyclopædia of Islām, no. 44, pp. 499f., with two plates.

On pulpits in Indian mosques, p. 500.

31. ERKES, Eduard: — *F. W. K. Muller* †.

Art. As., 1928—29, no. 4, pp. 240f.

Obituary notice.

32. FERRAND, Gabriel: — *Les grands rois du monde*.

BSOSL., vol. VI, pt. 2, pp. 329—339.

Contribution to an article of Professor PELLIOT in *T'oung Pao*, vol. XXII, pp. 97—125, *La théorie des quatre fils du Ciel*, viz. the emperors of India, of Persia or the Near East, of the country of the Huns, Turks etc., and of China.

33. *[GOETZ, Hermann: — *Epochen der Indischen Kultur*. Leipzig: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, and no. 24, 1930, no. 19.

Reviewed: *Z. f. Buddh.*, vol. IX, pts. 10—12, pp. 388f., by K. SEIDENSTÜCKER: "Das in lebendiger und edler Sprache geschriebene Werk ist eine glänzende Leistung, die gewissermassen einen Markstein in der Geschichte der Indologie bedeutet und auf diese äusserst befruchtend einwirken wird... Dass bei einer Materie von so umstrittenen Charakter vielfach abweichende Meinungen geäussert werden können, ist selbstverständlich und beeinträchtigt den Wert der Arbeit in keiner Weise. Das Buch wird wie kaum ein anderes dazu beitragen, das indische Geistesleben dem Abendlande näher zu bringen."

34. '[GROUSSET, René: — *Histoire de l'Extrême-Orient*. 2 vols. Paris: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 26, and 1930, no. 20.

Reviewed: *FRAS.*, 1931, pp. 700f., by H. B. MORSE.

Man, vol. XXXI, p. 73, by C. O. BLAGDEN: "... very clear and interesting..."

OAZ., N. S. vol. 7, pp. 87f., by William COHN.

Am. J. Arch., vol. XXXV, pp. 114f., by A. K. COOMARASWAMY: "A history of India, China

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Museum, vol. 38, pp. 310f., by J. J. L. DUYVENDAK: "This book is a real gain, the most concise and best treatment of a very complicated matter."

BÉFEO., vol. XXX, pp. 478ff., by G. CÉDÈS and E. GASPARDONE: "Au total, c'est un livre consciencieux où l'on ne trouvera pas de larges vues d'ensemble sur les révolutions

des peuples asiatiques . . . , mais ce qui vaut mieux, un résumé exact des faits acquis, présenté sous une forme claire et généralement attrayante."

Anthropos, vol. XXVI, pp. 282—284, by Chr. FÜRER-HAIMENDORF: "... un ouvrage capable de rendre les meilleurs services à quiconque veut être informé sur une période de l'histoire de l'Extrême-Orient."

Ind. Ant., vol. LX, pp. 219f., by M. F. H.

35. * [GROUSSET, René: — *Les civilisations de l'Orient*. 4 vols. Paris: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 21.

Reviewed: [Vol. IV only] *BSOSL.*, vol. VI, pt. 3, pp. 814—816, by S. YOSHITAKE: "Whatever the shortcomings, we are greatly indebted to M. GROUSSET for his effort in providing us with this useful book written in lucid language and accompanied by copious illustrations not easily accessible."

T'oung Pao, vol. XXVIII, p. 155, by P. PELLIOI.

BÉFEO., vol. XXX, pp. 481—485, by G. CÆDÈS and E. GASPARDONE: "Il ne s'agit pas d'un manuel d'archéologie, mais d'une sorte d'introduction très générale à l'esthétique de l'Extrême-Orient."

Christian Science Monitor, Boston (Mass.), May 9, 1931.

OAZ., N. S. vol. VII, pp. 87f., by William COHN.

36. [HERTZ, Amelia: — *Die Kultur um den Persischen Golf und ihre Ausbreitung*. Leipsic: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 22.

Reviewed *ZDMG.*, N. S. vol. X, p. 135, by W. PRINTZ.

Mitt. Anthropol. Ges. Wien, Vol. LXI, pp. 131—135, by V. CHRISTIAN: "Man wird der Verfasserin gerne zubilligen, dass sie ein umfangreiches Material mit grossem Fleiss durcharbeitete und sich bemühte, die Bausteine nach eigenen Gedanken zu ordnen. Wenn diese Ordnung leider wenig brauchbare Ergebnisse gezeitigt hat, so liegt das an dem Mangel an kritischem und methodisch folgerichtigem Denken, der auf Schritt und Tritt einem in diesem Buch begegnet."

JAOS., vol. LI, pp. 67—70, by W. F. ALBRIGHT: "The monograph is a most stimulating contribution to a subject of which we still know little."

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 421f., by A. K. COOMARASWAMY.

37. JOHNSTON, Reginald F.: — *Sir Charles Eliot*. *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 728—731.
Obituary notice.

38. KOPPERS, P. Wilhelm, s.v.d.: — *Weltgeschichte der Steinzeit*.

Anthropos, vol. XXVI, pp. 223—243.

A review of Prof. MENGHIN's work of the same title; see below no. 42.

39. [KRAPPE, Alexandre Haggerty: — *Mythologie universelle*. Paris: Payot, 1930. 8vo, 455 pages. — Price: 40 francs].

Reviewed: *Rev. Arch.*, vol. XXXIII, 1931, pp. 187f., by S[alomon] R[EINACH]: "... livre original qui nous manquait... Il y a d'excellents index. Les chapitres, au nombre vingt, sont intitulés: Esquisse historique; mythologie et ethnographie; mythologie indo-européenne; le dioscurisme; thériomorphes et dendromorphes; mythes indo-européens; mythologies de l'Inde, de l'Iran, de l'Arménie, des Slaves, des Germains, des Celtes, des Italiens, des Grecs, des Sémites, des Égyptiens, des Africains, des Océaniens, des Chinois et Japonais, des Finno-Ougriens, des Américains. Ouvrage à recommander."

40. KÜMMEL, Otto: — *Raymond Koehlin*.

OAZ., N. S. vol. VII, pp. 205—207.

Obituary notice. KOECHLIN died Nov. 9th, 1931, at the age of 71. He was President of the 'Conseil des Musées Nationaux', a great collector and expert on Asiatic art.

41. * [MENSCHING, G.: — *Buddhistische Symbolik*. Gotha: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 35, and 1930, no. 25.

Reviewed: *Z. f. Buddh.*, vol. IX, pt. 7—9, pp. 281f., by K. SEIDENSTÜCKER: "Man sieht bald, dass die allerdings schwierigen und zeitraubenden, aber trotzdem unerläss-

lichen Vorbedingungen vom Verfasser nicht erfüllt sind und (da er der indischen Idiome nicht mächtig ist) auch nicht erfüllt werden konnten. Dennoch will ich es MENSCHING Dank wissen, dass er überhaupt den Mut aufgebracht hat, das diffizile Thema anzuschneiden und damit das Rad ins Rollen zu bringen."

42. [MENGHIN, Oswald: — *Weltgeschichte der Steinzeit*. Vienna: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 24.

Reviewed: *Antiquaries J.*, vol. XI, pp. 296—300, by V. Gordon CHILDE: "In this enormously erudite, fully documented, lavishly illustrated book Professor MENGHIN breaks entirely new ground in at least three directions... The prehistoric cultures of Africa, India, Siberia, and the Far East are described, analysed, and illustrated with both a width of vision and an attention to detail never hitherto achieved." ... "MENGHIN's book is immensely stimulating and should be critically studied by anyone who regards archæology as a means of revivifying the life of the past and not a sort of puzzle in classifying dead fossils."

Man, vol. XXXI, pp. 138—139, by T. D. KENDRICK: "The book, indeed, is... as good as it is enormous; in fact, for thoroughness, system and insight, it would be hard to find its equal, and I believe that it will obtain entry into the select company of the few truly great anthropological books."

Antiquity, vol. V, pp. 518—521, by J. D. G. CLARK: "... magnificent volume ..."

Anthropos, vol. XXVI, pp. 223—243, by W. KOPPERS: "Weitgehend eine neue Periode der Vorgeschichtsforschung eingeleitet zu haben, wird sein besonderes dauerndes Verdienst bleiben."

43. [MORET, Alexandre: — *Histoire de l'Orient*. (Histoire ancienne, 1^{re} partie). Fasc. ii. Paris: Les Presses Universitaires de France, 1930]. Cp. *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 36.

Reviewed: [Fasc. ii only] *Syria*, vol. XII, pp. 281f., by R[ené] D[USSAUD].

44. [(POLO, Marco)—*The Most Noble and Famous Travels of Marco Polo* together with the *Travels of Nicholò de' CONTI*, edited from the Elizabethan translation of John FRAMPTON, by N. M. PENZER, M.A. London: The Argonaut Press, 1929. 4to, lx and 381 pages, 2 plates, 11 maps].

Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 455—457, by W. E. SOOTHILL: "... worth ... study, less for the text than for the critical notes of Mr. PENZER ... the notes ... occupy 110 pages ... The index also covers nearly forty pages."

45. (POLO, Marco)—*The Travels of Marco Polo*. Translated into English from the text of L. F. BENEDETTO, by Prof. Aldo RICCI. Introduction by Sir E. Denison ROSS. London: Routledge, 1931. 8vo, xviii and 439 pages, 10 plates. — Price: 21s.

Reviewed: *Bul. Amis de l'Or.*, no. 11, pp. 49f., by J. BUHOT: "La présente édition qui est basée, comme l'explique Sir Denison ROSS, sur un texte italien récemment établi et plus complet que le fameux MS. français, ne laisse rien à désirer au lecteur non spécialiste Elle comporte un index qui permet de restituer de suite à tous les noms propres leur forme familière. Les identifications de M. PELLIOU sont souvent citées." *BSOSL.*, vol. VI, pt. 3, pp. 795f., by H. A. R. GIBB: "Most curious ... is the section of the Catalan map containing a miniature of the POLO brothers setting out with their caravan. The painting cannot be dissociated from the style of contemporary Islamic art." *RAA.*, vol. VII, p. 178, by J[ean] B[UHOT].

46. **Propyläen-Weltgeschichte*. Edited by Prof. Walter GOETZ. Pt. I: *Das Erwachen der Menschheit. Die Kulturen der Urzeit, Ostasiens und des vorderen Orients*. By Professors Hans FREYER, Friedrich HERTZ, Walther VOGEL, Franz WEIDENREICH, Friedrich BEHN, Friedrich Ernst August KRAUSE, Georg STEINDORFF, Rudolf KITTEL. Berlin: Propyläen-Verlag, 1931. 8vo, xxviii and 626 pages, 32 plates, numerous text-illustrations.

This World History is to appear in ten

II. INDIA.

A. PERIODICALS.

55. *Administration Report of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library, Madras, for the Year 1929—30*. Madras: 1931. 4to, 19 pages.

From the contents: Treasure trove finds of coins, mostly Chola, Maratha and Mughal, and of a great number of copper images of various Hindu deities. Other acquisitions: a Gandhāra Buddha, a set of three copper plates recording a grant of Dharmarājadeva, son of Madhyamarājadeva of the Śailodbhava dynasty, and another grant on 5 plates by the Vijayanagara king Venkaṭa II (1590 A.D.).

56. *Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona*. Vol. XII, pts. ii—iv, vol. XIII, pt. i. Poona: at the Bhandarkar Institute Press, 1931. 8vo, pp. 103—403, i—xvii, and 1—94. — Price: Rs. 10 per volume.

Contents: Vol. XII: Aryan Immigration into Eastern India, by D. R. BHANDARKAR, pp. 103—116. — Origin of the Rajputs: A. The Nationality of the Gurjars, by Niharranjan ROY, pp. 117—122. — Some Additional Notes on Foreign Elements in the Hindu Population, by Jogendra Chandra GHOSH, pp. 164—170. — Some Notes on the Ādi-Bhañjas of Khijjiṅga Kōṭṭa, earlier Bhañjas of Khiñjali-Maṇḍala, Bhañjas of Bauda, and later Bhañjas of Khiñjali, by Charu Chandra Das GUPTA, pp. 231—245. — The Khazars: were they Mongols, by N. B. DIVATIA, pp. 285—286. — Notes on Indian Chronology, by P. K. GODE, pp. 287—296, 396—399. — Some Problems of Indian Chronology, by K. G. SANKAR, pp. 301—361. — The Viṇā in Ancient Times, by N. B. DIVATIA, pp. 362—371. Vol. XIII: Notes on Indian Chronology, by P. K. GODE, pp. 94—96. — Reviews.

57. *[Annual Report of the Archaeological Department of the Cochin State for the Year 1103 M. E. (1927—28 A. D.)]*. Ernakulam: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 51.

Reviewed: *Q. J. Mythic S.*, vol. XXI, no. 3, p. 304, by R.

58. *Annual Report of the Archaeological Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions*. 1337 F[asli]: 1927—28 A. C. Calcutta: Baptist Mission Press, 1930 [Not included in our bibliography of 1930: actually published in 1931]. 4to, x and 55 pages, 11 plates, 2 colour plates, 4 collotype plates, 12 diagrams. — Price: Rs. 5—.

Contents: Report, by G. YAZDANI, pp. 1—16. — Appendices: The Fresco Paintings of Ellora, by G. YAZDANI (*q. v.*, Section II, 3 below, no. 211), pp. 19—22. — Note on the Inscription at Jainad, by C. R. KRISHNAMACHARLU, (*q. v.*, Section II, 6, below, no. 257), pp. 23—24. — Letters from Mr. L. MUNN regarding antiquities in the Raichur District, pp. 25—33. [Mostly unfinished researches and trial excavations of promising sites, prehistoric and early historic]. — Diary *etc.* — List of Photographs. — Notes on Coins in the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum; A Mumbai Mohar of Muḥammad Shah, by T. STREENIVAS (*q. v.*, Section II, 10), pp. 46—48.

Main results: Monuments surveyed: Monuments at Nalgonda and Pangal. — Conservation: Important repairs at Ellora, in Daulatābād Fort: passage between Caves III and IV at Ajañṭā repaired; conservation work at Palampet and Khuldābād. A grant of Rs. 25,000 *p. a.* for five years sanctioned for thorough repair of monuments at Bidar. — Epigraphy: Inscriptions (2

Hindu, 11 Moslem) will be published in *Ep. Ind.* and *Ep. Ind.-Mosl.* — Coins acquired: 168 gold, 273 silver, 443 copper. — New Photographs taken: 32; copies of 8 subjects of the Ellora frescoes made. Reviewed: *Q. J. Mythic S.*, vol. XXII, no. 1, pp. 104f, by S. S.: "Each succeeding year the Annual Report of the Archaeological Department of H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions becomes more interesting... and a mine of valuable information."

- 58a. **idem*, for 1338 F[asli]: 1928—29 A. C. Calcutta: Baptist Mission Press, 1931. 4to, x and 90 pages, 16 plates. — Price: Rs. 5—.

Contents: Report, by G. YAZDANI, pp. 1—17. — Appendices: Inscription on a small Pillar in front of the Fort Gate at Koilkonda, District Mahbūbnagar, by N. Lakshmi Narayan RAO, [see Section II, 6, no. 275], pp. 21—24. — The Fort and other Monuments at Udgīr, by T. STREENIVAS, [see Section II, 1, no. 145], pp. 25—28. — Notes on Udgīr Inscriptions, by Khwaja Mohad. AHMAD, [see Section II, 6, no. 236], pp. 29—38. — Punch-marked Coins in the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum, by T. STREENIVAS, [See Section II, 10, no. 483], pp. 39—66. — Diary *etc.* — List of Photographs. — Notes on Coins acquired for the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum, by K. M. AHMAD, [see Section II, 10, no. 477], pp. 82f.

Main results: Monuments surveyed: The Forts of Koilkonda and Bidar. — Conservation: Further conservation work at Ellorā and Ajañtā, at Bidar, at Palampet in the Warangal District, and at Udgīr. — Epigraphy: The results have been published in *Ep. Ind.* and *Ep. Ind.-Mosl.* — Coins acquired: 655. — Further copies of frescoes have been made at Ellorā.

59. **[Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India, 1926—27. Calcutta: 1930].* See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 40.

Reviewed: *Ind. Art. & L.*, vol. V, pp. 148—155, by H. HARGREAVES: "... a careful and detailed report of the many-sided activities of that department."

Nāgarī, vol. XII, pt. iii, pp. 313—314, by Baij Nāth PĀNDYA.

Madras Mail, March 3, 1931.

60. **Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India, 1927—28.* Edited by H. HARGREAVES, off. Director General of Archæology in India. Calcutta: Government of India Central Publication Branch, 1931. Royal 4to, xiii and 206 pages, with lvii plates. — Price: Rs. 16—8, or 26s. 6d.

Contents: Section I. Conservation, pp. 1—53. — II. Exploration and Research, pp. 54—135. (Excavations at Taxila, by Sir John MARSHALL; at Mohenjodaro, by E. J. MACKAY; at Jhukar, by N. G. MAJUMDAR; at Harappa, by Madho Sarup VATS; The Salt Range, by The SAME; Monuments in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, by K. B. Maulvi ZAFAR HASAN; Allahabad Fort, by M. S. VATS; Excavations at Sarnath, by R. B. Ramaprasad CHANDA; at Nalanda, by J. A. PAGE; at Paharpur, by K. N. DIKSHIT; Napukur, Sabhar, Dhanuka and Sibsagar, by The SAME; Excavations at Nagarjunikonda, by A. H. LONGHURST; at Pagan, by Charles DUROISELLE; at Hmawza, by The SAME). — III. Epigraphy, pp. 136—148. (Sanskrit: Dr. Hirananda SASTRI, Moslem: G. YAZDANI). — IV. Museums, pp. 149—162. — V. Officers on Special Duty, pp. 163—178. (Sir Aurel STEIN's tour in British Balūchistān; F. H. ANDREWS' work at the Central Asian Antiquities Museum). — VI. Archæological Chemist, pp. 179—181. (Mohd. SANA ULLAH). — VII. Treasure Trove, pp. 182—187. — VIII. Miscellaneous Notes, pp. 188—189. (The Identification of Pushkarapa mentioned in the Susunia Inscription of Chandravarman, by K. N. DIKSHIT). — IX. Departmental Routine Notes (Listing of Monuments; Publications; Photographs; Drawings; Personnel; Scholarships). — Appendices. — Plates. For contents of the papers of Sections II and VIII of this Report, see under authors' names.

Reviewed: *Hindu*, Madras, December 27, 1931.

61a. *Annual Report of the Mysore Archaeological Department for the Year 1929*. [By Prof. Dr. M. H. KRISHNA]. Bangalore: Government Press, 1931. 4to, 7 and 317 pages, 20 plates.

Contents: The Report appears now in a new, enlarged and embellished form. The number of monuments freshly surveyed and studied during the year is more than twenty, the most important architectural discovery being a beautiful Hoysala temple at Agrahara Belaguli, Channarayana Taluk, Hassan District. 118 inscriptions were discovered and are published with numerous illustrations, notes and partial translations. Important numismatic discoveries were made at several sites. But the most noteworthy activity of the Department was the excavation carried out in the Chandravalli valley near Chitaldrug, for which see below 61b. Prof. KRISHNA deplores the lack of accommodation for finds at Mysore and urges the establishment of a proper Museum.

61b. *Excavation at Chandravalli (Mysore State)*. Issued as a supplement to the Annual Report of the Mysore Archaeological Department for the Year 1929. [By Dr. M. H. KRISHNA]. *Ibid.*, 1931. 4to, pp. 1—32, plates 1—17.

This is a first instalment of a separate volume on the excavations carried out in the valley of Chandravalli, to the west of the fortified hill of Chitradurga in the north of the Mysore State. Several inscriptions had been found here by Mr. B. L. RICE. A general survey which resulted in the discovery of four new inscriptions, several caves *etc.*, was followed by trial excavations in a systematic manner. Almost everywhere the spade revealed brick and stone buildings, numerous coins *etc.*, but the most promising trenches were at Būḍipaṭṭi, Bāralagondi and Basavanagondi; the latter contained "at least six different layers, two pre-Śātavāhana, three Śātavāhana and one Hoysala." It has consequently been selected as a site for thorough excavation. To be continued.

61c. **Index to the Annual Reports of the Mysore Archaeological Department for the Years 1906—*

1922. Published by Dr. M. H. Krishna IVENGAR, M.A., D.LITT. Bangalore: Government Press, 1929 [Actually published in 1931]. 4to, 211 pages. — Price: Rs. 2—.

Reviewed: [a and b], *RAA.*, vol. VII, p. 180, [by Jean BUHOT]: "Le professeur M. H. KRISHNA peut être complimenté sur ces excellents rapports..."

62. *Annual Report on South-Indian Epigraphy for the Year ending 31st March 1929*. [By S. V. VISWANATHA]. Madras: Govmt of India Central Publication Branch, Calcutta, 1931. Royal 4to, iii and 90 pages, and pp. 41—63. — Price: Rs. 4—, or 6s. 9d.

Contents: Part I: Account of work done during the year; 542 inscriptions at 85 places have been copied; List of copper-plates examined, pp. 4f.; of stone inscriptions, pp. 6—50; Principal dates; List of photographs. Part II gives a review of the more important inscriptions arranged according to ruling families. Appendix E contains a list of stone inscriptions in the Bombay-Karnatak copied by the Office of the Government Epigraphist during the year.

63. **[Annual Report of the Varendra Research Society for 1929—30. Rajshahi: 1930]*. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 44.

Reviewed: *The Modern Review*, vol. XLIX, pp. 177f., by Niharranjan ROY.

64. **Annual Report on the Working of the Curson Museum of Archaeology, Muttra. For the Year ending March 31, 1930*. Allahabad: The Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces, 1931. Royal 8vo, 8 pages.

Important acquisitions: (1) The Major Bridge Collection, (2) Inscribed pillars of the early Gupta and Kuṣāṇa periods; one bearing a well preserved inscription of the reign of Huviṣka mentioning a gift for the maintenance of a *puṇyasaḷā* near Mathurā city; (3) two beautiful sculptured heads.

65. **Annual Report on the working of the United Provinces Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the Year ending March 31st 1931*. Allahabad:

Government Press, United Provinces, 1931. Royal 8vo, 9 pages. — Price: 9 Annas.

More important acquisitions are (1) a sandstone image of a Buddhist deity with the creed formula in characters of the 10th century inscribed on its base, from Pakhna, (2) a sandstone image of Rāvaṇa lifting Kailāsa, where Śiva and Pārvatī are seated on their respective vehicles, from Banipara, Cawnpore District, (3) a blue sandstone image of the Buddha seated on a lotus throne in the earth-touching attitude, in a niche decorated with a *kirtimukha* and two peacocks, and (4) a standing image of Sūrya carved in black sandstone.

66. *Central Museum, Lahore. Annual Report, 1930-31*. By Dr. K. N. SITA RAM. Lahore: Government Printing, Panjab, 1931. 8vo, 3 and 9 and xvi pages, with six plates. — Price: Rs. 3-8-0, or 5s. 3d.

New acquisitions: Figure of Durgā Mahishāsuramardini from Bohr near Rohtak, 8th or 9th century A.D.; four Gaṇapatis, also from Bohr; South Indian bronzes, among them a Naṭana-Gopāla; a number of coins; miniatures in the Kāṅgrā *qalam*; and a portrait of Akbar.

- 67a. *Epigraphia Indica and Record of the Archaeological Survey of India*. Edited by Hirananda SASTRI, M.A., M.O.L., D.LITT. Vol. XIX, part vii (July 1928). Calcutta: Government of India Central Publication Branch, 1931. 4to carré, pp. 289-294 and 1-42, with one plate. — Subscription price for four parts: Rs. 8-, or 11s. Contents: Jura praśastī of Kṛishṇa III, by N. Lakshminarayan RAO, pp. 289f. (concl'd.). — The Bhadavaṇa Grant of Gōvindachandradēva of Kanauj, by N. C. MEHTA, pp. 291-294. — Appendix: A List of Inscriptions of Northern India in Brāhmī and its Derivative Scripts, from about 200 A. C., by Prof. D. R. BHANDARKAR, pp. 1-42.

- 67b. *idem*, Vol. XX, part i (Jan. 1929); part ii (April 1929); part iii (July 1929); part iv (Oct. 1929). Calcutta: Government of India Central Publication Branch, 1931. 4to carré, pp. 1-70,

with 9 plates, and Appendix, pp. 43-164. — Subscription price for four parts: Rs. 8, or 11s.

Contents: Prākṛit Inscriptions from a Buddhist Site at Nāgārjunikoṇḍa, by Prof. J. Ph. VOGEL, pp. 1-37. — Nālandā Stone Inscription of the reign of Yaśōvarmmadēva, by Hirananda SASTRI, pp. 37-46. — Three Tamil Inscriptions of Lalgudi, by K. V. Subrahmanya AIYER, pp. 46-54. — A Śuṅga Inscription from Ayōdhyā, by R. B. Daya Ram SAHNI, pp. 54-58. — Pāhārpur Copperplate Grant of the Gupta Year 159, by K. N. DIKSHIT, pp. 59-64. — Kōṭavumachgi Inscription of Vikramāditya V, by R. S. PANCHAMUKHI, pp. 64-70. — A List of the Inscriptions of Northern India written in Brāhmī and its Derivative Scripts from about A. C. 300, by Prof. D. R. BHANDARKAR, Appendix, pp. 43-164.

68. *The Indian Antiquary*. A Journal of Oriental Research. Vol. LX (1931), published under the authority of the Council of the Royal Anthropological Institute. Edited by Sir Richard Carnac TEMPLE, Bt., *etc.*, Charles E. A. W. OLDHAM, C.S.I., I.C.S. (ret.), R. B. Krishnaswami AIYANGAR, M.A., PH.D., and Prof. D. R. BHANDARKAR, M.A., PH.D. Bombay: British India Press, 1931. 4to, IV, 270, 75-114 and 1-56 pages, 16 plates. — Annual subscription: Rs. 20-.

Contents: In Memoriam Sir Richard Carnac TEMPLE, Bt., C.B., C.I.E., *etc.*, by C. E. A. W. OLDHAM, pp. i-iv. — Chitor and its Sieges (contd.), by R. R. HALDER, pp. 1-5 and 21-23. — Sidi Ali Shelebi in India, 1554-1556 A.D. (contd.), by C. E. A. W. OLDHAM, pp. 5-8 and 26-30. — Where was Tarkkāri? by Jogendra Chandra GHOSH, pp. 14-18. — The Prison of Emperor Sadāśiva Rāya, by Rev. H. HERAS, pp. 23-25. — Is S. Thome *in civitate Iothabis*? by Rev. H. HOSTEN, pp. 53-58. — The Staging of the Viddhaśālabhañjikā, by Dasharatha SHARMA, pp. 61-63. — On certain Specimens of former Currency in Burma, by the late Sir Richard TEMPLE, Bt., pp. 70-77. — A Stone Relief from a Kālīṅga Railing, by Dr. Stella KRAMRISCH, pp. 89-90. —

Vishṇu's Paradevatā Paramārthya sculptured at Mahābalipur, by R. Srinivasa Raghava AYYANGAR, pp. 101—104. — St. Thomas in Southern India, by P. J. THOMAS, pp. 105—109. — The Date of the Compilation of Kauṭilya's Artha-śāstra (485—510 A. D.), by Pram NATH, pp. 109—112 and 121—123. — A Note on Certain Signs inscribed on Pottery found in ancient Funeral Urns in South India, by Pharmacies Commandant Numa LAFFITTE, pp. 137—138. — Some Indian Terracotta Figurines, by K. de B. CODRINGTON, pp. 141—145. — The Name of the Kharoṣṭhī Script, by Jean PRZYLUŚKI, pp. 150—151. — Notes on Indian Maunds, by W. H. MORELAND, pp. 161—164, 181—183, 201—203, 221—224. — Athabāgiya, by A. VENKATASUBBIAH, pp. 168—170 and 204—207. — St. Thomas in Iothabis, Calamina, Kantorya, or Mylapore, by T. K. JOSEPH, pp. 231—234. — Correspondence, by Kurt LEVY, p. 234. — Paḍihārs, by Jogendra Chandra GHOSH, pp. 239—246. — Divu of Theophilus the Indian, by T. K. JOSEPH, p. 248.

69. *The Indian Historical Quarterly*. Vol. VII. Edited by Narendra Nath LAW. Calcutta: Oriental Press, 1931. 8vo, 862 pages, and (in Supplements) pp. 89—96, 1—52, 1—43, — with 12 plates. — Annual subscription: Indian, Rs. 6—12, Foreign, 10s. 6d., postage extra.

Contents: On Foreign Elements in the Tantra, by P. C. BAGCHI, pp. 1—16. — Dhoreil Inscription of the Reign of Mahmud Shah: Śaka 1455, by Nirabandhu SANYAL, pp. 17f. — Inscriptions of Govindacandra Haricandan in the Fort of Lāṅgalavenī, by Lakshmi Narayan Haricandan JAGADEB, pp. 34—36. — The Candra Dynasty of Arakan, by Jogendra Chandra GHOSH, pp. 37—40. — The Administration of the Delhi Empire in the pre-Mughal Period, by Jogendra Nath CHOWDHURY, pp. 41—54. — Persian Inscriptions in the Gwalior State, by Ramsingh SAKSENA, pp. 55f. — Origin of the Mādhava-Vidyāraṇya Theory, by Rama RAO, pp. 78—92. — The Chronology of the Western Kṣatrapas and the Andhras, by Hari Charan GHOSH,

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"Webbed-Fingers" of the Buddha, by Jitendra Nath BANERJEA, pp. 654—656. — Nālanda Stone Inscription of Yaśovarmadeva, by R. C. MAJUMDAR, p. 664. — Śailodbhava Rulers of Koṅgada, by Vinayak MISRA, pp. 665—668. — The Hair and the Uṣṇīṣa on the Head of Buddhas and Jinas, by Ramaprasad CHANDA, pp. 669—673. — The Sea and Land Travels of a Buddhist Sādhu in the 16th century, by Giuseppe TUCCI, pp. 683—702. — Fire-arms in Ancient India, by Jogesh Chandra ROY, pp. 703—708. — King Nanyadeva of Mithilā, by R. C. MAJUMDAR, pp. 759—769. — The Coins and Weights in Ancient India, by A. K. SARKAR, pp. 769—782. — On some Castes and Caste-origins in Sylhet, by K. M. GUPTA, pp. 796—806. — An Inscription of Aśoka discovered at Yerragudi, by Dinesh Chandra SIRCAR, pp. 817—820. — On the Antiquity of the name 'Kaṣṭhamāṇḍapa' or 'Kāṭmaṇḍu', by P. C. BAGCHI, pp. 821—822. — Identification of Brahmottara, by K. M. GUPTA, pp. 823—826. — Merada, by L. H. JAGADEB, pp. 826—827. — Origin of the Lotus-capital, by A. COOMARASWAMY, pp. 827—830. — The Guḍimallam Liṅgam, by A. COOMARASWAMY, p. 830. — Gopāla, by Jogendra Chandra GHOSH, pp. 831—833. — Early Capital of Gurjara Pratihāras of Mahodaya, by J. C. GHOSH, pp. 833—836. — The St. Thomas Tradition and Recent Discovery in Travancore, by C. S. SRINIVASACHARI, pp. 837—739. — Reviews. — Select Contents of Oriental Journals. — Obituary notice. — Bibliographical notes.

Supplement: The Script on the Indus Valley Seals, by Dr. Pran NATH, pp. 1—52.

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Contents: Narasinghpur Charter of Udyo-

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72. ¹*Journal of Indian History*. Vol. X. Edited by Prof. Dr. Rao Bahadur S. Krishnaswami AIYANGAR. Madras: Diocesan Press, 1931. — Annual subscription (3 numbers): Rs. 10—, or 15s.; single copy: Rs. 4—, or 6s.
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Contents: इंदौर स्तूपिन्म का एक शिलालेख (वि० सं० १५४९) [A Stone Inscription of the Indore Museum, Vikrama Śaṃvat 1541], by Rameshvar Gaurishankar OJHĀ, pp. 1—96. — प्राचीन द्वारका [Ancient Dvārakā], by M. M. Hathibhai SHASTRI, pp. 97—100. — गिलगिट प्रांत में बौद्ध-ध्वंसावशेषों का अविष्कार [The Discovery of Buddhist Remains in Gilgit], by Baij Nath PANDYA, pp. 199—200. — शकारि विक्रमादित्य [Śakāri Vikramāditya], by Baij Nath PANDYA, pp. 200—204. — उदयपुर [Udayapur], by VRAJRATNADAS, pp. 204—205. — प्राचीन उज्जयिनी की मुद्राएँ [The Coins of Ancient Ujjayinī], by Suryanarayan VYAS, pp. 217—223. — भारत पुरातत्त्व-विभाग की १९२६—२७ वर्ष की रिपोर्ट [The Report of the Archaeological Survey of India for the Year 1926—27], by Baij Nath PANDYA, pp. 313—314. — याश्वन्तसिंह तथा सुतसंघ-युद्ध [Yaśvant Singh and the War of Independence], by Vishveshvar Nath REU, pp. 317—319. — बुंदेलखंड का संक्षिप्त इतिहास [A Short History of Bundelkhand], by Gore Lal TIVARI, pp. 321—384 (to be continued).

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ry—5000 Years Ago], by Shanta DEVI, pp. 375—386.

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Contents: Notice: Numismatic Society of India, by S. H. HODIVALA. — The Annual Meeting for the Year 1931, held at New Delhi, on December 21st to 23rd, 1931, in the Imperial Secretariat Building. — Presidential Address, by K. N. DIKSHIT. — Proceedings of the Meeting held at Bombay on 14th July 1931. — List of Meetings of Numismatic Society of India. — Taylor Library. — List of Residents and Members.

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185—200. — Reviews. — Notes. — Correspondence. — Editorial.

79. **Report on the Administration of the Archaeological Department and the Sumer Public Library, Raj Marwar*. Vol. IV: *For the year ending 30th September 1930*. Jodhpur: Marwar State Press, 1931. Royal 4to, 14 pages.

Contents: General. — The Archaeological Section. — The Sardar Museum. — Historical Section. — Pustak Prakash. — The Chandu Panchang. — The Sumer Public Library and the Reading Room. — Appendices: Readings of Inscriptions copied during the year 1929—30. List of Coins received in the Sardar Museum. List of Books and Newspapers.

80. **تاریخ Tarikh* [In Urdū, with titles of articles in English]. A quarterly journal of history and archæology. Edited by Hakim Sayyid Shams-ullah QADRI. Hyderabad-Deccan: At the Tarikh Press, Kotlah Akbar Jah, 1931. Vol. II, part viii, and vol. III [*sic*], part ix. 8vo, pp. 1—32, 1—67, 1—56 and 1—40, with 2 maps. — Annual Subscription price: Rs. 5, or 8s. postage extra; for Govt. Rs. 10.

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Vol. VI, pt. i. Trivandrum: Printed by the Superintendent, Govt. Press, 1931. Imperial 8vo, 76 pages. — Price: Rs. 1—4.

Contents: Puṇavaśēri Records: 1. Inscription Dated in Kollam 336, p. 1. — 2. Three Records of Śrīvallabhadeva, p. 2. — 3. Record Dated in Kollam 336, p. 6. — 4. Two Records of Vīra Ravivarman: Kollam 336, p. 7. — 5. Four Fragments in the Same Temple, p. 9. — Two Records Dated in Kollam 340, p. 12. — 8. Record of Vīra Rāmavarman: Kollam 372, p. 13. — 9. Tamil Record of Kollam 663, p. 14. — 10. Two Vatteḷuttu Inscriptions at Nattālam, p. 15. — 11. Mayilōdu Inscription of Kollam, 942, p. 17. — 12. A Few Damaged Inscriptions at Munchira, p. 20. — 13. Munchirai Maṭham Inscription of Kollam 1030, p. 23. — 14. Killiyūr Record of Vīra Udaiya-Mārtāṇḍavarman, p. 24. — 15. Tiruvīdāṅgōḍu Record of Vīra Kēralavarman: Kollam 871, p. 26. — Kadigai Patṭiṇam Records, p. 29. — 16. Records Dated in Kollam 439, p. 30. — 17. Record of Ravivarman Kulaśēkharadeva: Kollam 773, p. 33. — 21. Record Dated in Kollam 882, p. 33. — 22. Record on the Balikkal, p. 34. — 23. Talaikkulam Record of Kollam 662, p. 35. — 24. Maṇaltittai Record of Kollam 722, p. 36. — 25. Two Records near Kaviyallūr, p. 37. — Tamil Records from Viravanallūr, p. 38. — 26. On the Wall of the Śiva Temple, p. 39. — 27. Inscription in the Śiva Temple, p. 40. — 28. Inscription in the Maṇḍapa: Kollam 854—61, p. 41. — 29. Record Dated in Kollam 858, p. 44. — 30. On a Stone in the Amman Shrine, p. 47. — 31. Two Records of Māravarman Sundara Paṇḍyā I, p. 48. — 32. Kālaṅgāḍu Record of Śrīvallabhadeva, p. 49. — 33. Record of Balamārtāṇḍavarman: Kollam 919, p. 50. — 34. Kālaṅgāḍu Inscription of Kollam 961, p. 51. — Inscription at Shencottain, p. 53. — 35. On the South Face of the Central Shrine, p. 55. — 37. On the West Base of the Central Shrine, p. 55. — 38. Inscription Dated in Kollam 1004, p. 57. — 39. Record Dated in Kollam 1064, p. 57. — 40. Vatteḷuttu Record at Pōlikkarai, p. 58. — 41. Inscript-

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Contents: शिवाजी की जीवन-सन्ध्या [The Evening of Śivaji's Life], by Sir Jadunath SARKAR, pp. 61—67. — उड़ीसा के मन्दिर [Temples of Orīṣā], by Nirmal Kumar BASU, pp. 99—109. — भारत में मुसलमान [The Muhammadans in India], by Sir Jadunath SARKAR, pp. 183—194.

B. BOOKS AND ARTICLES.

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83. ACHARYA, Paramananda: — *Archæological Operation in Khiching*. *Mayurabhanj Gazette*, I, no. 1, October 1931, pp. 16f., with one plate.
Conservation of the Śiva Chandraśekhara Temple, and other activities.

The work contains numerous references to ancient Indian works of art.

87. *[ANONYMOUS]: — *The Mysteries of Prehistoric India*. *The Statesman*, Calcutta, June, 7, 14 and 21, 1931.

84. AIYANGAR, S. Krishnaswami: — *In Memoriam Sir Richard Carnac Temple*. *J. Ind. Hist.*, vol. X, pp. 77—81.
Obituary notice.

88. *BANERJI, R. D.: — *The Haihayas of Tripuri and their Monuments*. (*Mem. Arch. Surv.*, no. 23). Calcutta: Govt. of India Central Publication Branch, 1931. Royal 4to, iv and 152 pages, lvii plates. — Price: Rs. 23—14, or 37s. 6d.
Ch. I: Chronology. [Prof. BANERJI accepts the theory that the first ruler of the family of the Haihaya kings, Kōkalla, reigned between 860 and 900 A.D.]. — Ch. II: The Monuments of the Chēdī Country [*i.e.* "the land around the country of Dāhala or the modern district of Jubbulpore, including that portion of Central India which lies to the south of the river Tons..."]. — Ch. III: Images and Sculptures. ["The country ... is also very rich in images and sculptures."]. — Ch. IV: The Śaiva Influence. [Śaiva monks were introduced during the Haihaya kings]. — Appendix A—B: Genealogical tables. — Appendix C: New Inscriptions [numbering five]. — Index. Plates.

85. ALUR, V. B.: — *Hero-stones and their Contribution to History and Literature*. *Karnatak Historical Review*, I, no. 1, 1931, pp. 47f.

"Hero-stones, which are abundantly found in every part of Karnatak, and which are a peculiar feature of this country, contain materials which, if properly utilized, will yield a good deal of interesting and solid history."

86. AMANUMA, Shunichi (天沼俊一): — *印度旅行記* [Indian Travel. In Japanese]. Nara: Asukaen, 1931. 728 pages, with 550 illustrations. — Price: 6.50 Yen, *édition de luxe*: 12.00 Yen.

89. BARUA, B. M.: — *Gayā and Buddha-Gayā*. Part I: *Pre-Buddhist History of Gayā*. Calcutta: Chatterjee & Co., 1931. [Further details not available].
90. BRAILSFORD, H. N.: — *Buried Cities of the Indus*. *Listener*, London, July 8, 1931. *The Statesman*, Calcutta, August 2, 1931.
91. BRAILSFORD, H. N.: — *Earliest India: The Buried Cities of the Indus*. *Manchester Guardian*, December 15 and 16, 1931.
I. Accepted Views Revolutionized. — II. Art Religion and Commerce. Views of Archaeologist "Heretics" justified.
92. [BUCHANAN (HAMILTON), Francis: — *An Account of the District of Purnea in 1809—10*. Edited by V. H. JACKSON, M.A., I.E.S. Patna: 1928. 8vo., with 2 maps. [Further particulars not available].]
Reviewed: *Man*, vol. XXXI, p. 233, by C. E. A. W. O[LDHAM].
93. [CHANDA, Rai Bahadur Ramaprasad: — *Exploration in Orissa*. Calcutta: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 81a, under *Addenda*, on p. 137.
Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 941f., by Jarl CHARPENTIER: "An interesting tour of exploration..."
94. CHANDA, Rai Bahadur Ramaprasad: — *Excavations at Sārṇāth*. *A. R. Arch. Surv.*, 1927—28, pp. 95—97, with 10 illustrations (plates xxxv—xxxvii).
Numerous minor finds were found in a well-defined stratum of the late Mauryan period. They include coins, fragments of highly polished sculpture, a terracotta head of a woman etc.
- 95a. CHANDA, Ramaprasad: *Obituary Notice: Rakhal Das Banerji*. *Ind. Hist. Quart.*, vol. VII, pp. 856—858.
- 95b. CODRINGTON, K. de B.: — *Mughal Marquetry*. *Burlington Magazine*, vol. LVIII, no. 335, pp. 79—85, with 3 plates.
Mughal chests and an Indo-Portuguese mass-table in ivory and wood marquetry, 17th century, now in the India Museum, South Kensington, London.
96. COOMARASWAMY, Ananda K.: — *The Persian Wheel*. *JAS.*, vol. LI, no. 3, pp. 282f.
A brief note on the 'Persian' irrigation wheel in Indian literature and art.
- COOMARASWAMY, Ananda: — *The Gudimalam Lingam*.
See below, Section II, 4, no. 219.
97. [COUSENS, Henry: — *The Antiquities of Sind, with Historical Outline*. 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 108, and 1930, no. 85.
Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 703—706, by C. E. A. W. O[LDHAM]: "The author is to be congratulated on the excellence of the numerous drawings and of many of the photographs, especially those in colour..." *Ind. Ant.*, vol. LX, pp. 18—20, by C. E. A. W. OLDHAM.
98. DEV NATH, Pt.: — उदयपुर [Udayapur. In Hindi]. Udepur: Published by the Author, 1931. 250 pages, 37 illustrations, and 3 maps. — Price: Rs. 3—.
This work, a kind of guide-book, deals with the history of the rulers of Mewar and the geography of that country.
Reviewed: *Nāgarī*, Vol. XII, pt. ii, pp. 204—205, by VRAJRATNADAS.
99. DIKSHIT, K. N.: — *Excavations at Pahārṇpūr*. *A. R. Arch. Surv.*, 1927—28, pp. 101—111, with 4 plates and 1 fig. (Plates xlv to xlviii, and pl. xlix, fig. a).
Cp. *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 88. Excavations were continued during 1927—28 and besides the complete exploration of the central mound, a large area on both sides of the North Gate buildings was opened out. The finds include an important copper-plate of Dharmapala's reign, stucco heads (the first

to be recovered in Bengal), 579 terracotta plaques, beads, copper utensils, early Pala coins (*ca.* 9th century A.D.) *etc.*

100. DIVATIA, N. B., B.A.: — *The Vinā in Ancient Times.*

An. Bhandarkar Inst., vol. XII, pp. 362—371, with one plate.

A detailed description of this musical instrument based on the *Amarakośa*, the *Kādambarī*, and other texts.

101. DUNCAN, Arthur: — *The Indus Civilization: Mohenjo-daro and Harappa.*

India, October 1931, pp. 836ff., with 3 illustrations.

102. E[NTHOVEN], R. E.: — *Sir Richard Temple, Bart.*

JRAS., 1931, pp. 725—728.

Obituary notice.

103. FÁBRI, C. L., PH.D.: — *Two Notes on Indian Head-dress.*

JRAS., 1931, pp. 597—601, with 11 textfigures.

I. The Hair Curl of a Princess at Bāmiyān. Hair locks falling on the shoulders in curls from behind the ears is not a peculiarity of Central Asia (*Les antiquités bouddhiques de Bāmiyān*, 1928, p. 24), but was the usual fashion in India during the 5th—6th century A. D. (See *e.g.* Ajañṭā).

II. The Head-dress of Women in Early India. The author emphasizes the essential difference of female head-dress at Bharhut and Sāñchī. With this difference in view, he is able to date a terracotta figurine (older than Sāñchī, nearer to Bharhut), and to correct the assumption that Caves IX—X of Ajañṭā date from "about the first or second century B.C." or 175 B.C. The correct date would be "about 50 B.C.", as the female headdress "shows unmistakable similarity to that of the Sāñchī *torāṇa* figures, and is quite different to the earlier Bharhut forms."

104. ¹[FISCHER, Dr. Otto: — *Die Kunst Indiens, Chinas und Japans.* Berlin: 1928]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1928, no. 103, 1929, no. 114.

Reviewed: *Art. As.*, 1928/29, pp. 258f., by A. SALMONY: "Der grösste Vorzug [des Textes] ist, dass er in allen Fällen zu einem im tiefsten Sinne richtigen Erfassen der Wesensfragen asiatischer Kunst kommt."

105. GANGOLY, O. C.: — *A New Museum of Indian Art at Benares.*

Ind. Art & L., vol. V, pp. 9—13, with 6 illustrations.

Refers to the foundation of the *Bhārat Kalā Bhavan* ("Indian Museum of Art") at Benares by Rai Krishna DAS which is "devoted exclusively to the acquisition and preservation of the selected masterpieces of Indian fine art, as revealing the soul of India."

106. ²[GOETZ, Hermann: — *Bilderatlas zur Kulturgeschichte Indiens in der Grossmoghol-Zeit.* Berlin: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 96.

Reviewed: *Dtsche Lit. Ztg.*, vol. LII, pp. 1497f., by L. BACHHOFFER: "G. hat sich der mühsamen Arbeit unterzogen, das ihm zugängliche Material an indischen Miniaturen des 16.—19. Jh.'s systematisch nach den Gegenständen der materiellen Kultur zu durchforschen, um mit ihrer Hilfe die verschiedenen Schichten, die sich in der spatindischen Kultur übereinanderlegen und ineinanderschieben, zu trennen. Dieses Ziel hat er, soweit das möglich ist, erreicht, denn er verfügt über eine sehr umfangreiche Kenntnis der Realien und den für ein solches Unterfangen notwendigen Fleiss... Das Buch ist sehr sorgfältig und vorsichtig im Einzelnen gehalten und für den Kulturhistoriker eine Fundgrube."

ZDMG., N. S. vol. X, p. 139, by W. PRINTZ: "Was hier geboten wird, ist nicht nur eine Bildersammlung, die übrigens auf gründlicher Kenntnis wohl aller einschlägiger europäischer Sammlungen beruht, sondern darüber hinaus hat G. eine systematische Untersuchung der Bildinhalte geliefert, [und] versucht, die Herkunft nach Kulturschichten und ausländischen Beziehungen darzustellen."

Burlington Magazine, vol. LVIII, no. 336,

by J. V. S. W[ILKINSON]: "The book is a monument of industry and careful observation."

107. *GYANI, R. A., M.A.: — *Prince of Wales Museum of Western India: A Guide to the Gallery of Miscellaneous Antiquities*. Bombay: Government Central Press, 1931. 8vo, v and 14 pages, 15 plates.

"Inasmuch as this Guide is meant for reference while going round the Gallery, it has of necessity to be in an abridged form. Scholars... will, however, find references which would help them in their further study and research."

Contents: (1) Pottery from the Ruins of different Buddhistic Stūpas in Sindh. (2) Carved Bricks from the Stūpas, excavated in Sindh. (3) Heads, Images and other Antiquities of the pre-Islamic Age, from South Arabia. (4) Arabic Medicinal Talismanic Cups. (5) Enamelled Tiles from different Protected Monuments in Sindh. (6) Mr. G. E. L. CARTER's collection of Fragments of Glazed Pottery and Porcelain Models. (7) Miscellaneous Exhibits.

108. GYANI, R. G.: — *Medico-Talismanic Cups in the Prince of Wales Museum*. *Illustrated Weekly of India*, Bombay, October 11, 1931.

109. HEMMI, Baiei 逸見梅榮: — 印度藝術概觀 [An Outline of Indian Art. In Japanese].
美術新論 [The Bijutsu-shinron, i. e. New Review of Fine Arts], vol. VI, 1931, no. 1.

110. *[HÜRLIMANN, Martin: — *Indien: Baukunst, Landschaft, Volksleben*. Berlin: 1928]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1928, no. 115, 1929, no. 126, 1930, no. 103.

Reviewed: *Dtsche Lit. Ztg.*, vol. LII. pp. 179—182, by Hermann GOETZ: "Hier haben wir es mit der künstlerischen Leistung eines Reisenden zu tun, in welchem sich der weite Blick eines vielseitigen Schriftstellers mit der Routine und Erziehung eines

mit allen Erfahrungen unserer modernen Kunstphotographie und Kinematographie vertrauten Auges verbinden."

111. *Indian Archæology in 1929—1930*.

Ind. Art & L., vol. V, pp. 128—135, with one plate.

Extract of an account published in "India in 1929—1930" (Calcutta: Government of India Central Publication Branch).

112. JAGADEB, Lakshminarayan Harichandan: — *Merada*.

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 826—827.

The history of a temple with Merada [fire-proof earthen] superstructure in a certain village in the midst of the forests in the Atagada Zamindari, Ganjam District, Orissa. During the reign of Rāmachandra Deva, Rājā of Khurda (1732—1734) the idols of the Purī Temple were removed hither, to save them from the invasion of Muḥammad Tāqī Khān, Deputy Governor of Orissa.

113. JOUVEAU-DUBREUIL, Prof. G.: — *Buddhist Antiquities in the East Godavari District*.

J. Andhra Hist. Res. S., vol. V, pt. 3, pp. 151—154.

A list of villages where Buddhist antiquities can be expected, and of the literature thereon,—"To stimulate archæological research".

114. KEITH, Sir Arthur: — *When our Civilisation began: an Amazing Find in India*.

New York Times, November 22, 1931.

On the finds of Mohenjo-daro.

KRISHNA, Prof. Dr. M. H.: — *Excavation at Chandravalli*.

See *A. R. Mysore*, 1929, no 61b above.

115. LANGDON, Prof. S.: — *A New Factor in the Problem of Sumerian Origins*.

JRAS., 1931, pp. 593—596, with two text-illustrations.

On the discovery of an Indus Valley seal at Kish, Mesopotamia. More detailed extracts under no. 742 in Section VI, 1, below.

116. LAFITTE, Numa: — *A Note on Certain Signs inscribed on Pottery found in Ancient Funeral Urns in South India.*
Ind. Ant., vol. LX, pp. 137—138, with 3 plates.

Note on funeral urns found by the author near Pondicherry (French India) and bearing curious signs. One of these signs occurs on a funeral vessel found near Calicut (Malabar).

117. LONGHURST, A. H.: — *Excavations at Nā-gārjunikonda.*
A. R. Arch. Surv. 1927—28, pp. 113—121, with 4 plates.

For an account of the excavations *vide An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, pp. 1—6, and plates i—ii.

118. MACKAY, E. J. H.: — *Excavations at Mohenjo-daro.*
A. R. Arch. Surv. 1927—28, pp. 67—76, with 5 plates.

During 1927—28 excavations were carried out in two areas; (1) a large expanse of untouched ground lying between the *stūpa* buildings and the Great Tank, including some Buddhist remains of the time of Vāsudeva I, and an interesting bathing house, probably used by priests for ablutions; (2) in the Dk. Area, the excavations revealed what appears to be a potters' quarter, comprising numerous poorly built houses, four pottery kilns, *etc.*

119. MACKAY, Ernest: — *Further Links between Ancient Sind, Sumer and elsewhere.*
Antiquity, vol. V, pp. 459—473, with 10 figures.

Mr. MACKAY gives here a large number of comparisons between objects of Mohenjo-daro and Western Asia, such as beads, *svastika motif*, clay toys and figures, *etc.* He concludes with these words: "These additional facts, together with the connexions already pointed out in the book [*i. e.*, *Mohenjo-daro and the Indus Civilization*], prove beyond question that the upper occupations at Mohenjo-daro are contemporary with the earlier ones of Ur and Kish... We have assigned the some-

what conservative date, 2750 B.C., to the upper levels of Mohenjo-daro, but we may have to increase it in view of the many connexions between that place and the early periods of Kish and Ur."

120. MAJUMDAR, N. G.: — *Excavations at Jhukar.*
A. R. Arch. Surv. 1927—28, pp. 76—83, with 4 plates.

The importance of these excavations, though they have been carried out only on a modest scale, lies in the fact that the two mounds of Jhukar ('*Jhukar-jo-daro*') are situated only 16 miles north of Mohenjo-daro, and that both contain antiquities of the same chalcolithic civilization as Mohenjo-daro and Harappa. The trial trenches dug by Mr. MAJUMDAR revealed three distinct strata, the topmost layer yielding remains of the Gupta period (not earlier than the 5th century A.D.), while the third stratum contained prehistoric antiquities (copper and stone implements, pottery, pictographic seals, *etc.*) entirely identical in type with those of the Indus Valley civilization.

- 120a. *MARSHALL, Sir John, C.I.E., LITT. D., PH. D., F.S.A., *etc.*: — *Mohenjo-daro and the Indus Civilization.* Being an official account of Archaeological Excavations at Mohenjo-daro carried out by the Government of India between the years 1922 and 1927. Edited by Sir John MARSHALL *etc.* 3 vols. London: Arthur Probsthain, 1931. Royal 4to, xxvii, xiii, xi and 716 pages, 164 plates, 2 folding maps in colours, 51 text-illustration. — Prices: £ 12-12-0 = \$ 61 or Swiss Frs. 315.

Sir John MARSHALL contributes to these volumes the chapters on the Country, Climate, and Rivers; the Site and its Excavation; the Buildings; Other Antiquities and Art; Religion; Disposal of the Dead; Extent of the Indus Civilization; the Age and Authors of the Indus Civilization; the *Stūpa* Area. — Other contributors are: Mr. Ernest MACKAY, M.A., F.S.A., who writes on the SD Area; the L Area, the DK Area; Architecture and Masonry; Plain and Painted Pottery with Tabulation; Figurines

and Model Animals; Statuary; Faience and Stone Vessels; Seals, Seal Impressions, and Copper Tablets, with Tabulation; Household Objects, Tools and Implements; Technique and Descriptions of Metal Vessels, Tools, Implements, and other Objects; Personal Ornaments; Games and Toys; Ivory, Shell, Faience and other Objects of Technical Interest. — Mr. H. HARGREAVES contributes a chapter on the HR Area; Rai Bahadur Daya Ram SAHNI on the HR Area, Section B, and on the VS Area; — the Indus Script is dealt with by Mr. C. J. GADD, M.A., F.S.A., Mr. Sidney SMITH, M.A., F.S.A., and Professor S. LANGDON, M.A., PH.D. — Mr. Muhammad SANA ULLAH, M.A., B.SC. writes on Sources and Metallurgy of Copper and its Alloys; Col. R. B. Seymour SEWELL, M.A., SC.D., F.A.S.B., and Mr. B. S. GUHA, A.M., PH.D. on Human and Zoological Remains; Sir Edwin PASCOE, M.A., SC.D., F.G.S., F.A.S.B., on Minerals and Metals, and Mr. A. S. HEMMY, B.A., M.SC. on the System of Weights at Mohenjo-daro.

Cf. *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1926, pp. 1—5, plates i—v, and 1927, pp. 1—6, plates i—ii, where two brief accounts have already been given of the excavations then in course. The present monograph in 3 large volumes sums up in detailed accounts all the results of the investigations of the contributors. Every important object found is illustrated in the plates and discussed. All efforts to decipher the pictographic script of Mohenjo-daro have failed so far, but there is an exhaustive discussion and a full list of all the inscriptions found, also a Sign List, containing all the signs occurring in the texts with full references. The date assigned to the site by Sir John MARSHALL is between 3250 B.C. and 2750 B.C., and he insists on the essential difference of this civilization and that of the Vedic Āryans, who must have come to India in the latter half of the second millennium B.C. As to the race of the inhabitants of Mohenjo-daro, the author's concluding words are: "it would obviously be very rash in the pre-

sent uncertain state of our knowledge to endeavour to identify as 'Dravidian' either the skulls classed by Colonel SEWELL as Proto-Australoid, or those classed as Mediterranean; rasher still to identify any of these skulls as 'Sumerian'." There are, however, many proofs of an intercourse between Mohenjo-daro and Elam and Sumer, which are summed up on pp. 103—105.

Reviewed: *J. Ind. Hist.*, vol. X, pp. 307—309, by C. S. SRINIVASACHARYAR: "An epoch-making work... The long-expected publication... on which Sir John MARSHALL, late Director-General of Archaeology in India, was engaged for several years, has at last been brought out in three sumptuous and magnificently illustrated volumes... As Sir John points out, this book should, more than any other, serve to dispel the notion that the pre-Aryan peoples of India were altogether on a lower plane of civilization than their Aryan conquerors..."

121. MARSHALL, Sir John: — *Excavations at Taxila. A. R. Arch. Surv.* 1927—28, pp. 54—67, with 7 plates.

(i) Giri. This glen is situated about two miles ESE. of the great Dharmarājika Stūpa. A rocky hill forming a natural stronghold carries remains of fortification. This site "was intended as a place of refuge in times of need, and... was built especially for the protection of the large bodies of Buddhist monks living at the Dharmarājika and neighbouring monasteries." The monastic buildings at Giri itself consist of two groups. The larger one comprises a *stūpa* and a monastery with some 20 apartments on the ground-floor. The second, western, group of buildings consists of a main *stūpa*, several small votive *stūpas*, chapels and three courts of cells, with the usual refectory and hall of assembly. Unlike the first group of buildings, all these were decorated with *kanjur* and plaster relieves and figures, though in a very dilapidated condition. The style of the sculptures is that of the late

Jaulian figures, although the masonry goes back partly to the Early Kushāṇa period. (ii) Sirkap. Trial trenches of about 7200 feet were cut in the lower city west of the High Street. They revealed six distinct strata, the sixth being pre-Greek. Besides this work, systematical clearing has been carried out on both sides of the High Street. Minor finds are illustrated in plates xix—xxi.

122. METTA, Vasudev B.: — *A Long Forgotten Civilization in India: Discoveries of Cities from Five to Six Thousand Years old*. *The World Today*, vol. LVIII, no. 1, pp. 1—7, June 1931, with 5 illustrations.

On the excavations at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa, and Sir John MARSHALL's view regarding the Indus civilization.

123. MORELAND, W. H., C.S.I., C.I.E.: — *Notes on Indian Maunds*. *Ind. Ant.*, vol. LX, pp. 161—164, 181—183, 201—203, and 221—224.

In these Notes the author offers the facts regarding the evaluation of the 'maund' (Hindī mān) which he has collected from Persian, Portuguese, Dutch and English sources.

124. NAYAR, T. B.: — *A Corpus of Indian Pottery*. *Man*, vol. XXXI, pp. 135f.

"The pottery which has gone to the making of this *Corpus* [collected by the Indian Research Committee] comes from South Indian burials. These resolve themselves into four main types: (1) large urn or jar burial; (2) terracotta sarcophagi; (3) stone-cist or kist-vaen, and (4) the 'draw-well' and barrow of the Nilgiri Hills." Details about these given.

125. OLDHAM, C. E. A. W.: — *In Memoriam Sir Richard Carnac Temple, Bt., C.B., C.I.E., etc.* *Ind. Ant.*, vol. LX, pp. i—iv, with portrait.

126. PAGE, J. A.: — *Excavations at Nālandā*. *A. R. Arch. Surv.* 1927—28, pp. 97—101, with 9 plates (vii—x, and xl—xlv).
Monastery site No. 1. To bring out the successive strata, one half of this monastery

site is preserved in the second, later stage, while the other half has been cleared down to the earlier level. Fine antiquities are abundant in the Devapāla layer which was destroyed by a sudden conflagration; but earlier levels hardly yield anything.

Monastery site No. 6. During the season this site has almost entirely been cleared. This important building must have had an upper storey supported by wooden columns with bases of stone.

Stūpa site No. 3. This interesting conglomeration of buildings (7 *stūpas*, one erected over the other) has been further cleared, the fourth *stūpa* more exposed to view; no relics were found.

127. PHILLIPS, John Goldsmith: — *An Exhibition of Indian and Indonesian Textiles*.

Bul. Metr. Mus. Art, vol. XXVI, no. 4, pp. 92—95, with 3 figures.

Batiked, painted and embroidered textiles of the 17—19th centuries.

128. P[hillips], J. G.: — *An Embroidered Indian Jacket*.

Bul. Metr. Mus. Art, vol. XXVI, no. 7, p. 177, with one figure.

A Mughal coat of Shāhjahān's time (17th century).

129. [PODUVAL, Vasudeva: — *Diagrams of Hand Poses in Kathakali*. Trivandrum: Government Press, 1930. 8vo, 2 pages, 24 plates].

Reviewed: *JAOS.*, vol. LI, no. 2, p. 180, by A. COOMARASWAMY: "Kathakali is a dramatic performance in which the meaning of the actors is conveyed mainly by conventional gestures (*abhinaya*) and it is probably here in Malabar that the traditions of the classical Indian stage have been best preserved. The present pamphlet forms a useful supplement to MEERWARTH's 'Kathakalis du Malabar' in the *Journal Asiatique*, 1926."

130. RAMASWAMI, R.: — *Valuable Buddhist Finds: South Indian Centre Excavated: Art Relics of 2000 Years ago*.

Ceylon Observer, Colombo, January 25, 1931.
Excavations at Nāgārjunikoṇḍa by Mr.
LONGHURST.

131. RAY, Sarojendranath, M.A.: — *Paharpur*.
The Modern Review, vol. L, pp. 147—151,
with 4 illustrations.

Description of the excavation and finds
made by the Archæological Survey, with
some good illustrations. Cp. above no. 99.

132. RICHARDS, F. J.: — *Bowls from Ur and the
Nilgiris*.

Man, vol. XXXI, pp. 203f.

The author points out the surprising simi-
larity of two bowls of an unusual elliptic
form, one in bronze, from a prehistoric
site in the Nilgiris, India,—see *Catalogue
of Prehistoric Antiquities in the Madras
Museum*, plates x—xii,—and a bowl of gold,
dug up by Mr. WOOLLEY at Ur,—see *The
Illustrated London News*, Dec. 17, 1927,
p. 1092.

133. ROY, Jogesh Chandra: — *Fire-arms in Ancient
India*.

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 703—708.

On the use of arrows and other projectiles
to which were fastened inflammable ma-
terials, in ancient India, according to the
Dhanurveda, *Kautiliya-Arthaśāstra*, *Yukti-
kalpataru*, *Nītiśāstra*, etc.

134. RYBOT, Major N. V. L.: *Groups of Menhirs
in Kashmir*.

Man, vol. XXXI, pp. 108—110, with two text-
illustrations.

A group of menhirs at Rāmārikī near Burzi-
hāma, about 2 miles NW of the Shālimar
Gardens, consisting of 11 boulders, partly
fallen. Another site is noticed at Shadipūr,
10 miles down-stream from Srīnagar, not
illustrated. Two more menhirs mentioned
in the neighbourhood of Srīnagar.

135. 三才笹吉 SANZAI, Sasakichi: — 印度
バーク窟院内の藝術. *On the Art in
the Bagh Caves in India, II*.
Kokka, no. 483, with 2 figures.

Continued from no. 481. [Cp. *An. Bibl. I. A.*
1930, no. 130]. In the present article the
writer gives a general survey of the paint-
ings found in the caves. The illustrations
represent copies made by Mr. T. KOBATAKE.

136. SATHIANADAN, Mrs. Kamala: — *Some Jain
Settlements*.

Illustrated Weekly of India, Bombay, October
25, 1931.

137. SHANTA DEVI: — আমাদেৱ দেশ-৫০০০ বছৰ আগে
[Our Country 5000 Years ago. In Bengālī].
Prabāsī, vol. XXXI, part 2, number 3, pp.
375—386, with 10 illustrations.

A brief account of the excavations at Mo-
henjo-daro.

138. [SMITH, Vincent A.: — *A History of Fine
Art in India and Ceylon*. Second edition,
revised by K. de B. CODRINGTON. Oxford:
1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 131.

Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, p. 897, by J. V.
S. WILKINSON: "... beautifully and pro-
fusely illustrated."

ZDMG., N. S. vol. X, pp. 207—211, by
H. ZIMMER: "Ein Werk dieses Umfangs
konnte nur hoffen das Ganze zu geben auf
Grund sinnfalliger Auswahl des Repräsen-
tativen, aber dazu fehlt es am Urteil, das
aus Sympathie entspringt. Dazu fehlt es
an der Absicht, hinter das Reich des
Stoffes in das Reich der Motive vorzu-
dringen ... Alle ästhetisch interessanten
Fragen ... bleiben unterm Horizont der
Betrachtung; ... das Phänomen des Stils ...
kann ... eigentlich gar nicht erörtert wer-
den."

The Asiatic Review, N. S. vol. XXVII, no. 89,
pp. 172—174, by K. M. PANIKKAR: "The
present revised edition tries to preserve
the great merit of SMITH's original volume,
which was that it presented a conspectus
of India's fine art rather than a detailed
description of it. The technical analysis of
the different arts and styles ... was not
attempted by him ... The revision has
been radical and thorough, and it has been
done with great skill."

Belvedere, vol. X, pp. 35f, by J. STRZY-GOWSKY.

Burlington Magazine, vol. LVIII, no. 335, p. 103, by W. P. Y[ETTS].

139. SRIKANTAIA, S., B.A., B.L.: — *Mr. V. N. Narasinha Iyengar's Diary*.

Q. J. Mythic S., vol. XXII, no. 2, pp. 149—157 (to be continued).

Notes on Tirupati, from the diary of a pilgrimage to Benares in 1872—73.

140. SRINIVASACHARI, C. S.: — *The St. Thomas Tradition and Recent Discovery in Travancore. Ind. Hist. Quart.*, vol. VII, pp. 837—839.

"A bas-relief cross with a Pahlavi Inscription was discovered recently at Kadamarāṁ, a village in the Kottayam Division, embedded in the wall of a Jacobite-Syrian Church. According to the inscription read by Dr. J. J. MODI, it was erected by a certain Mar Shapur; as A. S. Ramanatha IYER remarks, this person must be identical with Maruvān Sāpir Īso who has been prominently mentioned in the Kottayam Copper-plate Charter of the time of King Sthānu-Ravi (ca. A.D. 870). . . . The Kadamarāṁ cross thus is about 2½ centuries later than the earlier Kottayam and St. Thomas' Mount Crosses, and . . . may well be identical with the one set up by Maruvān Sāpir Īso in the Tarisaipalli Church, which is mentioned in the Kottayam Plates."

141. S[RINIVASACHARI], C. S., M.A.: — *Sir John Marshall on the Indus Valley Civilization.*

J. Ind. Hist., vol. X, pp. 307—309.

A review of Sir John MARSHALL's great *Mohenjo-daro* publication, see above no. 120a.

142. * [STEIN, Sir Aurel: — *An Archæological Tour in Upper Swāt and adjacent Hill Tracts*. Calcutta: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A. 1930*, no. 132a, under *Addenda*, p. 137.

Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 94of., by Jarl CHARPENTIER: "About the fact that Pīrsar is really identical with "Aopvoç there ought scarcely to be any doubt . . . How-

ever, the present writer feels less easy about the identification of the name "Aopvoç with modern Ūṇ. Curiously enough, Sir Aurel does not seem to have taken into account the existence of a second "Aopvoç as recorded by ARRIAN, iii, 29, 1. . . . This would most probably suggest that "Aopvoç was not an Indian or Dardic name but an Iranian one and ought to be dealt with phonetically according to the laws of such languages. It seems possible that it is not originally even a proper name but may perhaps represent an Old Iranian āvarāna-, Indian āvaraṇa- in the sense of 'fortification, fort', which might scarcely be rendered by the modern Ūṇ. . . ."

Q. J. Mythic S., vol. XXII, no. 2, p. 220, by V. R.: "Dr. STEIN's was the first attempt at investigation into these relics, the expedition being mainly archæological."

- 142a. * [STEIN, Sir Aurel: — *An Archæological Tour in Waziristān and Northern Balūchistān*. Calcutta: 1929 [published in 1930]]. See *An. Bibl. I. A. 1930* no. 763a under *Addenda*, p. 138.

Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 938f, by Jarl CHARPENTIER: "Though the very limited time seems to have made it possible to Sir Aurel STEIN to undertake systematic excavations only on a minor scale, there can be little doubt that among his finds there are several which seem apt to establish a link between the prehistoric civilization of the Indus valley and those of more Western countries."

Madras Mail, February 24, 1931.

Hindu, Madras, April 12, 1931, by K. A. Nilakantha SASTRI.

143. [STEIN, Sir Aurel: —] *Archæological Discoveries in the Hindukush.*

JRAS., 1931, pp. 863—865.

Shepherd boys discovered above Naupūr village, west of Gilgit, ruins of a Buddhist *stūpa* filled with hundreds of small votive *stūpas* and relieve plaques as well as a mass of ancient MSS. closely packed in what appears to have been a wooden box.

"At this stage the digging was fortunately stopped by the local authorities, and the MSS., as yet undisturbed, removed to the office of the Wazir of Gilgit." The MSS. belong to early medieval times, some of them may be earlier than the 6th century A.D. and are thus of outstanding importance.

144. *¹[STEIN, Sir Aurel: — *On Alexander's Track to the Indus*. London 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 144.

Reviewed: *OLZ.*, 1931, columns 571—572, by H. BEROE.

145. STREENIVAS, T.: — *The Fort and other Monuments at Udgīr*.

A. R. Nizam's 1928—29, pp. 25—28.

"The Fort, built in 1493 A.C., ... in former days was considered one of the strongest forts in these parts and during the reign of the Mughal Emperor, *Shāh Jahān*, it was besieged and captured by one of his Generals, *Khān Daurān*, in 1046 A.H. (1636 A.C.). ... the whole Fort, excepting a few portions here and there, is in utter ruins now." Among other monuments described by the author are the *Bālajī Temple* and the *Bāgh-i-Ḥusām*.

146. VALETTE, John de la: — *Comment les états indigènes de l'Inde encouragent les arts et l'archéologie*.

Bul. Amis de l'Or., no. 11, pp. 29—47.

An account of the local archæological departments and of modern architecture and industrial arts in the Indian States.

147. VATS, Madho Sarup: — *Excavations at Harappa*. *A. R. Arch. Surv.* 1927—28, pp. 83—89, with 5 plates.

Excavations were carried out during the whole season at Harappa. The finds number some 3000 items, and contribute substantially to our knowledge of the chalcolithic civilization of this area. The excavations yielded 116 inscribed objects; besides, terracotta figures and objects of faience and of ivory deserve special notice. We may mention also a seal showing a large acacia tree enclosed by a railing (cp. 'Buddhist sacred tree'), and a small faience object resembling a miniature *līṅga*.

148. VATS, Madho Sarup: — *The Salt Range*. *A. R. Arch. Surv.* 1927—28, pp. 89—90, with one illustration (plate xxv, j.).

The author visited a few places in the Salt Range where platforms of masonry were surveyed. No excavations were carried out and Mr. VATS does not offer an explanation of these platforms.

149. WALLACE, W. R., and Kanaiya Lal H. VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.: — *Panoramic India*, Sixty-four panoramic photographs by the former and Introduction and notes by the latter. Bombay: D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., [1931?]. [Further particulars not available].

Reviewed: *The Modern Review*, vol. L, p. 672, by K. N. CHATTERJEE: "beautiful production."

150. YOSHIDA, Hiroshi (吉田博): — 印度藝術瞥見 [A Glimpse of Indian Art. In Japanese].

日印協會會報 [The *Nichiin-kyokai Kaihō*, i. e. Transactions of the Indo-Japanese Society], no. 49, Tōkyō: 1931.

II, 2. ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE.

151. ¹[ACHARYA, Prasanna Kumar: — *Indian Architecture according to Mānasāra-Silpaśāstra*. Oxford: 1927]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1927, no. 125, 1928, no. 151, and 1929, no. 155.

Reviewed: *OLZ.*, 1931, columns 657—659, by E. WALDSCHMIDT.

152. ¹[ACHARYA, Prasanna Kumar: — *A Dictionary of Hindu Architecture*. Oxford: 1927]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1927, no. 124, 1928, no. 150, and 1929, no. 154.

Reviewed: *OLZ.*, 1931, columns 659f., by E. WALDSCHMIDT.

153. ¶ARAVAMUTHAN, T. G.: — *South Indian Portraits in Stone and Metal*. London: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 144.

Reviewed: *Burlington Magazine*, vol. LIX, no. 341, p. 99.

J. Or. Res. Madras, vol. V, pp. 144f., by K. Balasubrahmanya IYER.

Ind. Ant., vol. LX, p. 219, by C. E. A. W. OLDHAM.

JRAS., 1931, pp. 701f., by C. E. A. W. O[LDHAM]: "... a useful contribution to a very interesting subject..."

154. ¶ARAVAMUTHAN, T. G., M.A., B.L.: — *Portrait Sculpture in South India*. Foreword by Dr. Ananda K. COOMARASWAMY. London: The India Society, 1931. 8vo, xvi and 100 pages, with 34 plates.

From the Preface: "The character of this work has been determined largely by the importance I have attached to specimens which bear inscriptions..." From the conclusion: "The earliest relics of portraiture in... the south of India are to be found at Amaravati, but a few centuries have to be crossed before we reach the statues in the round at Trichinopoly and the relieves at Mahabalipuram... After the famous Pallavas, the art suffered decline and did not recover till the days of Parantaka I. ... To about the close of the 10th century belongs the earliest known portrait in metal, ... in the reign of Rajaraja I and immediately after him it reaches [its highest] level of excellence... The fall of the Cholas sees also a marked decline, but it revives under the Vijayanagar kings..."

Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 700f., by C. E. A. W. O[LDHAM]: "The work is abundantly illustrated, the excellence of the plates... calling for a special word of praise."

RAA., vol. VII, p. 118, by J[ean] B[UHOT]: "... il y a ... quelque confusion dans les idées. Une pierre sculptée peut fort bien représenter un personnage sans être son portrait au sens usuel du mot. L'art du portrait véritable, cherchant à reproduire les traits du modèle, fut pratiqué dans

l'Inde... mais parmi les monuments... qui nous sont parvenus, il en est peu qu'on puisse considérer comme des portraits, malgré tous les arguments épigraphiques." "Malgré ce malentendu fondamental, ... l'ouvrage... est un recueil intéressant des données épigraphiques et autres se rapportant à des œuvres d'art déterminées, et nous y trouvons des jalons chronologiques précis."

- 155a. [BACHHOFFER, Ludwig: — *Die frühindische Plastik*. Florence-Munich: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 156a.

Reviewed: *WBKKA.*, vol. V, pp. 72—74, by R. HEINE-GELDERN: "Die besondere Bedeutung dieses monumentalen und prächtig ausgestatteten Werkes liegt darin, dass hier zum erstenmal der — geglückte — Versuch unternommen wird, das erste Halbjahrtausend indischer Plastik von der Maurya-Zeit bis zum Beginn des dritten Jahrhunderts n. Chr. als einheitliche Periode mit in sich geschlossenem Entwicklungsablauf zu untersuchen und darzustellen. Es ist die Epoche des indischen Sensualismus, der 'als ein geistiges Band die Werke von Bhārhut bis Amarāvati umschlingt' und der 'im dritten Jahrhundert für immer vom Spiritualismus abgelöst wird.' ... Das Buch bildet... einen Markstein auf dem Wege der kunstwissenschaftlichen Erforschung Indiens."

Belvedere, vol. X, pp. 67f., by R. HEINE-GELDERN.

OLZ., 1931, col. 369—373, by W. WÜST: "Der Verf. ... hat... ein Werk geschaffen, das auf lange Zeit hinaus als Grundlage dauern wird: durch die Monumentalität der Anlage, den Reichtum der Abbildungen, die Folgerichtigkeit der Betrachtungsweise und die Treffsicherheit des Stils."

- 155b. [BACHHOFFER, Ludwig: — *Early Indian Sculpture*. 2 vols. Paris: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 156, and 1930, no. 145.

Reviewed: *J.AOS.*, vol. LI, no. 1, pp. 58f., by A. COOMARASWAMY: "This study of stylistic development will be valuable, and indeed indispensable, to students of Indian

archæology... The author not only discusses with great care the dating and æsthetic relations of the principal monuments, but more than once contributes passages of fine æsthetic appreciation."

156. BACHHOFFER, Ludwig: — *Zur Plastik von Hadda*.
OAZ., N. S. vol. VII, pp. 106—111, with 3 plates (12 illustrations).

Dr. BACHHOFFER considers the æsthetic quality of the sculptures unearthed by M. BARTHOUX at Haḍḍa. From the accounts of the Chinese pilgrims, and from a comparison with Hellenistic and Gandhāran art, he concludes that the date of the best pieces from Haḍḍa must be the 5th century A. D. This means, he adds, that it is utterly impossible to speak of a "continuous, late influence of Hellenism", for there is a distance of six to seven hundred years between Haḍḍa and those works of Hellenistic art to which it is related in style.

BANERJI, R. D.: — *History of Orissa*.
See below, Section II, 8, no. 313.

157. BASU, N. K.: — उड़ीसा के मन्दिर [Temples of Orīṣā. In Hindi].
Viśāl-Bhārat, vol. VIII, pt. i, pp. 99—109, with 10 illustrations.

Translated from the original Bengālī by an anonymous writer. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 153.

158. CODRINGTON, K. de B.: — *Some Indian Terracotta Figurines*.

Ind. Ant., vol. LX, pp. 141—145, with 1 plate.

The author discusses the characteristics of early terracotta figurines from various ancient sites and in particular five specimens recently acquired by the India Museum, South Kensington, which he ascribes to the late second-first century B. C.

159. CODRINGTON, K. de B.: — *Indian Sculpture*.
Man, vol. XXXI, pp. 281f.

Abstract of a public lecture delivered at University College, London, Oct. 26, 1931.

160. *CODRINGTON, K. de B.: — *An Introduction to the Study of Medieval Indian Sculpture*. London: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 159.

Reviewed: *OLZ.*, 1931, columns 751f., by O. STRAUSS.

161. COMBAZ, Gisbert: — *La loi de la frontalité dans la sculpture indienne*.
RAA., vol. VII, pp. 105—111, with 4 text-illustrations.

Frontality is a sculptural conception meaning a symmetry of the two halves of the body, the head being *en face* and the dividing line being an entirely vertical line passing through the middle of the nose, mouth *etc.* This conception has always been a great bar to the development of early sculptural art. M. COMBAZ examines early Indian sculpture from this point of view and proves that India has not suffered from the law of frontality and, independently from other countries, the Indian sculptor very soon employed asymmetric forms, giving thus a lively twist to his figures.

162. COOMARASWAMY, Dr. Ananda K.: — *Early Indian Architecture: III. Palaces*.

Eastern Art, vol. III, pp. 180—217, with 84 illustrations. The last page contains Addenda and Corrigenda to former papers published by the author in this periodical.

For Pts. I and II, see *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 169.

An exhaustive treatise based on numerous quotations from early texts and representations in relieves at Sāncī, Bharhut, Amarāvati, Mathurā, the cave-temples, *etc.* A few important conclusions are: (1) that a *prāsāda* (Pali *pāsāda*) is, as a rule, of several storeys; (2) that such a palace is surrounded by an outer wall (*pākāra*); (3) that a *pāsāda* is supported by pillars (*thūṇa*, *thambha*, Skr. *sthūṇa*, *stambha*)—cp. e.g. the Ratana Pāsāda and the Lohapāsāda at Anurādhapura where several hundreds of pillars must have supported the upper storey —; (4) that the material

employed was in the first place timber, sometimes brick and only rarely stone. Here Dr. COOMARASWAMY makes the suggestion (p. 199) that *velūriya*, *phalika* and *manosilā* need not necessarily be translated as 'beryl', 'crystal' and 'vermilion', as at least for *sphaṭika* and *manosilā* we have definite evidence that these were used in the sense of 'marble' and 'a stone of vermilion hue'.

163. COOMARASWAMY, Ananda K.: — *A Relief and Inscription from Kashmir.*

Univ. Mus. Btin, vol. II, no. 6, pp. 202—206, with one plate.

Equestrian relief, dated A.D. 1506, with a defective inscription recording a gift by an unknown donor; found at Ushkur, Kashmir.

164. COOMARASWAMY, Ananda: — *A Yakshi Bust from Bharhut.*

Boston Btin, vol. XXIX, pp. 81—83, with 3 figures.

165. COOMARASWAMY, Ananda K.: — *Brief Note: The Old Indian Viṇā.*

JAOS., vol. LI, no. 1, pp. 47—50, with one plate.

A supplement to the article 'The Parts of a Viṇā' in the same Journal, vol. L; see *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 168.

166. COOMARASWAMY, Ananda K.: — *Brief Note: Upaviṇā.*

JAOS., vol. LI, no. 3, pp. 284f.

Further addition to the above, see no. 165.

167. COOMARASWAMY, Ananda: — *Origin of the Lotus-capital.*

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 827—830.

A reply to the article by Mr. Achyuta Kumar MITRA, see below, no. 179. "Mr. MITRA's theory requires that Aśoka should have sent his architects to the ruins of Persepolis, burnt down more than 60 years earlier, there to obtain material for the construction of 'period architecture' in India. On the other hand, if an architecture related to the older art of Western Asia had already

been current in India before the Maurya period, it can be well understood that it might have survived here, longer than in Persia."

- 167a. COUSENS, Henry: — *Somanātha and other Medieval Temples in Kāthiāwād.* (Archæological Survey of India, Imperial Series, vol. XLV). Calcutta: Government of India Central Publication Branch, 1931. Royal 4to, v and 92 pages, 8 figures in the text and 106 plates, one map. — Price: Rs. 26—12, or 41s. 6d.

Introduction (Ancient history of Kāthiāwād; the Rājputs; Somanātha; architectural remains in the province; relation to the Kashmirian and early Dravidian temples; Solanki style). — Somanātha-Pattan, Verāval, Ghumli, Gop, Kadvār, Bileśvara, Sutra-pādā, Kinderkheda, Viśāvāda, Thān, Wadh-wān, Sejakpur, Ānandapur, Parbadi, Chau-bāri, Mangrol, Miāni, Bagavadar, Wāchoda, Śatrunjaya, Girnār. Miscellaneous.

- 167b. COUSENS, Henry: — *Mediæval Temples of the Dakhan.* (Archæological Survey of India, Imperial Series, vol. XLVIII). Calcutta: Govt. of India Central Publication Branch, 1931. Royal 4to, v, and 85 pages, 17 text-illustrations, 15 plates. — Price: Rs. 24 or 37s. 6d.

Historical note. Architectural note. Temples in the Thāṇa district; in Khāndesh; in the Nasik district; in the Ahmadnagar district; in Sholāpur, Berār and at Aundha, in the Nizām's territory. Purī.

168. DIKSHIT, K. N.: — *Napukur, Sabhar, Dhanuka and Salsagar.*

A. R. Arch. Surv. 1927—28, pp. 111—113, with 3 illustrations (plate xlv).

Some ancient sculptures now worshipped in Bengāl as Hindū deities: (1) at Napukur, distr. Murshidabad, a 10th century Buddhist sculpture of Vasudhārā now worshipped as Dumnī (ht. 1' 8"); (2) at Sabhar, distr. Dacca, a terracotta plaque was found, representing Viṣṇu, with an inscription *Oṃ namo bhagavate Vāsudevāya* in characters of the 7th—8th century A.D.; (3) at Dhanuka, distr. Faridpur, an image of Mahishamardīnī

is worshipped in the house of a Brāhman Paṇḍit; an interesting feature of this black basalt sculpture is the presence of other gods, Brahmā, Viṣṇu, etc., on the back; (4) at Sibsagar, in Assam, a number of 10th—11th century sculptural fragments are preserved, indicating that a pre-Ahom Viṣṇu temple has existed in the neighbourhood.

169. GRAAUW, M. M. de: — *Een zinrijk Indisch monument thans ontraadseld*. [A Significant Indian Monument now explained. In Dutch]. *Elsevier's Geïllustreerd Maandschrift*, 1931, pp. 316—320, with one plate.

A notice on Dr. GOLOUBEV's interpretation of the great Gaṅgā Relief at Māmallapuram (Māvalivaram), with reference to the article in *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1927, pp. 14—16, plate vii.

170. ¹HACKIN, Jean: — *La sculpture indienne et tibétaine au Musée Guimet*. Paris: Ernest Leroux, 1931. Royal 4to, 24 pages and 51 colotype plates. — Price: frs. 250.—.

Contents: A short history of the collections of Indian and Tibetan sculpture in the Musée Guimet, pp. 1—3. — Bibliography, p. 4. — Description of the plates, pp. 5—20. — Additional notes, pp. 21—24. — Plates: School of Amarāvati (Nāgārjunikoṇḍa), i—viii. — Mathurā, ix. — Gandhāra, especially Haḍḍa, x—xix. — Medieval India, xx—xxiii. — South Indian Bronzes, xxiv—xxxiii. — South Indian wood-carving, xxxiv. — Jaina bronze, xxxv. — Javanese bronzes, xxxvi—xl. — Tibetan bronzes, xli—xlix. — Sacrificial objects, l—li.

Reviewed: *Bul. Amis de l'Or.*, no. 11, p. 51, by J. BUHOT: „C'est un recueil des plus belles pièces du Musée... Les notices... sont intéressantes; elles ne prétendent pas au définitif. Je ne crois pas que les hommes barbus de Hadda (pl. xvi) soient des ascètes; certains d'entre eux... ressemblent si exactement aux Scythes que nous connaissons par beaucoup de documents, qu'on ne saurait douter qu'ils appartiennent au même peuple. Par contre, nous ne savons pas quelles raisons ont conduit l'auteur à

reconnaître des Scythes dans les hommes à longue moustache, au visage rude. On pense naturellement aux Goths, mais..." *J. d. Savants*, 1931, pp. 278f., by J. BUHOT. *Rev. Arch.*, vol. XXXIII, p. 367, by S[alomon] R[EINACH]: "Les planches, toutes fort bonnes..."

171. ¹[HARGREAVES, H.: — *Handbook to the Sculptures in the Peshawar Museum*. Calcutta: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 179.

Reviewed: *Ind. Ant.*, vol. LX, pp. 138f., by C. E. A. W. OLDHAM.

172. [IPPEL, Albert: — *Indische Kunst und Triumphalbild*. Leipzig: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 170, and 1930, no. 183.

Reviewed: *Gnomon*, vol. VII, pp. 289—296, by Gerhart RODENWALDT: "In dieser kleinen Abhandlung... hat er [*i.e.* the author] eine Diskussion eröffnet, die hoffentlich andauern und eine Klarung der Probleme herbeiführen wird."

WZKM., vol. XXXVII, p. 312, by H. GLÜCK. *OLZ.*, 1931, columns 168f., by H. ZIMMER: "Entscheidend und wertvoll für die indische Kunstgeschichte ist der exakte Nachweis, wie sehr in die Reliefs von Sāntchī hellenistische Kunstgesinnung mit perspectivischer Raumgestaltung und Detail der Motive befruchtend eingedrungen ist..."

173. ¹[KRAMRISCH, Stella: — *Pāla and Sena Sculpture*. Reprint from *Rūpani*, no. 40, 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 189.

Reviewed: *WBKKA.*, vol. V, pp. 77, by R. HEINE-GELDERN: "Es zeugt von der hervorragenden Kennerschaft der Verfasserin, dass es ihr geglückt ist, nicht nur eine ausgezeichnete Charakteristik der gesamten Pāla- und Sena-Plastik mit ihrer durch den Tantrismus bedingten Mischung von Spiritualismus und Erotik zu geben, sondern auch den Faden des zeitlichen Ablaufs zu entwirren und die mannigfachen, fast schon an Modeschwankungen erinnernden Wandlungen des Stils vom 9. bis zum 12. Jahrhundert aufzuzeigen."

174. KRAMRISCH, Stella: — *Die figurale Plastik der Gupta-Zeit.*

WBKKA., vol. V, pp. 15—39, with 23 illustrations on 8 plates.

“Eine Sturzwelle von Genius, getragen von einzigartig günstigen Zeitumständen, hatte die Plastik der Gupta-Zeit zu einem der Höhepunkte indischer Kunst gemacht. Wie sie sich im Anschluss an die Kuschâna-plastik von Mathurâ im Norden des Landes gestaltete, welche Wandlungen sie im Verlaufe dreier Jahrhunderte durchmachte, wie sie in Zentralindien, auf altindischer Tradition weiterbauend, Grosse erreichte, und wie sich in ihr die östliche von der westlichen Schule zu trennen beginnt, wird zu verfolgen gesucht.” — Dated Gupta sculptures; Mathurâ; Sarnâth; Local schools in connexion with Mathurâ and Sarnâth; Gadhwâ; the beginnings of the Eastern School; Central India; the beginnings of the Western School.

175. KRAMRISCH, Dr. Stella: — *A Stone Relief from a Kalinga Railing.*

Ind. Ant., vol. LX, pp. 89—90, with plate.

The sculpture in question is part of a railing corner-post of buff-coloured sandstone carved in very low relief with a male figure joining the hands in *añjali-mudrâ*. It was found at Bhuvaneśvar in Orissa and is ascribed to the second century B. C.

176. [KUNDANGAR, Prof. K. G.: — *Notes on Shri Maha-Lakshmi Temple, Kolhapur.* Bombay: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 173.

Reviewed: *Ind. Hist. Quart.*, vol. VII, pp. 198—200, by Nihar Ranjan ROY: “We may safely commend this small brochure to all students of South Indian history and archæology. But we would like to request our author to be a bit more historical, and exhaustive in his references.”

177. KURAISHI, M. A., B.A.: — *A Short Guide to the Buddhist Remains excavated at Nalanda.* Calcutta: Government of India Central Publication Branch, 1931. 8vo, v and 7 pages, 6 plates and one map. — Price: As. 12, or 1s. 3d.

From the Preface: “This short guide has been written to meet a public demand for a brief description of the site and its remains, but makes no claim to give a full and conclusive account of either the remains themselves or of the results of the activities of the Archæological Department at this site [which] will be found in the *A. R. Arch. Surv.* 1915 ff.”

178. LAW, Bimala Churn: — “*Cetiya*” in the *Buddhist Literature.*

Studia Indo-Iranica, pp. 42—48.

“Thus it is natural to take the term ‘*cetiya*’ as the most general name for any sanctuary which can well stand for a stûpa, a vihâra, an assembly hall, a tree, a memorial stone, a holy relic, place or even image.”

179. MITRA, Achyuta Kumar: — *Origin of the Bell-capital.*

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 213—244, with 4 plates.

I. The Lotus Symbol in the Bharhut Reliefs. — II. The Morphology of the Lotus Supports and the Bell Capitals. — III. The Vedic Lotus Symbol. — IV. The Composite Mauryan Capital. — V. The Significance of the Bell-capital. — VI. The Problem of Origin: Diffusionist Theory; Assyrian Origin; Persian Origin; India and the Hellenistic Orient; Achæmenian Art and Indian Antiquities of the Mauryan Period; Mauryan Architecture; The Mauryan Capital and the Persian Base compared; Hellenistic Influence; Theory of Collateral Origin; Appendix: Standards in the Mahâbhârata. — “Dr. COOMARASWAMY’s assumption that the bell-capital must have been a common element of the craftsman’s repertory under the Nandas as in the time of Aśoka, is hardly justified.”

Cp. above no. 167.

- MORAES, George: — *The Kadamba Kula. A History of Ancient and Mediæval Karnataka.*

See below, Section II, 8, no. 389.

180. PAI, M. Govinda: — *The Date of the Gommata Colossus at Śravanabelgola*. *Karnatak Historical Review*, I, 1, March 1931, pp. 1—12.
 "Thus the facts recounted... lead us to the only conclusion that the great Jaina devotee Chamundaraya had the Gommata Colossus installed at Śravanabelgola in the small hours of the night of Sunday the 13th of March 981 A.C."
181. RAGHAVAN, V., B.A.: — *Theatre Architecture in Ancient India*. *Triveni*, vol. VI, no. 6, Madras, 1931, pp. 715—723, with one figure.
182. [RAMACHANDRAN, T. N., M.A.: — *Buddhist Sculptures from a Stūpa near Goli Village, Guntur District*. Madras: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 178, and 1930, no. 197.
 Reviewed: *Q. J. Mythic S.*, vol. XXI, no. 3, pp. 300f., by R.: "The volume is well got up with numerous half-tone illustrations, and the authorities of the Madras Museum deserve thanks for inaugurating descriptive Bulletins of their own, of which the volume under review forms the earliest one."
JRAS., 1931, pp. 159—161, by Edward J. THOMAS: The Reviewer corrects a few mistakes of identification which are mainly due to the author having relied on translations and late texts.
The Modern Review, vol. XLIX, p. 44, by O. C. GANGOLY: "... excellent description of the new finds of Buddhist sculptures from Goli..."
183. RAMACHANDRAN, T. N., M.A.: — *The Stūpa in Buddhist Art*. *Triveni, Journal of Indian Renaissance*, Madras, 1931, pp. 291—298.
 "The stūpa is so constructed that its very shape suggests its affinity to the grave-mound."
184. * [SHUTTLEWORTH, H. Lee: — *Lha-lui Temple, Spyi-ti*. Calcutta: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 180.
 Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 951f., by E. J. THOMAS: "Mr. SHUTTLEWORTH... has identified many of the wall paintings..."
185. SETH, Mesroby J.: — *The Second Oldest Church of Bengal*. *Bengal P. P.*, vol. XLII, pt. ii (no. 84), pp. 90—92, with plate.
 Armenian Church of St. John the Baptist at Chinsura, erected in 1695 by Khoja Johanness Maigar.
186. VATS, Madho Sarup: — *Allahabad Fort*. *A. R. Arch. Surv.* 1927—28, pp. 94f., with 1 illustration (plate xxi a).
 Near the Aśoka pillar in the Allahābād Fort two abaci have been found. One probably belongs to the very pillar near which it was found, but the other, though also a fine piece of Mauryan workmanship, can hardly have formed part of it. The one is relieved by a scroll of alternate honeysuckle and lotus, the other shows petals of a lotus flower.
187. ⁴ [VOGEL, J. Ph.: — *La sculpture de Mathurā*. Paris and Brussels: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 205.
 Reviewed: *International Studio*, August 1931, pp. 68f., by Ananda K. COOMARASWAMY: "The present highly meritorious and very welcome volume, while it illustrates on an adequate scale a majority of the most remarkable pieces, and thus for the most part ones already known, is rather a general introduction to the subject than an exhaustive treatment of it."
Deutsche Lit. Ztg., vol. LII, pp. 652—654, by L. BACHHOFFER: "V. gruppiert das reiche Material nicht in chronologischer Ordnung, weil er die Zeit dafür noch nicht für gekommen halt. Man kann über diesen Punkt und über die Möglichkeit einer verhältnismässig exakten Datierung des Einzelkunstwerks anderer Meinung sein; die Behandlung des Themas nach ikonographischen Gesichtspunkten, wie sie V. durchführt, behält aber ihre Berechtigung und ihren Wert, weil sie zu höchst wichtigen und interessanten Erkenntnissen führen kann,

wenn sie mit jener Umsicht und Sorgfalt und einer solchen Kenntnis der Literatur und des Folklore geführt wird, wie das bei V. der Fall ist."

J. d. Savants, 1931, pp. 134f., by J. BACOT. *Museum*, vol. XXXVIII, pp. 83—85, by Th. van ERP.

BÉFEO., vol. XXX, pp. 456—460, by H. PARMENTIER: "Le livre de M. VOGEL peut être considéré comme un modèle du genre et nous apporte une base solide sur une question très délicate, l'évolution de la sculpture indienne entre l'art de Gandhāra et l'art des Guptas."

Pantheon, 1931, no. 5, pp. 215f., by L. BACHHOFFER.

J.A.O.S., vol. LI, no. 1, pp. 54—58, by A. COOMARASWAMY.

J.R.A.S., 1931, pp. 895—897, by J. V. S. WILKINSON: "It would be difficult to praise this work too highly. Dr. VOGEL's sober, restrained manner of exposition, his com-

plete absence of prejudice, his method of enriching his descriptions by literary allusions, and the solid foundation of scholarship on which his conclusions are based, give the study an impressive distinction and authority. The plates are of high quality, and the production must rank as one of the finest of a fine series."

188. ZAFAR HASAN, Khan Bahadur, Maulvi: — *Monuments in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.*

A. R. Arch. Surv. 1927—28, pp. 90—94, with one illustration (plate V d).

(1) City Wall of Multan. — (2) Tomb of Rai Ram Dev Bhatti at Batala. — (3) Kos Minars. — (4) Roshnai Gate and its adjoining Buildings at the Hazuri Bagh in Lahore. — (5) Rang Mahal at Walai, Peshawar District. — (6) Monument at Palosi Piran near Peshawar. — All these monuments are 17th—18th century buildings.

II, 3. PAINTING.

189. **[Ajanta. The Colour and Monochrome Reproductions of the Ajanta Frescoes based on Photography. With an Explanatory Text by G. YAZDANI, M.A. London: 1930].* See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 208.

Reviewed: *ZDMG.*, N. S. vol. X, p. 233, by W. PRINTZ.

Burlington Magazine, vol. VIII, no. 338, p. 225, by J. V. S. WILKINSON: "Here we have for the first time an almost complete set of reproductions, as close to the originals as modern science and skill could make them, of what is perhaps the greatest artistic wonder of Asia."

• *Ind. Ant.*, vol. LX, pp. 158f., by M. F. H.: "To preserve what remains of these frescoes for future generation[s], H. E. H. the Nizam authorized his Archaeological Department to have a complete photographic record prepared ... The work is a great achievement." *Times of India*, Bombay, February 2, 1931; February 14, 1931.

190. [BINYON, Laurence: — *Guide to an Exhibition of Indian Painting.* London: 1927].

Reviewed: *OLZ.*, 1931, col. 66, by H. GOETZ.

191. **[BROWN, Percy: — Indian Painting.* 2nd edition. London: 1928]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1928, no. 206.

Reviewed: *OLZ.*, 1931, columns 64—66, by H. ZIMMER: "So stellt das kleine Buch eine erwünschte Einführung in das zeitlich, räumlich und technisch so disparate Denkmalsgut indischer Malerei dar ..."

192. B[UHOT], J.: — *La découverte récente de peintures murales Pallava par M. Fouveau Dubreuil.* *Bul. Amis de l'Or.*, no. 10, pp. 64—65.

Note on the recent discovery of frescoes in the Kailāsanātha Temple at Conjeeveram. Cf. above, Introduction, pp. 16—17.

193. COOMARASWAMY, Ananda: — *A Rajput Painting.*

Bul. Fogg Art Mus., vol. I, no. 1, pp. 14—16, with one illustration.

"The Fogg Art Museum has happily acquired by gift from Dr. Denman W. ROSS an example of an early Rajput painting representing the Raginī Bibhāsa, a musical mode."

194. * [COOMARASWAMY, Ananda K., D.S.C.: — *Catalogue of the Indian Collections in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Part VI: Mughal Painting*. Cambridge, Mass.: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 211.

Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 234f., by J. V. S. WILKINSON: "In this the latest example of his indefatigable industry, Dr. COOMARASWAMY is concerned with what is now a very large and choice collection — one of the finest in the world ... The descriptions are admirably detailed."

J.AOS., vol. LI, no. 1, pp. 71—73, by N. MARTINOVITCH.

WBKKA., vol. V, pp. 71f., by E. WELLESZ: "Ein Werk wie das vorliegende wird daher mit Freuden zu begrüßen sein, denn ungefähr die Hälfte der über dreihundert Blätter umfassenden, sehr interessanten Sammlung wird in guten Reproduktionen vorgeführt, und jedem Bild ist ein ausführlicher Kommentar beigegeben, dessen hoher wissenschaftlicher Wert schon durch den Namen des Autors verbürgt ist."

Ind. Ant., vol. LX, pp. 98f., by C. E. A. W. OLDHAM.

195. COOMARASWAMY, Ananda: — *Two Western Indian Manuscripts*.

Boston Btin., vol. XXIX, pp. 4—11, with 8 figures.

1. *Bālagopālastuti* of VILVAMAṆGALA, already published by Prof. Norman BROWN in *Eastern Art*, vol. II (1930) [See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 209]. — 2. *Kumārasambhava*, from about 1600 A.D.

"On the whole the stylistic resemblance to the earliest Rājasthānī paintings is much more conspicuous than is the relation to Jaina or Gujarātī painting as typically developed in MSS. such as the one described

above; and one is made aware that Mughal painting is already in existence."

196. COOMARASWAMY, Dr. Ananda K.: — *An Early Passage on Indian Painting. Eastern Art*, vol. III, pp. 218f.

This very interesting text occurs in the *Atthasālinī*, 203, PTS. ed., p. 64, translation on p. 86. It refers to *carāṇa* paintings ("because the artists went about, *vicaranti*, exhibiting their work", Comm.), and these must have been many-coloured (*vicitta*, *rañjana*), with high-lights (*ujjotana*) and shading[?] (*vattana*).

FÁBRI, C. L., PH.D.: — *Two Notes on Indian Head-dress*.

See above, no. 103, in Section II, 1.

197. FRENCH, J. C., I.C.S.: — *Himalayan Art*. With an introduction by Laurence BINYON. London: Oxford University Press, 1931. 8vo, xiv and 117 pages, with 23 plates and one map.

From the Preface: "This book is wholly concerned with art. But every picture must have a frame, and I have made this one out of the Government Gazetteers, the *J. Panjab Hist. S.*, old Indian chronicles, and many a tale, song and proverb heard on the march or round the campfire in the Himalayas." — I. The Abode of Snow. — II. Spring (Early Pahārī Painting in the 17th century). — III. Summer (High style of Kāṅgrā, 18th century). — IV. Autumn (Late Kāṅgrā and Garhwal art). — V. Winter (Sikh and late Pahārī, esp. Chamba painting). — VI. A Glance back at the Mountains (A cultural appreciation). — The plates represent miniature paintings as well as frescoes from palaces and princely collections in the Western Hīmalāya, Calcutta, and elsewhere.

Reviewed: *Gaz. B.-Arts*, VIe période, vol. VI, p. 315, by P. J[ANOT?].

198. [GANGOLY, O. C.: — *Masterpieces of Rajput Painting*. Calcutta: 1926]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1926, no. 142, 1927, no. 181, 1928, no. 218, and 1929, no. 195.

Reviewed: *Art. As.* 1928/29, no. 4, pp. 242—245, by Hermann GOETZ: "It is a great merit of GANGOLY's book that each painting has been illustrated by well chosen quotations from the poetry of contemporary poets in the popular dialects." Follow critical notes on the published paintings and their dating, as well as a concordance with other publications. "... an important work for our knowledge of Oriental art, the more as such research can be done only in India itself."

199. GOETZ, Hermann: — *Geschichte der indischen Miniatur-Malerei.*

OAZ., N. S. vol. VII, pp. 118—123, 184—192 and 219—226, with 5 plates.

I. The place of the Miniature painting in the whole of Indian cultural development and artistic expression. [Main feature of miniature painting: the artist is an employee of the Court]. II. Precursors of Indian Miniature painting. [The Indian traditional element is the stronger and more predominant one]. III. The birth of Indian Miniature painting. [The time of Akbar is essentially a period of transition. Indian artists are joining in large number the Court studios and, being placed under the Persian artists 'Abd-as-Samad and Mīr Sayyid 'Alī, they necessarily adapted themselves to Turko-Persian themes, forms and ideals. This is thus a period of mingling indigenous and foreign elements, the creation of Moghul painting].

200. KÜHNEL, Ernst: — *Die indischen Miniaturen der Sammlung Otto Sohn-Rethel.*

Pantheon, 1931, no. 9, pp. 385—389, with 7 figures.

"Die von Herrn Otto SOHN-RETHEL vor kurzem auf einer Reise durch Indien zusammengebrachten Miniaturen liefern den besten Beweis, dass es auch heute noch für einen Kunstfreund mit sicherem Blick möglich ist, im Orient selbst Werke aus der klassischen Zeit der Moghulmalerei aufzuspüren... Eine interessante Überraschung... unter den nahezu hundert

Blättern... bieten vor allem zwei aus dem bekannten Album für den Kaiser Djehângîr, dessen Hauptbestand sich in der Staatsbibliothek in Berlin befindet... Ein weiteres Blatt stellt Kaiser Djehângîr auf der Nashornjagd dar, ... ein auffallend grosses Brustbild dürfte Dârâ Shikôh darstellen..."

201. MEHTA, Nānalal C.: — *Gujarati Painting in the Fifteenth Century.* A further essay on Vasanta Vilāsa. London: The India Society, 1931. 8vo, 37 pages, 16 plates.

This booklet contains some further studies on the early Gujarati MS. of *Vasanta Vilāsa*, from which the author already in 1926 had published some specimens of painting in his *Studies in Indian Painting* [Cp. *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1926, no. 153.], pp. 15ff. He gives an account of the contents of all the pictures based on the edition of the Sanskrit-Prākṛit text by Prof. K. H. DHURVA, and an analysis of their religious and artistic background, the erotic aspects of the popular Vaishnava movement in the 15th century.

Reviewed: *RAA.*, vol. VII, pp. 117f., by J[ean] B[UHOT]: "La critique d'art, on le sait, n'est pas le fort de M. MEHTA, mais il est intéressant dans le domaine proprement historique."

202. MODI, Sir Jivanji Jamshedji, Kt., C.I.E., B.A., PH.D.: — *A few Notes on an old Manuscript of the Persian Viraf-namah, recently presented to the Cama Institute.*

J. Cama Inst., no. 19, pp. 1—12.

"The value of this... old manuscript written more than 300 years ago... is enhanced by 57 beautiful illustrations, illustrating the rewards and punishments in Heaven and Hell... Burzo Kamdin, the scribe, seems to have left it to a Mahomedan or Hindu artist of the time, as to how design and paint the illustrations. Probably this was left to a Mahomedan artist."

203. RAMASWAMI, R.: — *A Hindu Ajanta: Frescoed Finds at Conjeevaram.* *Statesman*, Calcutta, April 26, 1931.

See above, Introduction, pp. 16—17.

SENZAI, Sasakichi: see above, no. 135.

204. SASTRI, Hirananda, A.M., M.O.L., D.LITT.: — *Were Rāgamālās painted by the Artists of 'Kāṅgrā'?* *JB&ORS.*, vol. XVII, pp. 101—103, with three plates.

Dr. SASTRI disputes the assertion of some authorities (Dr. A. K. COOMARASWAMY, Mr. N. C. MEHTA) that the so-called 'Kāṅgrā' or 'Pahārī' painters did not (or only rarely did) paint *Rāgamālās*. He publishes three paintings of *rāgās* of this school, one of which is unfinished and contains both the name of the *rāga* and some written instructions.

205. [SHRINIVASRAO, Shrimant Bhawanrao, Pant Pratinidhi Balasaheb, B.A., Chief of Aundh: — *Ajanṭhā*. [In Marāṭhī]. 1930. With 80 plates. — Price: Rs. 10—.

Reviewed: *J. Bombay Br. R. A. S.*, vol. VII, pp. 56—58, by N. K. B[HAGWAT]: "In a preface the author writes a note on sculpture and painting, as described in ancient Sanskrit works. The volume proper is divided into 8 parts, location, route, condition of the caves, their carvings and sculpture, and the frescoe paintings; the latter is discussed from various points, like outline, brush, anatomy, perspective history, women's and men's garments, ornaments of women and those of men with weapons, reality, expression and ideal. Parts 6—8 are taken up by personal experiences and means adopted by the author to secure copies of the original. ... The volume is profusely illustrated, the photographic representation evinces accuracy and the author's discriminating taste ... The admirably got up work is a veritable addition to Marathi literature."

STAUDE, Wilhelm: — *Abd-us-Samad, der Akbar-Maler, und das Millionen-Zimmer in Schönbrunn*.

See *infra*, no. 786.

206. [STCHOUKINE, Dr. Ivan: — *La peinture indienne à l'époque des Grands Moghols*. Paris: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 214, and 1930, no. 233.

Reviewed: *JA.*, vol. CCXVIII, pp. 175—177, by Gabriel FERRAND: "C'est un travail de première importance dont on ne saurait dire trop de bien."

The Asiatic Review, N. S. vol. XXVII, no. 92, p. 761: "The study of Indian painting by Mr. STCHOUKINE takes a worthy place in the literature upon the subject." *BÉFEO.*, vol. XXX, pp. 176—180, by J. Y. CLAEYS: "Cet ouvrage qui est le premier en français sur ce sujet, se place à un rang que ses successeurs pourront difficilement dépasser."

OLZ., 1931, columns 752—755, by L. BACHHOFFER: "Das Buch ist das Beste was bisher zu dem Thema (die tiefe Einheit der indischen Malerei) gesagt und geschrieben wurde."

207. [STCHOUKINE, Dr. Ivan: — *Les miniatures indiennes de l'époque des Grands Moghols au Musée du Louvre*. Paris: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 215, and 1930, no. 234.

Reviewed: *Ind. Art. & L.*, vol. V, p. 155. *JA.*, vol. CCXVIII, p. 175, by Gabriel FERRAND: "...soigneusement décrit..." *BÉFEO.*, vol. XXX, p. 180, by J. Y. CLAEYS: "Cet ouvrage, qui peut fort bien passer pour un catalogue de luxe bien illustré, ne comporte en effet, en plus de la nomenclature descriptive détaillée des miniatures et d'une vingtaine de planches fort bien réussies, qu'une courte introduction sur l'historique de la collection du Musée du Louvre... Ce petit volume rendra de grands services, par sa classification claire et précise..."

OLZ., 1931, col. 755, by L. BACHHOFFER.

208. STCHOUKINE, Ivan: — *Quelques images de Jahāngīr dans un Divān de Hāfiz*.

Gaz. B.-Arts, VI^e période, tome VI, pp. 160—167, with 9 figures.

Mughal paintings of the Jahāngīr school, in MS. Or. 7573 of the British Museum, of which three represent the emperor himself.

209. STCHOUKINE, Ivan: — *Portraits moghols: II, Le portrait sous Jahāngīr.*

RAA., vol. VII, pp. 163—176, with one plate.

For the first part of this essay, see *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 235. In the present part the author makes a special study of a miniature in the Demotte-collection, and comes to the conclusion that it is a real portrait of Nūr Jahān embraced by her imperial husband Jahāngīr, and as such, it is perhaps the only extant feminine portrait after nature of the Mughal school.

210. TAGORE, Miss Beni: — *Western Music and Rag-Raginis.*

The Asiatic Review, N. S. vol. XXVII, no. 90. pp. 360—367.

WILKINSON, J. V. S.: — *The Shāh-Nāmāh of Firdausī.*

See below, Section VI, 1, no. 806.

211. YAZDANI, G.: — *The Fresco Paintings of Ellora.*

A. R. Nizam's, 1927—28, pp. 19—22, with two colour plates and four collotype plates.

"In the Buddhist group, which dates back from the first to the sixth centuries A.D., there are traces of paintings on the ceilings of the *Do Thal* and the *Tin Thal*, but they have decayed to such an extent that these frescoes cannot be taken into consideration. In the Brahmanical group, which covers a period of three centuries or more (seventh to eleventh centuries A.D.), the frescoes occur in the *Kailasa* ... and in ... the *Ganesa Lena* ... They are also to be found in the Jaina group, styled the *Indra Sabha*, which ranges in date from the eighth to the tenth century A.D." Coloured or collotype reproductions of handmade copies are published with the article. Mr. YAZDANI gives a detailed description of the paintings reproduced, one of which (Plate A, upper figure) seems to be only slightly removed in time from the later paintings at Ajanṭā. See also the Introduction to this Bibliography, above p. 18.

II, 4. ICONOGRAPHY.

212. AYYANGAR, R. Srinivasa Raghava: — *Vishṇu's Paradevatā Pāramārthīya sculptured at Mahā-balīpur.*

Ind. Ant., vol. LX, pp. 101—104, with 2 plates.

The large rock-sculpture at Māvalivaram, known as Arjuna's Penance and interpreted by Dr. GOLOUBEV as the Descent of Gaṅgā, is believed by the present author to illustrate Śiva proclaiming the supremacy of Vishṇu.

213. BAGCHI, P. C.: — *On Foreign Element in the Tantra.*

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 1—16.

On Tibetan influences on Hindū tantras, especially in the conception of the Lamas and Śākinīs.

214. BANERJEA, Jitendra Nath: — *Uṣṇīṣa-śīraskatā (a Mahāpuruṣa-lakṣaṇa) in the early Buddha Images of India.*

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 499—514, with 3 plates.

On the origin of the *uṣṇīṣa* from the early Indian manner of hair-dressing, and the changed meaning of the term in later tradition.

215. BANERJEA, Jitendra Nath: — *The "Webbed Fingers" of Buddha.*

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 654—656.

A criticism of Dr. COOMARASWAMY's article in the same periodical.

See below no. 218.

216. *[BHATṬASĀLĪ, N. K., M.A.: — *Iconography of Buddhist and Brahmanical Sculpture in the Dacca Museum.* Dacca: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 218, and 1930, no. 242.

Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 950f., by E. J. THOMAS: "Mr. BHATṬASĀLĪ has produced not only a descriptive catalogue of

the sculptures of the Dacca Museum, but has also given a valuable introduction to the iconography of the Bengal school... He gives a mass of valuable information... His judgment is generally cautious and sound, and he recognizes where there is need for further data."

217. CHANDA, Ramaprasad: — *The Hair and the Uṣṇā on the Head of Buddhas and Finas. Ind. Hist. Quart.*, vol. VII, pp. 669—673.

Instances from Jaina literature and early art.

218. COOMARASWAMY, Ananda K.: — *The "Webbed Finger" of Buddha.*

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 365f.

"I am on the side of FOUCHER and BANERJEA as to the fact of misinterpretation based on the sculptor's device; but on the side of STUTTERHEIM as to the original meaning of the word *jāla* as used in the *lakkhaṇa* lists." [See for STUTTERHEIM's thesis: *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1928, no. 241; also no. 215 *supra*].

219. COOMARASWAMY, Ananda: — *The Guḍimalam Lūgam.*

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, p. 830.

"In my *History of Indian and Indonesian Art* (p. 39) I endorsed Mr. T. A. Gopinath RAO's view (*Elements of Hindu Iconography*) that it should be dated in the 1st or 2nd century B. C. Now Mr. A. H. LONGHURST (*Pallava Architecture*, III, 40, p. 24) dates it in the 8th or 9th century... But in any case, its Śuṅga style is unmistakable."

220. *COOMARASWAMY, Ananda K.: — *Yakṣas*. Part II. (Smithsonian Institution, Freer Gallery of Art: Publication 3059). Washington: 1931. 8vo, 84 pages, 50 plates.

For part I see *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1928, no. 226. The present part has the general title of "Water Cosmology."

"What we have not yet emphasized [in the first part], though it has been indicated," Dr. COOMARASWAMY says, "is the intimate connection of the Yakṣas with the waters". After a survey of the Water Cosmology in the Literature, follow chapters on Varuṇa,

the Grail Motif, the Makara, the Lotus, Vases of Plenty or Brimming Vessels, Bowls on Figure-pedestals, River Goddesses and Nymphs. There are important Addenda and corrigenda to part I.

Reviewed: *Bul. Amis de l'Or.*, no. 11, pp. 52f., by J. BUHOT: "Suite de l'admirable travail où M. COOMARASWAMY à propos des Yakshas, explore un domaine étendu de l'indologie... Il nous est rarement offert le délice d'une documentation aussi fouillée unie à une telle largeur de vues." *Nature*, London, July 11, 1931.

JAOS., vol. LI, no. 3, pp. 286—288, by W. Norman BROWN (deals with both parts): "The entire study is most informing and gives a solid basis for the understanding of early Indian iconography, while it also adds much to our comprehension of pre-Aryan animism."

221. IVENGAR, Dr. S. Krishnaswami: — *An Iconographical Curiosity: an Explanation of a Bombay Find.*

The Hindu, 1931 [further data not available].

Cf. above pp. 559q. of the Introduction of this Bibliography.

222. *KONOW, Sten: — *Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Buddhahildes*. Berlin: 1928]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1928, no. 234.

Reviewed: *OLZ.*, 1931, columns 261—263, by H. ZIMMER: "Auch K. glaubt nicht, 'dass wir berechtigt seien ohne weiteres anzunehmen, dass die Darstellung des Religionsstifters von Anfang an der Gandhara-Kunst gehörte'."

223. *LALOU, Marcelle: — *Iconographie des étoffes peintes (paṭa) dans le Mañjuśrīmūlakalpa*. Paris: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 107.

Reviewed: *Archiv Orientalní*, vol. III, no. 2, pp. 415—420, by O. STEIN: "Die Uebersetzerin bringt Eigenschaften mit, wie vor allem die Kenntnis des Tibetischen und Chinesischen, die den Wunsch erregen, ihr bald wieder auf einem so lohnenden Gebiete begegnen zu können."

Bul. Amis de l'Or., no. 10, pp. 76—79.

Ind. Gids, vol. LIII, II, pp. 1046—1047, by H. H. JUYNBOLL.

RAA., vol. VII, pp. 119—120, by J[ean] B[UHOT]: "... beau travail qui marquera un grand progrès dans notre connaissance de l'art mahâyâniste."

224. PRZYLUSKI, Jean: — *Le bouddhisme tantrique à Bali, d'après une publication récente.* *FA.*, vol. CCXVIII, pp. 159—167.

The above paper is noticed here on account of its bearing upon Indian iconography. The publication mentioned in the title is Dr. F. D. K. BOSCH' *Buddhistische gegevens uit Balische handschriften*,—see *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 507.

PRZYLUSKI, Jean: *Notes sur l'âge du bronze en Indochine. I. Danseur et musicien.*

See Section IV, B, no. 578, *infra*.

On the origin of *vāhanas*.

225. RAMACHANDRAN, T. N., M.A.: — *An Inscribed Pillar-carving from Amarāvati.* *Acta Or.*, vol. X, pt. ii, pp. 135—153, with one figure.

The author suggests three different interpretations of a small, much damaged relief on the base of an octagonal pillar in the Madras Museum, *viz.* (1) The Bodhisattva washing the hempen garment, (2) Sujātā feeding the Bodhisattva, (3) the Temptation of the Bodhisattva by Māra and his daughters.

226. RAMACHANDRAN, T. N., M.A.: *Prajñāpāramitā in Buddhist Iconography.* *Triveni*, vol. IV, no. 6, pp. 17—25, with one plate.

"The *Madhyamikas* declare that the *Prajñāpāramitā* 'is the mother of all the Buddhas and the Bodhisattvas', the essence of the *Mahāyāna*, and equate it with *Sunyata*. The *Vijñānavādins* on the other hand explain it ... as 'the knowledge of the supreme Good or the supreme Truth'. ... In *Vajrayana*, *Adi-Buddha*, the Primordial Buddha from whom the 5 *Dhyani Buddhas* emanate, when represented in human form is called

Vajradhara, and is conceived in two forms, single and *yab-yum*. When represented in *yab-yum*, he should be embraced by his *Sakti*, whose name is *Prajñāparamita* and who ... should hold the *kartri* in the right hand and the *kapala* in the left. The conception of *Adi-Buddha* originated at Nalanda in the beginning of the 10th century, that of the 5 *Dhyani-Buddhas* in the beginning of the 8th, but that of *Prajñāparamita* is much older, as Asanga (6th century) composed a *sadhana* for her worship. Two *sadhanas* of the *Sadhanamala* assign her to the cult of the *Dhyani Buddha* Akshobhya, and rank her with Kurukulla, Sitatara and Vajratara. There are two varieties, *Sitaprajñāparamita* and *Pitaprajñāparamita*. The famous sculpture from Singasari (in Leiden) representing Queen Dedes, wife of Ken Arok of Singasari (about 1220—27 A. D.), is a *Pitaprajñāparamita*."

RAY, Niharranjan: — *A Sūrya Icon from a Daśāvatāra Temple, Pagan.*
See below, Section IV, B, no. 580.

227. SCHERMAN, Prof. L.: — *Buddha im Fürstenschmuck.*

OAZ., N. S. vol. VII, pp. 197—198.

Abstract of a lecture delivered before the 'Gesellschaft für Ostasiatische Kunst', Berlin. The author explains the origin of the jewelled and crowned Buddha, a problem which has been dealt with by Mons. Paul MUS, in a paper *Le Buddha paré*, *BÉFEO.*, vol. XXVIII. The present lecture will be published *in extenso* in the *Abhandlungen* of the Bavarian Academy.

228. TAKARABE, Kenji (財部健次): — 印度初期佛教藝術に現はれた佛陀 [On the Buddha in early Indian Buddhist Art. In Japanese].

佛教思想 [*The Bukkyō-shisō*, i. e. Buddhist Thought]. Vol. VI. 1931, November, pp. 30—35.

A short discussion of the symbolic repre-

sensation of the Buddha by means of the sacred tree, the *chakra*, the foot-print, *ect.*

229. VOGEL, J. Ph.: — *The Head-offering to the Goddess in Pallava Sculpture.* *BSOSL.*, vol. VI, pt. 2, pp. 539—543, with 4 plates.

Some curious reliefs at Māmallapuram, Trichinopoly and Puḷḷamangal, Paśupati-kōyil, showing a kneeling devotee with a sword applied to his neck, represent a head-offering to Kālī-Durgā (Chāmuṇḍā). This theme (offering and cutting off of one's head) occurs in several stories of the *Hitopadeśa*, *Kathāsaritsāgara*, *etc.*

II, 5. PALÆOGRAPHY.

230. [BANERJI, R. D., M.A.: — *The Palæography of the Hāthagumpha and Nanaghat Inscriptions.* *Mem. As. Soc. Bengal*, vol. XI, no. 3, pp. 131—146]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 253.

Reviewed: *Q. J. Mythic S.*, vol. XXI, no. 3, p. 304, by R.

CŒDÈS, G.: *À propos de l'origine des cliff-res arabes.*

See below, Section IV, B, no. 537.

231. KONOW, Sten: — *Note on a Kharoṣṭhī Akṣara.* *BSOLS.*, vol. VI, pt. 2, pp. 405—409.

"From the viewpoint of Śaka it seems as if the Brāhmī *ts* is an adaptation of Kharoṣṭhī *ts*, and that this akṣara cannot well have been a *ts*, but rather, as the shape of the akṣara would seem to imply, *ts'*."

232. NATH, Dr. Pran, D.Sc., Ph.D.: — *The Scripts on the Indus Valley Seals*, with an appendix (containing extracts from the Sumerian and Indian literature throwing light upon the words occurring in the Inscriptions of the Indus Valley, Elam and Crete).

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, Supplement, pp. 1—52.

From the preface: "My researches have convinced me that what have been previously regarded as pictographs or ideographs are actually letters or monographs based on characters." — Contents: The signs of the Indus seals and their classification on a syllabic base. — Ancient Indian punch-marked coins. — Decipherment of the linear inscriptions. — A glance at the proto-

Elamite and Minoan inscriptions. — The Indus culture. — Name of gods and goddesses occurring in the Indus inscriptions.

- 232a. NĀTHI, Prāṇ: — *The Script of the Indus Valley Seals.*

JRAS., 1931, pp. 671—674, with two tables.

The author believes that the Indus Valley scripts consists of letters (*not* ideograms) closely connected with Brāhmī.

233. PRZYLUŠKI, Jean: — *The Name of Kharoṣṭhī Script.*

Ind. Ant., vol. LX, pp. 150f.

An English translation of the article previously published in French, *JRAS.*, 1930, 43—45. [Cf. *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 254].

234. SAHA, R. N.: — *The Origin of the Alphabet and Numerals.* Illustrated by G. C. SAHA. Specially contributed for the XVIIIth International Congress of Orientalists, 1931. Private Print, Royal 8vo, 24 pages and 25 plates.

From the contents: The origin of the Gaudian script (the Bengali, Hindi and Tamil) and their wide diffusion showing ancient Bengal as the cradle of civilisation. The discovery of a Georgian Inscription at Benares which shows the affinity of the Georgian-Pehlevy alphabet with the Arabic and Indian system of writing. Origin of the Saka or Kharosthi-Brahmi. The astronomical origin of script. Numismatic evidence of Siva-Durga symbol in the west. Bengal—the home of Sakti cult and the cradle of civilization. The origin of the Indian alphabet.

235. VENKATARAMANAYYA, N., M.A., PH.D.: — *A Note on Śrī Virūpākṣa*.
J. Or. Res. Madras, vol. V, pp. 241—245.
 “Śrī Virūpākṣa is the sign-manual of the emperors of Vijayanagar with which their inscriptions usually terminate... But they

had also the images of this god and his spouse engraved on their coins and made their gifts usually in the presence of the god himself. All these show that theoretically the empire belonged to the god, and they governed it only as his representatives”.

II, 6. EPIGRAPHY.

236. AHMAD, Khwaja Mohammad, M.A.: — *Notes on Udgīr Inscriptions*.
A. R. Nizam's, 1928—29, pp. 29—38.

“These inscriptions cover a period of nearly three hundred years from 983 A.H. to 1219 A.H. and generally represent *Nastāliq* script. They also throw light on the history of the Fort and several other buildings at Udgīr.”

237. AIYER, K. V. Subrahmanya: — *Three Tamil Inscriptions of Lalgudi*.
Ep. Ind., vol. XX, pts. i—ii, Jan.—Apr. 1929, pp. 46—54, with one plate.

These three inscriptions are found on the north wall of the Saptarishīśvara temple at Lalgudi, Trichinopoly district. Inscr. *A* records a gift of money made by the Pallava king Nandipōttaraiyar for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple of Mahādēva at Tiruttavatturai in Iḍaiyārru-nāḍu. Inscr. *B* is dated in the reign of King Mārañjaḍaiyaṇ, Inscr. *C* in the reign of the Chōla king Rājākēsarivarman. The editor concludes that the three inscriptions are copies of older records probably made at the time when the temple where they are found was renovated or repaired.

238. BALASUBRAHMANYAM, S. R., B.A., L.T.: — *The Alangudi Inscription of Vikrama Chola*.
Q. J. Mythic S., vol. XXI, no. 3, pp. 275—279.
 “The conversion of royal revenue into a gift to the Nataraja temple, the existence of a standard measure in the Chidambaram temple treasury, the complete but efficient system of checks and balances in the relations between the Central and Local Government... are the chief features brought out

in this inscription” of Vikrama Chōla, son and successor of Kulōttunga Chōla I, engraved on the walls of the Āpatsahāyeśvara shrine at Ālaṅguḍi near Kumbakonam.

239. BANERJI-SASTRI, A., M.A., PH.D.: — *Two Brāhmī Seals from Buxar*.
JB&ORS., vol. XVII, pp. 410f., with two illustrations.

These two seals of baked clay were discovered during Dr. BANERJI's excavations at Buxar and are at present in the Patna Museum. The script of no. 1 is pre-Mauryan, that of no. 2 is about Aśoka (3rd century B.C.). The texts are: (1) *Śadaśanaśa*, i. e. “[the seal] of Śadaśana”; (2) *Hathikaśa*, i. e. “[the seal] of Hathika”.

240. [BARUA, Benimadhab, M.A., D.LITT.: — *Old Brāhmī Inscriptions in the Udayagiri and Khanaagiri Caves*. Calcutta: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 263.

Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 873—875, by R. P. DEWHURST. An extract has been included in our latest issue.

The Modern Review, vol. L, pp. 428f., by K[alidas] NAG: “Many will probably differ from him in his conclusions but every student of the antiquities of Orissa must dip into the pages of his volume for scintillating suggestions and fresh lights radiating from his notes occupying over half the bulk of the book.”

241. BASU, Rames: — *A newly discovered Copperplate Inscription of Lakshmanasena*. [In Bengālī].
Sāhitya Parishat Patrikā, vol. XXXVII, pp. 216ff., 1931, with 2 plates.

This inscription records the gift of a plot of land by Lakshmaṇasena on the 2nd Śrāvaṇa of his 3rd regnal year on the occasion of a Solar eclipse to a Brāhman in exchange for a plot granted by his father to another Brāhman.

242. BENGARI, H. G.: — *Epigraphic Records in Haveri (Dharwar District). Karnatak Historical Review*, vol. I, 1, 1931, pp. 26—30.

I. Siddheśvara temple, of the later Hoysala type, with 11 inscriptions (Chālukya of Kalyāṇa, Kalachūrya, Kadamba, Hoysala, Yādava); II. Kalameśvar temple of decaying Hoysala style (inscription recording a gift to Gopinātha; Viragal from the reign of the Yādava Rāmadeva); III. Kalmaṇṭapa, of the later Hoysala type, presumably built in the time of the Vijayanagara kings, with 2 inscriptions (later Chālukya, and undeciphered).

243. BHANDARKAR, D. R., M.A., PH.D.: — *A List of the Inscriptions of Northern India in Brāhmī and its Derivative Scripts, from about 300 A.C. Ep. Ind.*, vol. XIX, pt. vii, July 1928, Appendix, pp. 1—42; vol. XX, pt. ii, April 1929, App. pp. 43—80; pt. iii, July 1929, App., pp. 81—116, and pt. iv., Oct. 1929, App., pp. 117—164.

The present List has been drawn up mainly on the same lines as were followed by KIELHORN in his *List of the Inscriptions of Northern India*, published as an Appendix to *Ep. Ind.*, vol. V, (with Suppl. in Vol. VIII). Since then many new inscriptions, no less than double the number of KIELHORN's List, have come to light. These have been embodied in Dr. BHANDARKAR's List which also supplies necessary corrections. The author has added a complete bibliography, giving details regarding the whereabouts or provenance of each inscription, supplying the necessary information about the dynasty to which it belongs and, also, stating whether it has been published or discussed anywhere or is still awaiting

publication. The inscriptions have been classified according to the years in which they are dated. The List so far published comprises 1226 inscriptions, relating to the Vikrama era (Nos. 1—1076), the Śaka era (Nos. 1077—1193), and the Kalachuri-Chēdi era (Nos. 1194—1226).

244. BHATTACHARYYA, Padmanath: — कामरूप-सनादली [Copper-plate Grants of Kāmarūpa (Assam). In Bengālī]. Published by the Sahityaparishat, Rangpur. Benares: Bhāratadharma Press, 1931. 8vo, 275 pages, 13 plates. — Price: Rs. 6—.

The book contains an introduction, covering c. 50 pages, which gives the chronological tables and history of the rulers of Kāmarūpa, c. 500—1200 A.D., and the texts and translations with notes of 10 copper-plate grants in Sanskrit (here transcribed in Nāgarī) of Bhaskaravarman, Harjaravarman, Vanamāla, Balavarman, Ratnapāla, Indrapāla and Dharmapāla. Supplement dealing with the Tejpur stone inscription of Harjaravarman. Index, addenda and corrigenda.

BHATTACHARYYA, Padmanatha: — *Pañchamahāśabda in Rājatarāṅgīnī*.

See below, Section II, 8, no. 318.

245. BHATTASALI, N. K., B.A.: — *The new Nalanda Stone Inscription of Yasovarmma Deva. The Modern Review*, vol. L. pp. 306f.

Mr. BHATTASALI adduces arguments to prove that Dr. Hirananda SHASTRI's date (530 A.D.) in *Ep. Ind.*, vol. XX, pt. i, is wrong. The identification of Yaśovarmadeva with Yaśodharmadeva of the Mandasor pillar inscription is erroneous. According to the present writer, there is nothing to prove any connexion with the latter, a contemporary of Bālāditya. He suggests that the inscription in question should be assigned to about 730 A.D. and supports this thesis with numerous arguments.

246. BLOCH, Jules: — *Aśoka et la Māgadhi. BSOSL.*, vol. VI, pt. 2, pp. 291—295.

COOMARASWAMY, A.: — *A Relief and Inscription from Kashmir.*

See no. 163 *supra*.

247. DE, J. C., M.A., B.L.: — *A few Observations on the Hindol Plate of Śubhākaradeva.*

JB&ORS., vol. XVII, pp. 198—201.

Remarks and criticism on the edition of this text by Paṇḍit B. MISRA,—see *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 293.

248. DIKSHIT, K. N., M.A.: — *Pahārpur Copper-plate Grant of the [Gupta] year 159.*

Ep. Ind., vol. XX, pt. iii, July 1929, pp. 59—64, with one plate.

This copper-plate came to light in 1927 in the course of excavations at Pahārpur, Rājshāhī district, Bengal. It records the purchase of a fallow state land by a Brāhmaṇ and his wife for the maintenance of worship of the divine Arhats at the Jaina *vihāra* of Vaṭa-Gōhālī. It is dated in the year 159 which, if referred to the Gupta era, would correspond to A.D. 479.

249. DUTT, Nalinaksha: — *Notes on the Nāgārjunikoṇḍa Inscriptions.*

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 633—653.

I. Nāgārjunikoṇḍa and Nāgārjuna. — II. Paṃca-Mātukas. — III. Schools of Buddhism connected with Nāgārjunikoṇḍa. — IV. Pasādakānam.

GUPTA, K. M.: — *Identification of Brah-mottara.*

See below, Section II, 9, no. 468.

HERAS, Rev. H., S.J.: — *The Pallava Genealogy.*

See below, Section II, 8, no. 356.

250. JAGADEB, Sri Lakshminarayan Harichandan: — *Copper-plate Grant of Akāsalakhavaram.*

J. Andhra Hist. Res. S., vol. V, pt. 4, pp. 259—260.

"The Sheik Saheb mentioned in the above plate might be the Nawab of Chicacole, under whom there were also Bommali Taluk

and a part of Tekkali Taluk.... By this copper-plate it is clear that there were copper-plate grants during the period of the Mohammadans."

251. JAGADEB, Sri Lakshminarayan Harichandan: — *Inscription on the Nilchakra, in the Jagannath Temple of Atagada.*

J. Andhra Hist. Res. S., vol. VI, pt. i, pp. 15—16.

Dedicatory inscription of Raghunath Harichandan Jagadeb on the Atagada temple, Ganjam, 1728 A.D.

252. JAGADEB, Sri Lakshminarayan Harichandan: — *The Potteswara Inscription.*

J. Andhra Hist. Res. S., vol. VI, pt. i, pp. 51—52.

An Oriya Inscription of the Gāṅga king Virabhānu (A.D. 1376) in the Nāṭyamandira of Potteswara, some miles from Mt. Mahendra.

253. JAGADEB, Sri Gopinath Harichandan: — *A new Copper-plate Grant of Umavarma.*

J. Andhra Hist. Res. S., vol. VI, pt. i, pp. 53—54.

Transcript and translation of a grant by the Kalinga king Umāvarman found at Tekkali.

254. JAGADEB, Lakshmi Narayan Harichandan: — *Inscriptions of Govindachandra Harichandan in the Fort of Lāṅgalavenī.*

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 34—36.

Three inscriptions of Govindachandra Harichandan Jagadeb, 21st king of the Boghale dynasty of the Atagada rulers, Orissa (1716—1788 A.D.). (1) On the lotus seat of the deity Gopālasvāmī at Lāṅgalavenī, one *śloka*, Sanskrit, in Oriya characters. (2) On the lotus seat of Rādhā-Govinda in the Jagannātha temple of Atagada (1771 A.D.), in Oriya language and characters. (3) Under the lotus of Dola-Govinda, in Sanskrit, but Oriya letters. — Follow some biographical notes on this *rājā*.

255. JOUVEAU-DUBREUIL, G.: — *Note sur l'inscription Andhra de China.*
BSOSL., vol. VI, pt. 2, pp. 389—391.
 "L'inscription de Siriyāṇa Satakaṇi provient de Chinna Ganjām, c'est-à-dire des environs de Mōtupalle qui était probablement le plus grand port du pays des Andhras au 2e siècle de notre ère."
256. [KONOW, Sten: — *Kharoshthī Inscriptions with the exception of those of Aśoka.* Calcutta: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 261, and 1930, no. 283.
 Reviewed: *The Asiatic Review*, N. S. vol. XXVII, no. 91, p. 576.
Ind. Ant., vol. LX, pp. 77—80, by Jarl CHARPENTIER.
257. KRISHNAMACHARLU, C. R.: — *Note on the Inscription at Jainad.*
A. R. Nizam's, 1927—28, pp. 23—24, with one plate.
 A summary of the contents and transcript of this inscription.
258. KURAISHI, Muḥammad Ḥamīd: — *Multān—Its brief History and Persian and Arabic Inscriptions.*
Ep. Ind.-Mosl., 1927—28, pp. 1—15, with six plates.
 After an historical introduction the author deals with 17 Muhammadan inscriptions (reproduced in plates i—vi) dated from A.H. 955 (1548 A.D.) to A.H. 1226 (1811 A.D.).
259. LEVY, Kurt: — *Correspondence.*
Ind. Ant., vol. LX, p. 234.
 With reference to Mr. P. Anujan ACHAN's article on "A Hebrew Inscription from Chennamangalam", which appeared *Ind. Ant.*, vol. LIX, pp. 134—135, Dr. Kurt LEVY sends a letter containing a corrected translation of the inscription in question. Cf. *An. Bibl. I A.* 1930, no. 256.
260. MAJUMDAR, R. C.: — *Nālandā Stone Inscription of Yaśovarmadeva.*
Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, p. 664.
 "In *Epigraphia Indica*, vol. XX, pt. 1, p. 37, Paṇḍit Hīrānanda ŚĀSTRĪ has published the Nālandā stone inscription of Yaśovarmadeva. He has identified this king with Yaśovarmadeva of the Mandasor inscription... But as [for palaeographical reasons] the inscription must be regarded as... somewhat later than the Āphsaḍ inscription of Ādityasena, the reasonable inference is... to identify Yaśovarman of the inscription with the emperor of Kanauj who flourished towards the close of the 7th or the beginning of the 8th century A.D."
261. MEHTA, N. A., I.C.S.: — *The Bhadavaṇa Grant of Govindachandradēva of Kanauj.*
Ep. Ind., vol. XIX, pt. vii, July 1928, pp. 291—294.
 This charter, a transcript of which in *Devanāgarī* is here published, records the grant of the village of Bhadavaṇa together with the hamlets of Bhaṭavali and Laghu-Bhadavaṇa in the *pattalā* of Mahāvisa to two Brahmans. The donor was Govindachandra of Kanauj whose usual genealogy is given. The date of the grant is Thursday, *Phālgunī-amāvāsyā* of the [Vikrama] year 1184, apparently corresponding to March 29, A.D. 1129. Exact findspot unknown.
262. MISRA, Pt. Binayak: — *Narasīnghpur Charter of Uddyotakeśarī Mahābhavagupta IV.*
JB&ORS., vol. XVII, pp. 1—24, with five plates.
 Three plates, found in July 1930 by a villager of Balijhari in the Narasīnghpur State. The grant was issued from Yayāti-nagara which must have been somewhere near Sonapur in Orissā. The donor is Uddyotakeśarī, son of Yayāti II. The donees, two brothers and students of the Ṛigveda, were given the villages of Kontalaṇḍā and Lovākaraṇḍā belonging to Airāvattamaṇḍala in the Oḍri country. The date is the 10th day of the bright fortnight of the month of Mārgaśīrsha in the 4th regnal year of Uddyotakeśarī. Paṇḍit MISRA, after an exhaustive discussion of the chronology of the period, comes to the conclusion that this king's succession to the throne must

have been at the very beginning of the 11th century A.D. He gives a full text in Latin characters (p. 15), with an English translation.

263. MISRA, Pt. Binayak: — *Copper-plate Grant of Neṭṭabhañja*.
JB&ORS., vol. XVII, pp. 104—118, with nine plates.

Five copper-plates, preserved in the palace of the ruling chief of the Bod State. Written in Sanskrit, this grant was issued from the city of new Āṅgulaka (present Angul), and records the gift of the village Sthambakā-ralaṇḍaka including the boundary of Batta-rāghaṭa in Khaṇḍakshetra of the Olāśṛiṅga district. (These places are identified by the author with the modern Patrapada and Oiḍa respectively). The donor is Paramamāheśvara Neṭṭabhañja, and the date the 13th day of the dark fortnight of Kārttika in the year 98, corresponding to 704—5 A.D. The text is given in Latin transcription, with an English translation.

264. MITRA, Sailendranath: — *Notes on Aśoka Rescripts*.
Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 193—195, 657.
 Interpretation of *alam capalam samādāpāyitave*, and *etadathā*.

265. MITRA Sailendranath: — *The 'Queen's Donation' Edict*.
Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 458—463, with one plate.

"It appears that the purpose of the address to the Mahāmātras [in the Allahābād-Kosam pillar inscription of Aśoka] was not, as understood by HULTZSCH, to have the second queen's gift 'registered (in the name) of that queen',—for these gifts are stated in the edict to have been already registered as such,—but to have them reckoned anew by a fuller statement of the name of the donor-queen,—a statement that would represent her not only as 'the second queen' as previously, but also as 'the mother of (prince) Tivala', together with her personal designation 'Kāluvakī'."

MORAES, George: — *The Kadamba Kula. A History of Ancient and Mediæval Karnataka*.
 See below, Section II, 8, no. 389.

266. * [NAHAR, Puran Chand, M.A., B.L.: — *त्रैलोक्य संग्रह, तृतीय खंड: त्रैलोक्यमेरु. Jaina Inscriptions, Part III: Faisalmer*. Calcutta: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 273.

Reviewed: *The Modern Review*, vol. L, p. 299, by Rames BASU: "We cannot be too grateful to him [*i.e.* the author] for this excellent volume."

267. OJHA, R. G.: — *इंदोर म्यूजियम का एक शिलालेख (वि० सं० १५४१)*. [A Stone Inscription of the Indore Museum, Vikrama Samvat 1541. In Hindī].

Nāgarī, vol. XII, pt. i., pp. 1—96, with a facsimile.

The inscription (5' by 2') consists of 36 lines or 69 verses. The language is Sanskrit and the script Nāgarī. It records the construction of a well with a tank and a garden at a village named Khaḍāvadā by Baharī, a Muhammadan convert and a military officer, during the reign of Ghiyās'uddīn Khiljī, the Sultan of Mālavā (1469—1500 A.D.). The composer is a poet, called Mahesha, who gives, besides the chronological history of the Sultan, a rhetoric description of the well.

268. PANCHAMUKHI, R. S., M.A.: — *Kōṭavumachgi Inscription of Vikramāditya V*.
Ep. Ind., vol. XX, pt. iii, July 1929, pp. 64—70, with one plate.

This inscription is engraved on a stone tablet set up in front of the Kalameśvara temple at Kōṭavumachgi near Gadag, Dharwar district. The language and script are Kanarese. It records the grant of the village of Ummachige by the *daṇḍanāyaka* Kēśavayya, a subordinate of Tribhuvanamalla Vikramādityadēva (V) in the Śaka year 934, corresponding to 1012 A.D.

269. PATNAIK, Sudhakar, B.A.: — *Śobhaneśwar Inscription of Śrī Vaidyanāth*.
JB&ORS., vol. XVII, pp. 119—135, with 2 plates and 1 sketch map.

This inscription of 30 lines is found on a black stone slab embedded in the eastern wall of a temple of Śobhaneśvar situated in the village of Niali, on the boundary of Cuttack and Puri districts. The inscription records the building of the temple by the architect Sāvana under orders of "king Vaidyanāth", who, in the opinion of Mr. PATNAIK, was probably a petty landlord who was ruling in these parts when the famous Gaṅgā dynasty of Orissā was waning in its power,—about the beginning of the 13th century.

This last conclusion is withdrawn in the *Additional Notes* which the author publishes *ibid.*, pp. 401f. Vaidyanāth is here considered to be "a commander under the renowned Gaṅgā Dynasty of Orissa."

270. RAMACHANDRAN, T. N., M.A.: — *Madras Museum Plates of Bhakti-Rāja*.

J. Or. Res. Madras, vol. V, pp. 128—143, with 6 plates.

"This inscription [of Bhaktirāja-Kāmarāja, dated 1355 A.D.] is of much historical interest, as it discloses the genealogy of an almost unknown line of local chiefs, who call themselves Cōḍas of the solar race and who appear to have flourished in the country now bounded by the Godāvarī and Vizagapatam Districts during the 14th and the early part of the 15th centuries. Thus they appear to have flourished immediately after the Redḍi kings of Koṇḍavīḍu."

271. RAMACHANDRAN, T. N., M.A. — *Note on the Madras Museum Plates of Bhakti-Rāja*.

J. Or. Res. Madras, vol. V, pp. 333—336.

Supplements to no. 270 above.

272. RAMADAS, G., B.A.: — *The Kechala Copper-plate Grant of Krishnadeva*.

J. Andhra Hist. Res. S., vol. VI, pt. 1, pp. 8—14.

Oriya grant of Raghunadha Krishnadeo of Nandapur, dated A.D. 1698; "it is one of the oldest of the charters of the rulers of this dynasty."

273. RAMADAS, G., B.A.: — *Mandasa Plates of Anantavarmadeva, Śaka 913*.

J.B. & O.R.S., vol. XVII, pp. 175—188, with four plates.

These plates form one of the sets of copper-plates lent to the Asstt. Archæological Supt. for Epigraphy, Madras, for examination by the Raja Bahadur of Mandasa, a *samindārī* in the district of Ganjam. They are reviewed in the Epigraphical Report for 1917—18 (No. 12 App. A). Mr. RAMADAS publishes now photographs of ink impressions, the text in *devanāgarī* and an English abstract of contents.

274. RAO, N. Lakshminarayan, M.A.: — *Jura praestati of Kṛishṇa III*.

Ep. Ind., vol. XIX, pt. vii, July 1928, pp. 289f. (concl.)

Cf. *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 281.

275. RAO, N. Lakshminarayan: — *Inscription on a small Pillar in front of the Fort Gate at Koilkonda, District Mahbūbnagar*.

A. R. Nizam's, 1928—29, pp. 21—24, with two plates.

This inscription is dated in the Śālivahana-Śaka year 1472, the cyclic year Sādhāraṇa, on Monday, the fifth of the bright half of Māgha, and records an oath given by "all the *Nāyakavāḍas*, the army, the retinue, the artillery and the bandmen of Kōyala-koṇḍa" to "the Sāhīb of Vijayanagara", consisting of 104 lines. The author gives a Latin transcription and an English translation.

276. RAO, R. Subba, M.A., L.T.: — *The Polombūru Plates of Viśhnukundin Madhava Varma*.

J. Andhra Hist. Res. S., vol. VI, pt. 1, pp. 17—24.

"The present grant is an important one being the connecting link between the Chikkulla plates and the Ipūr plates."

277. SAHNI, Rai Bah. Daya Ram, M.A.: — *A Śuṅga Inscription from Ayōdhyā*.

Ep. Ind., vol. XX, pt. ii, April 1929, pp. 54—58.

This inscription, consisting of two lines of

Sanskrit prose, is inscribed on a flat stone slab at the eastern entrance of the *samādhi* of Bābā Sangat Bakhsh. The editor discusses the various interpretations of the word *shashṭhena*. The chief point of interest of the inscription is its mentioning *Senāpati* Pushyamitra, the founder of the Śuṅga dynasty. It contains no date but, on palæographic grounds, may be assigned to about the 1st century A.D.

278. SAKSENA, Ramsingh: — *Persian Inscriptions in the Gwalior State*.

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 55—56, with one plate.

An inscription on a stone-post fixed in the ground in front of the Gandhi Gate of Bhilsa, containing a royal warrant exempting the Kolis (Hindu weaver class) from forced labour (*begār*). It does not contain any date or name of king; but the author feels inclined to assign it to the reign of 'Ālamgīr II.

279. SANYAL, Niradbandhu: — *Dhorail Inscription of the Reign of Mahmud Shah: Śaka 1455*. *Ind. Hist. Quart.*, vol. VII, pp. 17f., with one plate.

The inscription records the construction of a bridge by Farās Khān, minister of the Sultān Maḥmūd Shāh ibn Ḥuṣain Shāh in 1533 A.D. It "is worthy of note as a Sanskrit epigraph of a Muhammadan minister of a Muhammadan king. It is also the earliest known inscription of Maḥmūd's reign, and perhaps the earliest Sanskrit inscription of Bengal of the Muhammadan period."

- SARMA, M. Somasekara: — *Indrabhaṭṭāraka and the Gāṅga Era*.

See below, Section II, 7, no. 300.

280. SASTRI, Hirananda: — *Nālandā Stone Inscription of the Reign of Yaśōvarmmadēva*. *Ep. Ind.*, vol. XX, pt. i, Jan. 1929, pp. 37—46 with one plate.

This inscription engraved on a stone capital-bracket, which was discovered in 1925—26 among the débris of Monastery I, is a

prāśasti in Sanskrit verse. It records that Mālāda, the son of a minister of Yaśōvarmmadēva, made certain gifts to the temple (*prāsāda*) which king Bāladitya had erected at Nālandā in honour of the Buddha. The editor suggests the identity of Yaśōvarman with Yaśōdharma who defeated the Huns early in the 6th century of the Christian era.

281. SHARMA, B. C. S., M.A.: — *The Prince of Wales Museum inscription of Jayakeśi III, the Kadamba King of Goa*.

J. Ind. Hist., vol. X, pp. 2—9.

Stone inscription in Kanarese characters, dated in the 12th year of Jayakeśi III (c. 1187—1213 A.D.), Kadamba king of Goa, and vassal of the Chālukya emperor Tribhuvanamalladeva.

282. SHEMBHAVNEKAR, Prof. K. M., M.A.: — *A Puzzle in Indian Epigraphy*.

J. Ind. Hist., vol. X, pp. 143—155.

"My conclusions are these: There never existed a republic in Mālava.... King Vikramāditya of Ujjayinī founded the Śamvat era, though like the Śālivāhana Śaka era, it is vaguely called 'the system of reckoning in the Mālava country', in the earlier inscriptions. And, finally, the hypothesis which has obtained general credit among scholars, and for more than half a century—the hypothesis that seeks to account for that vagueness of style by connecting the era with Candragupta II—is as groundless in the assumption, as it is unserviceable for the purpose it is called upon to serve."

283. SIRCAR, Dinesh Chandra: — *An Inscription dated in the Reign of Emperor Muhammad Shah*.

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 410—412.

Inscription in Devanāgarī characters on a stone in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, probably discovered in the Damoh region, and recording the erection of a funeral pillar in honour of a private individual; date 1803 V. E., viz. 1668 Ś. E., i. e. 1746 A.D.

284. SIRCAR, Dinesh Chandra: — "*Caṃdasutānaṃ*" in the Nanaghat Cave Inscription.
Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, p. 412.

In the Nanaghat Cave inscription I the author reads *Candasūrāṇam* instead of *Caṃdasutānaṃ* (BÜHLER, *Arch. Surv. West. India*, vol. V).

285. SIRCAR, Dines(h) Chandra: — *An Inscription of Aśoka discovered at Yerragudi*.
Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 817—820, with one plate.

This inscription, found at Yerragudi, not very far from Maski, in the Raichur district of the Nizam's Dominions, is the 8th version of the Minor Rock Edict. The writer publishes a transcript.

286. TRIPATHI, Narayana, B.A.: — *The Jayapura Copper-plate Grant of Dhruvānanda Deva*.
JB&ORS., vol. XVII, pp. 196f.

See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 316, to which the present note brings corrections and additional remarks.

287. VENKATASUBBIAH, A.: — *Aṭhabhāgiye*.
Ind. Ant., vol. LX, pp. 168—170, and 204—207.

The author rejects previous interpretations of the term *aṭhabhāgiye* in the Rummindei pillar inscription. In connexion with the expression *aṣṭabhoga-tejassvāmya* found in South-Indian grants and the *aṣṭavarga* of the Law books, he translates *aṭha-bhāgiye* as 'possessor or enjoyer of the eight things' without defining the exact meaning of the eightfold privilege in question.

288. VOGEL, Prof. J. Ph., PH.D.: — *Prākṛit Inscript-*

tions from a Buddhist Site at Nāgārjunikoṇḍa.
Ep. Ind., vol. XX, pt. i, Jan. 1929, pp. 1—37, with 6 plates.

The numerous Prākṛit inscriptions, mostly on *āyaka*-pillars, recovered in the course of Mr. LONGHURST's excavations at Nāgārjunikoṇḍa on the right bank of the Kistna or Kṛishṇā river, are here edited. The article consists of a general introduction, a list of the inscriptions, transcripts and translations, a glossary of Prākṛit words and geographical names, and a note on two additional inscriptions. Most of these records are dated in the reign of Siri-Virapurisadatta of the Ikshvāku (Skt. Ikshvāku) dynasty, who must have reigned about the third century of the Christian era.

289. WICKREMASINGHE, M. de Z.: — *On the Etymology and Interpretation of certain Words and Phrases in the Aśoka Edicts*.
BSOSL., vol. VI, no. 2, pp. 545—548.

290. YAZDANI, G.: — *The Inscriptions of Bidar*.
Ep. Ind.-Mosl. 1927—28, pp. 18—38.

Thirty inscriptional texts are treated, reproduced in plates viii to xxi. The inscriptions belong for the greater part to the end of the 17th century A.D. Some go back to the 15th century, and one belongs to the middle of the 19th century.

291. YAZDANI, G.: — *An Inscription of 'Alā'ud-Dīn Khaljī from Rakkasgi in the Bijāpur district*.
Ep. Ind.-Mosl. 1927—28, pp. 16—17.

A Persian inscription of the year A.H. 715 (A.D. 1316) with reproduction in plate vii.

II. 7. CHRONOLOGY.

292. ARAVAMUTHAN, T. G., M.A., B.L.: — *Date of Manikyavacaka*.
Q. J. MythicS., vol. XXII, no. 2, pp. 185—200.

"The methods of Prof. Nilakantha SASTRI and Mr. SANKARA are almost similar. Neither of them takes note of the age or

persistence of a tradition or the sources from which it springs; both of them read more into a literary piece than the words warrant and do not look into the context in which the words are set; . . . with the inevitable result that their conclusions prove scarcely tenable."

293. DAS, Sukumar Ranjan : — *A Short History of Indian Astronomy*.
Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 137—149.
294. GODE, P. K., M.A. : — *Notes on Indian Chronology*.
An. Bhandarkar Inst., vol. XII, pp. 287—296, 396—399; vol. XIII, pp. 94—96.
 I. Date of Vicārasudhākara by Raṅga Jyotirvida: Śaka 1687 (A.D. 1765). — II. Date of “Kaṅkāli Grantha” attributed to “Nāsīr-sāla”: A.D. 1500—1510. — III. Dates of the commentaries on the Tarkabhāṛā or Tarkaparibhāṛā of Keśavamīśra by Govardhana, Mādhavabhaṭṭa, Balabhadra, Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa and Murāribhaṭṭa. — IV. Date of Jvaratimirabhāṣkāra by Kāyastha Cāmuṇḍa and identification of Rājamalla, his patron. — V. Rasikajīvana by Gadādhara-bhaṭṭa and its probable date. — VI. Dates of Ratnacandra’s commentaries on the Raghuvamśa and the Naiṣadhīya: between A.D. 1612 and 1627.
295. J[AYASWAL], K. P. : — *An exact Date in the Reign of Aśoka*.
JB&ORS., vol. XVII, p. 400.
 A summary of M. Robert FAZY’s paper (*JA.*, 1930, pp. 135f), in which the 4th May, 248 B.C. is fixed as the day when Aśoka redistributed the Buddha’s relics. According to Hiuan-Tsang this event happened at or after midday when the face of the Sun darkened. On the above mentioned date there was a total eclipse of the Sun, visible in the Ganges valley between 3—4 P.M.
296. JOSEPH, T. K. : — *The Malabar Christians’ Date for Manikka-Vachakar and for the Foundation of Quilon*.
Q. J. Mythic S., vol. XXII, no. 2, pp. 228—231 (Correspondence).
- A criticism of K. G. SANKAR’s article, see no. 298 *infra*.
297. RAO, R. Subba, M.A., L.T. : — *Gāṅga Era*.
J. Andhra Hist. Res. S., vol. V, pt. 3, pp. 200—204.
 “In 493 A.D. the Gāṅga Era was started after, and as a result of, the fall of the Imperial Guptas.”
298. SANKAR, K. G., B.A., B.L. : — *Some Problems of Indian Chronology*.
An. Bhandarkar Inst., vol. XII, pp. 301—361.
 An attempt to re-establish the early history of India by a revised analysis of three points: (1) Chandragupta-Sandrakottos and the Greek historians. (2) The chronology of the Śaiśunāga dynasty in its relation to the death of the Buddha and Aśoka. (3) The date of the Bhārata war and Hindu traditional chronology.
299. SANKAR, K. G. : — *The Date of Māṇikyavācaka*.
Q. J. Mythic S., vol. XXII, no. 1, pp. 45—55.
 “Māṇikyavācaka... should be assigned to the close of the 7th century A.C.”
300. SARMA, M. Somasekara : — *Indrabhaṭṭāraka and the Gāṅga Era*.
J. Andhra Hist. Res. S., vol. V, pt. 3, pp. 179—186.
 “While editing the Chīḍivalasa plates of Devendravarma, M. R. Subba RAO has discussed at some length about the Kāliṅga Gāṅga Era. As there are some apparent errors, I propose here to review the whole question. ... The whole discussion of Mr. Subba RAO is based on this supposed synchronism and the date of Indrabhaṭṭārakavarma of the Viṣṇukunḍin dynasty. ... But ... this identification is utterly baseless and untenable.”

II, 8. ANCIENT HISTORY.

301. AIYANGAR, S. Krishnaswami, M.A., Hon. PH.D.: — *Evolution of Hindu Administrative Institutions in South India*. (Sir William Meyer Lectures, 1929-30, Madras University). Madras: Thompson & Co., Ltd., 1931. 8vo, xi and 387 pages. — Price: Rs. 6—, or 10s.
- From the introduction: "South India and the administrative institutions that she developed in the first 1500 years of the Christian era under Hindu rule, constitute a distinct division of the subject. Almost at the outset of my work in this line, very near thirty years since, I made an effort to reconstruct the Chola Administration from the inscriptional material then made available. . . . The following lectures therefore attempt to pass in review, in the light of this vast material, what the administrative ideas and ideals had been, and what the actual institutions were that had developed to give practical effect to these ideas. . . ."
- Contents: I. South India—a Separate Entity. — II. Political Ideas and Ideals: 1. General Ideas, 2. Kural Polity. — III. Administration in the Age of the Pallavas. — V. Rural Administration under the Chola Empire. — VI. Administration of the Chola Empire.
302. AIYANGAR, Rao Bahadur Dr. S. Krishnaswami, M.A., PH.D.: — *Abul Hasan Qutub Shah and his Ministers, Madanna and Akanna*. *J. Ind. Hist.*, vol. X, pp. 91-142.
- "On the whole, therefore, a synthetic appreciation of the whole mass of evidence would justify the conclusion that Abul Hasan Qutub Shah was not such an absolutely incompetent ruler, as it is ordinarily taken. The Brahman ministers that he chose of his own free will were men who carried on the administration in the best interests of the sovereign and the state. Their fall was due not to any act of treason on their part, but to the machinations of a greater power, fanatic in the extreme in regard to a Shiah sovereign and his Brahman ministers, who had set his heart upon conquering these southern kingdoms by all means in his own power."
303. AIYAR, K. G. Sesha, B.A., B.L.: — *A Royal Poet of the Ancient Chera Kingdom*. *Kerala S. Pap.*, vol. II, series 8, pp. 71-76.
- A note on Ceram Perum Kadunko, a little-known Chera king, with a translation of extracts from the *Palaik-kali*, a section of the *Kalittokai*.
304. AIYAR, Rao Sahib S. Parameswara, M.A., B.L.: — *The Maharajas of Travancore and Literature*. *Kerala S. Pap.*, vol. II, series 8, pp. 77-96.
305. AIYER, Rao Sahib Ulloor S. Parameswara, M.A., B.L.: — *Colonel Munro*. *Kerala S. Pap.*, vol. II, series 7, pp. 41-70.
- The article deals especially with his relations to the Travancore Rānīs in the early 19th century.
306. ALI, A. F. M. Abdul: — *Patna—Her Relations with the John Company Bahadur*. *Bengal P. P.*, vol. XLI, pt. i, (no. 81), pp. 30-40.
- History of Patna since the time of Sher Shāh, and of the British factory there since 1620.
307. AL-MA'ABARI, Shaikh Zain-ud-din: — *Tuhfat-ul-Mujahideen [A History of the Portuguese in Malabar]*. In Arabic. Compiled by the Author in A.H. 993 (A.D. 1583), edited by Hakim Sayyid Shams-ullah QADRI, published by the Historical Society of Hyderabad. (Historical Text Series, no. 3). Hyderabad, Deccan: The Tarikh Press, Kotlah Akbar Jah, 1931. 8vo, 67 pages.
- The editor has made the text more ser-

viceable by adding a map and indices of proper as well as geographical names with their modern equivalents.

The same published in *Tarikh*, Vol. II, pt. viii, pp. 1—67, with a map.

308. [ANONYMOUS]: — *Will of Aurangzib concerning the Distribution of Dominions*. [In Persian].

Tarikh, vol. III, pt. ix, p. 40.

After some introductory remarks in Urdū, the will is reproduced in the original Persian. The text is taken from two copies of the will dated A.H. 1197 and 1242 (A.D. 1789 and 1834).

309. ARAVAMUTHAN, T. G.: — *Siladitya-Vardhana or Chalukya? A Note*.

Q. J. Mythic S., vol. XXII, no. 2, p. 226.

The writer suggests that the Śilāditya of the inscription in old Kanarese characters of the 7th century A.D. found at Gadde-mane, Mysore, may perhaps be Śryāśraya Śilāditya, a nephew of the Chalukya king Vikramāditya I.

310. AYYAR, K. V. Krishna, M.A., L.T.: — *The Chavers*.

The Zamorin's College Magazine, vol. IV, no. 2, Dec. 1931, pp. 45—49.

"In the war with the Vellatri which resulted in the annexation of Tirunavay, the princes of this family must have been killed, and their followers were bound by the custom of the country to avenge their death. It is this custom of retaliation [and not a political institution, as suggested by Sir James FRAZER and Padmanatha MENON] that accounted for the appearance of the *Chavers* at the *Mamakam* and *Thalpooyam* festivals [and their attempt to assassinate the Zamorin]."

311. BANERJEE, Brojendra Nath: — *The Last Days of Ghazi-ud-din, Imad-ul-mulk*. *Bengal P.P.*, vol. XLII, pt. ii (no. 84), pp. 117—119.

Notes from Marathi official records which throw some light on the last twenty-two

years of the life of this once all-powerful Mughal Nawāb, after his overthrow.

312. * [BANERJI, Prof. R. D.: — *History of Orissa from the Earliest Times to the British Period*. Vol. I, Calcutta: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 336.

Reviewed: *J. Ind. Hist.*, vol. X, pp. 64—70: "In this work, the talented author, the late Mr. R. D. BANERJI, attempts for the first time, on a comprehensive scale and in the light of material some of which was only recently made available, the History of Orissa.... Mr. BANERJI takes us through this varied history with the care and caution expected of a scholar of his standing."

The Modern Review, vol. XLIX, pp. 332f., by Radha Kumud MUKHERJI: "... this posthumous publication of [Prof. BANERJI] will rank as his *Magnum Opus*... For the first time, the province of Orissa is having a proper history based upon the results of the latest researches and archæological finds."

Cp. also in the same periodical: *Prof. Rapson on "The History of Orissa"*, pp. 614f., where an appreciation of the above work by Prof. E. J. RAPSON is published.

313. * *idem*, vol. II. Calcutta: R. Chatterjee, 1931. Imperial 8vo, xx and 481 pages, with 92 plates and one map.

For the first volume see previous number. Contents of the present volume: Note on the Temples of Telkupi, Manbhum. The Struggle between the Pathans and the Mughals. Mughal Rule in Orissa. Orissa under the Nazims of Bengal. The Mughal-Maratha Struggle in Orissa. The Maratha Rule in Orissa. Sambhuji Gaṇesh Khanderkar; the Maratha conquest of the Sambalpur Tract. The British Conquest and Administration. Bengalīs and Early British Administration. Mediæval Architecture. Plastic Art. Rajput origins in Orissa. The plates reproduce examples of Orissa architecture and sculpture, especially from Konārak, Bhuvaneśvara, Purī, Parulia, Khiching, Baudh, Khajuraho, etc.

314. BASU, N. K.: — मध्य-भारतेर मन्दिर [Temples of Central India. In Bengālī]. *Prabāsī*, vol. XXXI, part 2, number 2, pp. 232—236, with 13 illustrations.
With special reference to the temples of Khajuraho and Ujjayinī, the writer points out the characteristics of Central Indian temple architecture, comparing it with that of Rājapūtana, Orissa and the U. P.
315. BALASUBRAHMANYAN, S. R., B.A., L.T.: — *Conquests of Kulōttunga III*. *J. Or. Res. Madras*, vol. V, pp. 167—178.
A historical account based on the Chōla inscriptions.
316. BULLOCK, Capt. H.: — *Some Soldiers of Fortune*. *Bengal P. P.*, vol. XLI, pt. ii, no. 82, pp. 143—148, vol. XLII, pt. ii, no. 84, pp. 93—101. 18th—19th centuries.
317. BHANDARKAR, D. R.: — *Aryan Immigration into Eastern India*. *An. Bhandarkar Inst.*, vol. XII, pp. 103—116.
Through an analysis of the definitions of Āryāvarta in the Brahmanical orthodox literature and other sources, the writer endeavours to ascertain the progress of Aryanisation and Brahmanisation in Eastern India. About 900 B.C. the Magadhas, Puṇḍras, Vaṅgas and Cherapādas did not yet come under Aryan pale; about 400 B.C. Aṅga and Magadha were Aryanised but not completely Brahmanical, about 250 A.D. the whole of India was brought under the influence of Brahmanism, yet Kāmarūpa and easternmost Bengal seem not to have been wholly Brahmanised even in the 5th century A.D. The author is of opinion that the long resistance of Eastern India against the progress of Aryan civilization may be explained by the fact of a mighty group of aboriginal peoples which later tradition localizes in this region under the name of Asuras.
318. BHATTACHARYA, Padmanatha: — *Pañchamahāśabda in Rājatarāṅgī*. *J. Bombay Br. R. A. S.*, vol. VII, pp. 48—51.
“In the R. the term Pañchamahāśabda has the meaning of five Karmasthānas, five great offices; as regards P. occurring in the Gupta Inscriptions or in the Kanarese Inscriptions, I have no objection to its being interpreted as identical with Pañchamahāvādyā.”
319. CHARPENTIER, Jarl: — *Antiochos, King of the Yavanas*. *BSOSL.*, vol. VI, pt. 2, pp. 303—321.
“I have tried to make it probable that Antiochos I (281—262/61 B.C.) and not Antiochos II (262/61—246 B.C.) is the Yavana king Aṁtiyoka mentioned in two of the Rock Edicts of Aśoka.”
320. CHARPENTIER, Jarl: — *Pherendates—Parnadatta*. *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 140f.
Cp. *ibid.*, 1929, p. 904. In his earlier paper Prof. CHARPENTIER had adduced arguments to prove that the name Parnadatta of a governor of Surāṣṭra, mentioned in the Junāgaḍh inscription of Skandagupta, is an Iranian name, *i.e.* ‘Farna-dāta, older Xvarəno-dāta. Now he has found that this name is not only a conjectured Iranian name, but that there are quite a number of Greek references to Persians of high standing with the name Φερηνδάτης, Φαρναδάτης, and even Φαρναδάτης.
321. CHATTERJI, Nandalal, M.A.: — *Mir Qāsim's Intrigues against Mir Jafar, Nawab of Bengal*. *J. Ind. Hist.*, vol. X, pp. 40—47.
322. CHAUDHURI, Bankim Ch. Ray: — *Surāṣṭra under the Mauryas*. *Ind. Hist. Quart.*, vol. VII, pp. 629—632.
A reply to the article of Dr. GHOSHAL, see *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 366.
323. CHETTIAR, C. M. Ramachandra, B.A., B.L.: — *Social Legislation in Ancient South India*. *Q. J. Mythic S.*, vol. XXI, no. 4, pp. 341—353, and vol. XXII, no. 1, pp. 65—71.

324. CHETTY, A. Subbaraya, B.A., — *New Light on Tipu Sultan*.
J. Andhra Hist. Res. S., vol. VI, pt. 1, pp. 49—50.
 "My recent visit to the ruins of Seringapatam and my critical study of various accounts treating of him, have made me convinced, that Tipu is in reality no religious fanatic, but a broad-minded benevolent ruler."
325. CHOWDHURY, Jogindra Nath: — *The Administration of the Delhi Empire in the pre-Mughal Period*.
Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 41—54.
 II. Land revenue. Provincial administration. Army. Kotwal. Dak-Chauki.
326. COMMISSARIAT, Prof. M. S.: — *Mandelslo's Travels in Western India*. [Further details of this book not available].
 Reviewed: *J. Ind. Hist.*, vol. X, p. 224:
 "This edition of the travel of Mandelslo... is an account of the travels of a German officer, who was in India a guest of Methwold, the chief of the English factory in Surat. He was sent out into Upper India during his long stay in Surat to see for himself places of interest, and the account here contains his notes of his visit through Gujarat, and salient points of Upper India. ... Professor COMMISSARIAT's work separates the original account of Mandelslo from the excrescences... of the French edition (1662) by Abraham d'WICQUEFORT. ... The work throughout is well annotated and leaves little to desire..."
327. COTTON, Evan: — *The Patna Massacre of 1763*.
Bengal P. P., vol. XLI, pt. i, no. 81, pp. 5—29, with one plate.
328. [COURTILLIER, Gaston: — *Les anciennes civilisations de l'Inde*. Paris: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 354.
 Reviewed: *BÉFEO.*, vol. XXX, pp. 444—447, by G. CÉDÈS: "Ce petit volume est la première tentative vraiment sérieuse, en langue française, d'une 'initiation' à l'indologie par un indianiste, et à ce titre il mérite la reconnaissance à la fois des spécialistes dont les recherches sont si intelligemment vulgarisées, et du grand public auquel il est destiné."
329. DAS, Harihar: — *Peshwa Raghunāth Rāu's Agents in England*.
J. Ind. Hist., vol. X, pp. 27—28.
 Two unpublished letters from the Earl of Hillsborough and Sir S. Porten.
330. DATTA, Kali Kinkar, M.A., P.R.S.: — *Policy and Character of Mir Casim*.
J. Ind. Hist., vol. X, pp. 266—281.
 "It is only great men who can rise above the environments of their age. But Mir Casim was not such. He was a strong ruler with a firm determination and a sound financial and military genius, [but]... he could not rise above the two vices of his age, such as cruelty and suspicion."
331. DATTA, Subimal Chandra: — *The first Sākā of Cūṭod*.
Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 287—300.
 A comparison of the famous Rājput romance *Padmāvatī* with the historical accounts of 'Ala-ud-dīn's attack on Chitor.
332. *[DIKSHITAR, V. R. Ramachandra: — *Studies in Tamil Literature and History*. London: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 357.
 Reviewed: *J. Ind. Hist.*, vol. X, pp. 59—61, by C. V. N.: "The author is at his best in Chapter IV..."
333. DIVATIA, N. B., B.A.: — *The Khazars: Were they Mongols?*
An. Bhandarkar Inst., vol. XII, pp. 285—286.
 In the controversy on the origin of the Gurjaras one of the essential points is the question whether the Khazars were a Caucasian or a Mongolian people. Supplementing the article of Mr. Niharranjan ROY in the same periodical [cf. *infra* no. 425], Mr. DIVATIA points out that there have been two types of Khazars, a fair-skinned and

black-haired and of remarkable beauty and stature, and a short, dark and ugly one, akin to the Huns.

334. DUTT, K. ISWAR, B.A.: — *Studies in Vijayanagar Polity*.

J. Andhra Hist. Res. S., vol. V, pt. 3, pp. 163—172.

Continued from vol. V, p. 83 [cf. *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 358].

Village administration. Functions of the Village Assembly. Merchant guilds. Temple administration. Royal patronage. Public patronage. Control.

335. DUTT, K. ISWAR, B.A.: — *Studies in Vijayanagar Polity*. Rajahmundry: 1931.

The same as no. 334, printed as a book.

336. DUTT, Nripendra Kumar: — *The Aryanization of India*. Calcutta: published by the Author [1931?]. Further particulars not available.

Reviewed: *J.A.O.S.*, vol. LI, no. 4, pp. 336—338, by G. W. BROWN: "The author recognizes three strands of culture in India: Pre-Dravidian, Dravidian, and Aryan. The Dravidians reduced the earlier inhabitants to accept their culture; the Aryans conquered the Dravidians and the cultures of the two races were blended. In the last paragraph in the book he says that he believes Hinduism owes much to Dravidian influences, and that it is difficult to say whether in its modern form it is more Dravidian than Aryan... The book is a most useful summary of the material we have on the subject. It is sanely written and contains nothing extravagant."

337. * [EDWARDES, S. M., C.S.I., C.V.O., and H. L. GARRET, M.A.: — *Mughal Rule in India*. London 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 359.

Reviewed: *J.R.A.S.*, 1931, pp. 213f., by C. COLLIN DAVIS: "... this well-arranged and up-to-date account of Mughal rule in India supplies a long-felt need... The chapter on Mughal architecture should be of considerable interest not only to the student of this period but also to the general reader

who will be charmed by the excellent illustrations with which the book is provided."

The Asiatic Review, vol. XXVII, no. 91, pp. 575f., by J. V. S. WILKINSON: "The result of their industry and skill is a valuable compilation which will appeal to the scholar and general reader alike, for, apart from the strictly historical chapters, there are sections on administration, on economic and social features, on the arts, and on the causes of the Empire's decline; while the book is anything but a dry record of facts."

J. Ind. Hist., vol. X, p. 75: "... It would serve admirably as a reading book for students, and thus fills the want of a suitable handbook of Indian History."

338. FAWCETT, Sir Charles, Kt., I.C.A.: — *Gerald Aungier's Report on Bombay*.

J. Bombay Br. R. A. S., vol. VII, pp. 8—47.

The first extensive report on Bombay, by her second English governor, 1672.

339. GHOSH, Hari Charan: — *The Chronology of the Western Kṣatrapas and the Andhras*.

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 117—124.

Continued from vol. VI, p. 756 [Cf. *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 364]. Date and history of Nahapāṇa and his successors. "There can be no difficulty in assigning Nahapāṇa to the period ca. 60 A.D."

340. GHOSH, Jogendra Chandra: — *Some additional Notes on Foreign Elements in the Hindu Population*.

An. Bhandarkar Inst., vol. XII, pp. 164—170.

The writer adduces some additional facts in support of the theory of Prof. D. R. BHANDARKAR (*Ind. Ant.*, 1911) that all the Indian castes, even the Brāhmaṇas, are strongly admixed with foreign blood, and endeavours to show, that the *Manu-samhitā* as well as the *Mahābhārata* acknowledge the admission of *śūdras*, *dasyus* and foreigners into the *vaiśya*, *kṣatriya* and *brāhmaṇa* caste by intermarriage or even through "good conduct."

341. GHOSH, Jogendra Chandra: — *The Candra Dynasty of Arakan*.
Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 37—40.
 The writer seeks to reconstruct the genealogy of an until now unknown dynasty of Arakan, whose records, found on a stone pillar in the Sitthaung temple at Mrohaung, have been edited by Mr. Hirānanda ŚĀSTRĪ in the *A. R. Arch. Surv.* 1925—26, pp. 146—148. Its first king, Bālachandra, perhaps of the Kāyastha caste, must have reigned some time between the 8th and the 9th century. It is said that in the 9th century Chittagong was conquered by a Buddhist king of Arakan who erected a pillar at Chittagong. It may be that this pillar was subsequently removed to Mrohaung.
342. GHOSH, Jogendra Chandra: — *Gopāla*.
Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 831—833.
 "If our identification of Gopāla is correct, he was... a *sāmanta* under Bhāskaravarman... and perhaps the chosen king of Bengal after the death of Bhāskaravarman, when probably the kinglessness prevailed. This may help to fix an approximate starting date for the Pāla dynasty."
343. GHOSH, Jogendra Chandra: — *Early Capital of the Gurjara Pratihāras of Mahodaya*.
Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 833—836.
 "The evidence adduced is not sufficient to warrant the conclusion that Ujjain was the early capital of the Gurjara Pratihāras."
344. [GHOSHAL, Dr. Upendra Nath: — *Contributions to the History of the Hindu Revenue System*. Calcutta: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 367.
 Reviewed: *Z. f. I. I.*, vol. VIII, pp. 145f., by W. GEIGER: "... vortreffliche Arbeit..."
345. GHOSHAL, U. N.: — *On a few Technical Terms in the "Hindu Revenue System"*.
Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 384—389.
 A controversy with Dr. L. D. BARNETT on (1) Uparikara, (2) Setu, (3) Bhūmicchidra-nyāya, (4) The question of ownership of the soil, (5) The land-revenue passages in STRABO and DIODORUS, (6) Sitā, kṣāra, kalyāṇadhana.
346. GHOSHAL, Prof. Upendra Nath, PH. D.: — *Periods of Indian History*.
The Modern Review, vol. XLIX, pp. 437—441.
 Dr. GHOSHAL rejects the terms 'Hindū', 'Muhammadan' and 'British' period, and suggests that the terms 'Ancient', 'Mediaeval' and 'Modern' period should be used instead. He would begin the 'Middle-Ages' with the turning of the 12th—13th century for the North, and a century later for the South of India.
347. * [GLADWIN, Francis: — *The History of Jahangir*. Edited with notes by R. B. K. V. Rangaswami AIYANGAR, M.A. Madras: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 371.
 Reviewed: *FRAS.*, 1931, pp. 708f., by "ANON": "... it was well worth while to have brought out... a reprint... His [the editor's] notes... are concise and unobtrusive... There are defects [in the reprint of the text] from the scholar's point of view and, though they may not affect the value or the interest of the book to the general reader, they could have been avoided."
The Modern Review, vol. L, p. 53, by [Sir] J[adunath] SARKAR.
348. * [GROUSSET, René: — *Sur les traces du Bouddha*. Paris: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 374.
 Reviewed: *The Asiatic Review*, N. S. vol. XXVII, pp. 582f., by W. F. WESTBROOK: "The volume is an intensely interesting study of an important chapter in the history of humanity."
OAZ., N. S. vol. VII, pp. 87f., by William COHN.
349. [GUERREIRO, F.: — *Jahangir and the Jesuits*. With an account of the travels of Benedict GOES and the mission to Pegu, from the Relations of Father Fernão GUERREIRO, translated by C. H. PAINE. London: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 375.
 Reviewed: *The Asiatic Review*, N. S., vol. XXVII, no. 91, p. 579.

350. GUPTA, Charu Charan Das, B.A.: — *Some Notes on the Ādi-Bhañjas of Khijjīnga-Koṭṭa, earlier Bhañjas of Khiñjali-Maṇḍala, Bhañjas of Bauda, and later Bhañjas of Khiñjali.* *An. Bhandarkar Inst.*, vol. XII, pp. 231—245.
“A careful perusal of the relative inscriptions leads me to the conclusion that there were four different Bhañja dynasties, viz. the Ādi-Bhañjas of Khijjīnga-Koṭṭa (ca. 1004—1075 A.D.), the earlier (ca. 912—1057 A.D.) and the later Bhañjas of Khiñjali-maṇḍala (ca. 1067—1175 A.D.) and the Bhañjas of Bauda (date yet unknown).” The writer gives the respective genealogies of all these dynasties.
351. GUPTA, K. M.: — *On some Castes and Caste Origins in Sylhet.* *Ind. Hist. Quart.*, vol. VII, pp. 796—806.
The article contains a number of remarks concerning the political and social history of Northern India during the Middle-ages.
352. HAIG, T. W.: — *Mathurā.* *Encyclopædia of Islam*, no. 43, p. 412.
353. HAIG, T. W.: — *Mīrān Muḥammad Shāh I.* *Encyclopædia of Islam*, no. 44, p. 508.
On the history of this prince of the Fārūqī dynasty of Khāndesh who died in 1537.
354. HALDER, R. R.: — *Chitor and its Sieges* (contd.). *Ind. Ant.*, vol. LX, pp. 1—5 and 21—23.
355. * [HERAS, Rev. H.: — *Beginnings of Vijayanagara History.* Bombay: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 346 and 1930, no. 381.
Reviewed: *J. Ind. Hist.*, vol. X, pp. 72f.: “... a valuable addition to the historical studies connected with Vijayanagar kingdom.”
Antiquity, vol. V, p. 393, by K. de B. CODRINGTON.
356. HERAS, Rev. H., S.J.: — *The Pallava Genealogy.* An attempt to unify the Pallava pedigrees of the inscriptions. (Studies in Indian History of the Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier’s College, Bombay, no. 7). Bombay: 1931. Further particulars not available.
Reviewed: *An. Bhandarkar Inst.*, vol. XII, pp. 400f., by H. G. RAWLINSON: “An excellent example of the spade-work which must be undertaken as a preliminary to historical research... Hitherto a vast amount of confusion has been caused by the apparently conflicting dynastic lists... In order to reconcile these [Father HERAS] has prepared three elaborate lists. The first contains in parallel columns the dynastic lists as given in 45 inscriptions. The third gives the various synonyms of the different rulers, which have been the cause of so much trouble and confusion; and the second gives the Pallava genealogy as it emerges. Father HERAS has by this means established several important conclusions: The Sanskrit and Prakrit records do not relate to different dynasties, and some of the so-called Prakrit kings are identical with some of the kings in the Sanskrit lists. There are 24 Pallava kings only, and one dynasty only—that of Kāñcīpura.”
357. HERAS, H., S.J.: — *Muhammad bin Tuglak e o reino de Maabir.* [Muḥammad bin Tughlaq and the Kingdom of Ma’abir. In Portuguese]. *Bolet. Inst. Vasco*, no. 10, pp. 6—11, with 3 plates.
New light on FERISHTA’s account of the conquest of the kingdom of Ma’abir by the recent identification of Chandor in the Goa Territory and the excavations carried out there.
358. HERAS, Rev. Fr. H., S.J., M.A.: — *Harshavardhana in the Karnatak.*
See *infra*, under SALETORÉ, no. 426, the authorship of this article having been erroneously ascribed to the Rev. H. HERAS. Cp. note in *Q. J. Mythic S.*, vol. XXII, no. 1, p. 117.
359. HERAS, Rev. H., S.J.: — *Kṛishna Dēva Rāya’s Conquest of Rachol.* *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 142—147.

The Rachol conquered by Kṛishna Dēva Rāya, as related by NUÑIZ, is not Raichur in the Deccan, but Rachol, the fort city of the peninsula of Salsette. The capture of the fort was of no special importance, but situated as it was in Portuguese territory, it is related at considerable length by the Portuguese chronicler as an event that had a distinct bearing on the development of the Portuguese possessions in India.

360. HERAS, Rev. H., S.J.: — *The Prison of Emperor Sadāśiva Rāya*.

Ind. Ant., vol. LX, pp. 23—25, with plate.

The author arrives at the conclusion that Sadāśiva was probably imprisoned in the so-called Zenana at Vijayanagara.

361. HOSAIN, M. Hidayet: — *Mēr wāra*.

Encyclopædia of Islām, no. 44, pp. 466f.

362. IYER, K. V. Krishna, M.A., L.T.: — *The Coming of the Nambutiris*.

The Zamorin's College Magazine, vol. IV, no. 1, Sept. 1931, pp. 2—7.

"The results of [this] discussion... may be summed up as follows: — That the Nambutiris are descendants of Aryan immigrants from the North. That these immigrants came from Ahikshetra. That Parasurama was a historical figure. That there is nothing inherently improbable in the legendary version that the Aryan immigrants came under the leadership of Parasurama. And that they came to Kerala sometime between 1700 B.C. and 1176 B.C."

363. [JAYASWAL, K. P., M.A.: — *Problems of Saka Satavahana History*. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 393].

Reviewed: *Nāgarī*, vol. XII, pt. ii, pp. 200—204, by Baij Nāth PĀṆḌYĀ.

364. JOSEPH, T. K., B.A., L.T.: — *Kings and Christians in Kerala*.

Kerala S. Pap., vol. II, series 8, pp. 121—123.

A brief historical account of the relations between the various princes of the Kerala

country and the Christian colonies there. "Many of the old kings and kinglets in Travancore north of Quilon and in Cochin had Syrian Christian Karyakkars (ministers)."

365. JOSYER, G. R., M.A.: — *Tippu Sultan*. [Further particulars not available].

Reviewed: *Q. J. MythicS.*, vol. XXI, no. 3, p. 299, by R.: "The article when it was first published was strongly criticised in the Christian College Magazine and elsewhere. It is to be regretted that in republishing it in book form, no attempt is made to meet them."

366. [KALLA, Lachhmi Dhar: — *The Home of the Aryas*. (Delhi University Publications, no. 2). Delhi: 1930. Further particulars not available].

Reviewed: *OAZ.*, N. S. vol. VII, p. 130, by H[ellmuth] VON GLASENAPP: "Er [*i.e.*, the author] findet diese Urheimat im Himālaya... Mit grossem Fleiss und Scharfsinn führt er zahlreiche alte und neue Argumente für seine Theorie in's Treffen; im ganzen wirkt seine Beweisführung freilich nicht überzeugend."

367. *KAN, J. van, LL.D.: — *Compagniesbescheiden en aanverwante archivalia in Britsch-Indië en Ceylon*. [Documents of the Dutch East India Company and kindred Records in British India and Ceylon. In Dutch]. Batavia: G. Kolff and Co., 1931. 8vo, vi and 253 pages.

Report on a research regarding Dutch documents preserved in the archives of British India and Ceylon (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ernakulam, Patna, Tuticorin, Goa, Pondicherry, Colombo, Galle, Matara), undertaken in 1929—30 by order of the Governor-General of Netherlands India.

368. KĀRMARKAR, D. P.: — *Administrative System of the Chalukya Empire*.

Karnatak Historical Review, vol. I, no. 1, 1931, pp. 35—46.

Outline of the government of the Chalukya dynasty of Badāmi, based on inscriptions.

- 368a. KHAN, Muhammad Isma'il: — *Krishna Deva Raya, the Great Emperor of Vijayanagar*. [In Urdu].
Tarikh, vol. II, pt. viii, pp. 12—31.
 The writer describes first the events preceding Kṛishṇa Deva Rāya's accession, *i.e.* during the supremacy of the *Khilji* and *Tughlaq* dynasties ending with their extinction in A.D. 1336 and 1509; then the parentage, birth and boyhood of Kṛishṇa Deva Rāya and lastly his coronation, wars (A.D. 1509—1511), and other principal events during his reign.
369. KRISHNARAO, Bhavaraj V., B.A., B.L.: — *History of Rajahmundry*.
J. Andhra Hist. Res.S., vol. V, pt. 4, pp. 205—216.
 Continuation of the author's earlier paper, see *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 403. — Period of Rājārāja and Kulottuṅga Choḷa. (To be continued).
370. [LABERNADIE, Mme Marguerite V.: — *La révolution et les établissements français dans l'Inde (1790—1793)*. Paris: Leroux, and Pondicherry: Bibliothèque Coloniale, 1930. 8vo, xvii, 343, xxx and 6 pages.]
 Reviewed: *J.A.*, vol. CCXVIII, pp. 375f., by Jules BLOCH: "Cette intéressante étude, dont on doit la publication à la Société de l'histoire de l'Inde française, provient de dépouillements faits aux Archives de Pondichéry; c'est à dire qu'elle est fondée sur des documents pour la plupart uniques et inédits..."
371. [LANDON, Perceval: — *Nepal*. London: 1928].
 See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1928, no. 121.
 Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 196—198, by R. L. TURNER.
372. LAW, Narendra Nath: — *Dvaidhībhāva in the Kauṭīliya*.
Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 253—258.
 On the alliance with one hostile power, to meet another.
373. LAW, Narendra Nath: — *The English Translation of the Kauṭīliya*.
Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 389—410.
 A criticism on the third edition of Dr. R. SHAMASHASTRY's English translation of the *Kauṭīliya Arthaśāstra*.
374. LAW, Narendra Nath: — *Studies in the Kauṭīliya*.
Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 464—474, 789—795.
 (i) The methods of self-defence in the Kauṭīliya (for an invaded weak king). (ii) Considerations about an attack upon a Yātavya. (iii) Considerations about helping other kings. (iv) The various aspects of invasion from the rear.
375. LIEBICH, B.: — *Griechische militärische Wörter im Indischen*.
BSOSL., vol. VI, pt. 2, pp. 431—434.
Kampana: campus, *suruṅgā*: sýrinx, *kramelaka*: kámēlos.
376. LOCKE, J. Courtenay: — *The first Englishmen in India*. (The Broadway Travellers). London: Routledge, 1931. Price: 10s. 6d. [Further particulars not available].
 Reviewed: *Bengal P.P.*, vol. XLI, pp. 176f.: "In this volume Mr. LOCKE has put together the various letters and narratives relating to the journey to India by way of Aleppo and Bagdad which was undertaken in 1583 by John NEWBERRY and four companions: and the text has been transcribed from PURCHAS and HACKLUYT. Included therewith are the 'relations' of John ELDRED and Ralph FITCH who were of the party."
377. [MAJUMDAR, Prof. Dr. R. C.: — *Outline of Indian History and Civilisation*. Calcutta: 1927]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1927, no. 363, 1928, no. 390, and 1929, no. 364.
 Reviewed: *Man in India*, vol. XI, no. 1, p. 82.
378. MAJUMDAR, R. C.: — *King Nānyadeva of Mithilā*.
Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 759—769.

King Nānyadeva, of Karṇāṭa origin, founded a ruling family in Mithilā (North Behar) and Nepal, and played an important part in North Indian politics and art in the first half of the 12th century A.D.

379. MAJUMDAR, R. C., M.A., Ph. D.: — *The Arab Invasion of India*.
J. Ind. Hist., vol. X, *Dacca University Supplement*, pp. 1—60.

"In the following pages... an attempt is made... to reconstruct the history of... the Muhammadan conquest of India... [by] a critical study of the Muhammadan chronicles with the help of such Indian documents as are available to us." — Contents: (i) The Western border-land of India on the eve of the Arab invasion. (ii) Sources of information about the early Arab raids. (iii) Raids against Kābul and Zābulistan. (iv) The Kingdom of Sind on the eve of the Muhammadan conquest. (v) The Muhammadan conquest of Sind. (vi) Retrospect. Appendix.

380. [al-MAKKĪ, 'Abdallāh Muḥammad bin 'Omar al-āsafī, Ulughḡānī: — *Zafar ul-Wāliḡ bi Muzaḡffar wa ālih*. (*An Arabic History of Gujarat*). Edited by Sir Denison ROSS. London: 1928]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1928, no. 391. [The correct name and title are given above].

Reviewed: *J.A.*, vol. CCXVIII, pp. 181—187, by Gabriel FERRAND.

381. MATHEW, J., B.A.: — *Travancore a Hundred Years ago: the Times of the Ranis and Col. Munro*.
Kerala S. Pap., vol. II, series 8, pp. 123—133, with one plate. Appendix: pp. i—xxxii.

382. MENON, A. Gopala, M.A.: — *Travancore in the 14th Century A.D.*
Kerala S. Pap., vol. II, series 8, pp. 136—138.
 Historical material on the most prosperous period of the Kupaka dynasty of Quilon, contained in the Malayalam poem *Unnunili Sandesa*.

383. * [MENON, K. Padmanabha and Sahityakusalan T. K. Krishna MENON: — *A History of Kerala written in the form of Notes on VISSCHER's Letters from Malabar*. Vol. II. Ernakulam: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 411.

Reviewed: *J.A.*, vol. CCXIX, pp. 187f., by Jean PRZYLUŚKI: "Cet ouvrage n'est pas seulement une mine de matériaux utiles à l'historien; les sujets les plus divers y sont abordés."

The Asiatic Review, N. S. vol. XXVII, pp. 577f., by K. M. PANIKKAR: "The book would have gained considerably in value if, instead of attempting to make it an almanack or directory of eighteenth century Malabar, the editor had put together some of the valuable notes dealing with the ancient royal families and confined himself strictly to historical subjects... In spite of these obvious defects, the book is likely to be of interest to students of Kerala history."

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 201—207, by H. C. RAY (only the second volume).

384. MISRA, Vinayak: — *Śailodbhava Rulers of Koṅgada*.

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 665—668.

A new reconstruction of the genealogy of this dynasty which ruled in the Ganjam district during the 7th and 8th centuries.

385. MODI, Sir Jivanji Jamshedji: — *Qisseh-i Zartushtian-i Hindustan va Bayan-i Atash Behram-i Naosari*.

J. Cama Inst., no. 19, pp. 45—57.

Continued from no. 17, see *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 414.

386. MODI, Sir Jivanji Jamshedji: — *Some recent Papers on Subjects of Indo-Iranian Interest*.
J. Cama Inst., no. 19, pp. 159—172.

387. * [MOOKERJI, Radhakumud: — *Harsha*. London: 1926]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1926, no. 268, and 1927, no. 368.

Reviewed: *Ind. Ant.*, vol. LX, pp. 247f., by Atul K. SUR: "A perusal of the book has greatly disappointed us... Much of the material collected is somewhat out of date and consequently of doubtful value."

388. [MOOKERJI, Dr. Radhakumud: — *Asoka*. London: 1928]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1928, no. 393, and 1929, no. 368.

Reviewed: *Federated India*, April 8, 1931, by K. R. Srinivasa IYENGAR.

389. MORAES, George M., M.A.: — *The Kadamba Kula. A History of Ancient and Mediæval Karnataka*. With a preface by the Rev. H. HERAS. (Studies in Indian History of the Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, no. 5). Bombay: B. X. Furtado & Sons, 1931. 504 pages, with 56 illustrations, maps and pedigrees. — Price: Rs. 15—.

Reviewed: *An. Bhandarkar Inst.*, vol. XII, pp. 400ff., by H. G. RAWLINSON: "Mr. MORAES' handsome volume is doubly welcome. It is the only full-dress work on a præ-Mahomedan Hindu dynasty in existence. He has carefully studied every available original authority, and his knowledge of the inscriptions and copper-plate grants (including 23 unpublished ones, which are excellently edited in the Appendix) is accurate and up-to-date.... The most attractive portion of the book is the series of plates illustrating the fine temples and other monuments of the period... [and] the coins and seals of the dynasty; both open up new chapters in the history of Hindu art. The chapters... which Mr. MORAES devotes to Administration, Art, Literature, Social Life and Trade and Industry among the Kadambas, are a valuable and original contribution to the study of early Hindu social history."

Q. J. Mythic S., vol. XXII, pp. 218f., by V. R. Triveni, vol. IV, pp. 109—111, by T. N. RAMACHANDRAN.

J.B&ORS., vol. XVII, pp. 462f., by K. P. J[AYASWAL]: "The work has been executed with labour and judgment. It will remain

as one of the leading text-books of provincial histories."

390. [MORELAND], W. H., I.C.S.: — *Relations of Golconda in the Early Seventeenth Century*. (Hackluyt Society, series II, vol. LXVI). London: Hackluyt Society, 1931. Royal 8vo, li and 109 pages, with 2 maps.

Reviewed: *The Asiatic Review*, N. S. vol. XXVII, no. 92, pp. 751f., by Sir William BARTON: "The relations, although they cover a short time only — mainly the second decade of the 17th century—give an interesting glimpse of the political, social, and economic life of the Deccan at an important period of its history... There are three *relations*, of which the most comprehensive is written by an Englishman, METHWOLD; the other two are by Dutchmen, both factors in charge of a trading station at Masulipatam, chief port of the Golconda kingdom."

J. Ind. Hist., vol. X, pp. 219—223: "... important publication."

Ind. Ant., vol. LX, p. 180, by C. E. A. OLDHAM.

391. MORELAND, W. H., C.S.I., C.I.E.: — *Pieter van den Broeke at Surat (1620—1629)*.

J. Ind. Hist., vol. X, pp. 235—250.

The published *Voyages* of Pieter VAN DEN BROEKE tell us very little of his nine years' residence in Surat, so that the author of this article conjectured in 1923 that the *Diary* might have been greatly curtailed in printing. Now he gives a résumé and extracts translated from a MS. (B. L. P. 952 in the Leyden University Library) of the original *Diary*.

392. Left out.

393. NARAHARAYYA, S. N., B.A., LL.M.: — *Keladi Dynasty*.

Q. J. Mythic S., vol. XXI, pp. 370—381, and vol. XXII, pp. 72—87.

This once important local dynasty of the Karnataka was founded by Chaudappa Nayaka (1499—1515), a vassal of the

Vijayanagara emperors, and under the reign of its last ruler, Somasekhara III, in 1763 overthrown by Haidar Ali of Mysore. Keladi is now a small village in the Sagara taluk, Shimoga district, but with a fine double temple of Rāmeśvara and Vīrabhadra, the tutelary deities of the dynasty.

394. NATH, Pran, D.S.C. PH.D.: — *The Date of the Compilation of Kauṭalya's Artha-śāstra* (484—510 A.D.).

Ind. Ant., vol. LX, pp. 109—112, and 121—123.

395. *NĀZIM, Muhammad: — *The Life and Times of Sulṭān Maḥmūd of Ghazna*. With a foreword by the late Sir Thomas ARNOLD. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1931. 8vo, xv and 271 pages, with one map. — Price: 15s.

Reviewed: *ZDMG.*, N. S. vol. X, p. 230, by W. PRINTZ: "Seit ELLIOT... ist dies die erste Bearbeitung der Geschichte Maḥmūd's aus den Quellen.... Die Darstellung bedeutet eine wesentliche Verbesserung unserer Kenntnisse. Nur der Versuch, Maḥmūd vom Vorwurf des religiösen Fanatismus weiss zu waschen, mutet seltsam an." *J. Ind. Hist.*, vol. X, pp. 208—211, by C. S. S[RINIVASACHARYAR]: "The account of the Sultan's reign and chronology and of the system of administration prevailing under him, are an admirable contribution of a careful and widely-read scholar to a little-known period of Indian History."

Luzac's, vol. XLII, no. 1, p. 7.

The Modern Review, vol. XLIX, pp. 673f., by [Sir] J[adunath] SARKAR: "At last the world-conqueror of Ghazni has found his historian... Dr. NAZIM has undoubtedly made himself the greatest living authority on the house of Ghazni."

396. *[OJHA, Rai Bahadur Gaurishankar Hirachand: — राजपूताने का इतिहास [The History of Rājputānā. In Hindi]. Third fascicle. Ajmer: V. S. 1987: A.D. 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 372.

Reviewed: *Ind. Hist. Quart.*, vol. VII, pp.

420f., by Subimal Chandra DATTA: "... a really monumental work..."

Ind. Ant., vol. LX, pp. 59—60, by C. E. A. W. OLDHAM.

The Modern Review, vol. XLIX, pp. 678f., by [Sir] J[adunath] SARKAR: "To put it briefly, OJHA's work entirely replaces TOD's legend-based annals by the full and critical use of inscriptions, Sanskrit works, bardic chronicles, Persian histories as far as available in Hindi or English translations, and the various records brought to light in Kaviraj SHYAMALDAS's *Viravivod*."

397. OLDHAM, C. E. A. W.: — *Sidi Ali Shelebi in India, 1554—1556 A.D.* (continued).

Ind. Ant., vol. LX, pp. 5—8 and 26—30.

398. PADMANABHAYYA, A.: — *Ancient Bhṛigus*. *J. Or. Res. Madras*, vol. V, pp. 55—67 and 80—100.

The author propounds the theory that the Bhṛigus were a Dravidian race, related with ancient Elam and Mesopotamia, "the connecting link between the Semitic and the Āryan element."

399. [PANT, D.: — *The Commercial Policy of the Moguls*. Bombay: 1930].

See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 422.

Reviewed: *Ind. Ant.*, vol. LX, p. 100, by W. H. M[ORELAND]: "Taken as a whole, the book cannot be recommended to serious students."

Luzac's vol. XLII, no. 1, p. 5.

400. PILLAI, P. K. Narayana, B.A., B.L.: — *An Expedition from Travancore to Cochin, 1857 A.D.* *Kerala S. Pap.*, vol. II, series 8, pp. 107—115.

401. PILLAI, S. Desivinayagam: — *The Mudaliar Manuscripts*. With Notes by T. K. JOSEPH. *Kerala S. Pap.*, vol. II, series 7, pp. 19—40.

A select edition of 19 old documents (out of a total of over 600) dealing with the history of the Mudaliars, petty rulers of Nanchinad in South Travancore.

402. PILLAI, T. Lakshmana, B.A.: — *Are Malayalis Tamilians?*

Kerala S. Pap., vol. II, series 7, pp. 1—18.

The writer shows that the ancient language of Kerala was Tamil, and that the great body of its people were racially Tamils, though of an archaic cultural type.

403. [PIPER, Hartmut: — *Der gesetzmässige Lebenslauf der Völker Indiens*. (Die Gesetze der Weltgeschichte: Völkerbiologie. Zweite Abteilung: Völkerbiographie und -biologie der Menschheit. Zweiter Teil: Indien). Leipzig: Theodor Weicher, 1931. 8vo, xvi and 232 pages.

Contents: Introduction: "Tropenkultur". I. Die altindische Kultur: 1. Patriarchalische Kindheit. 2. Scholastische Jugend. 3. Individualistische Frühreife. 4. Nationalistische Vollreife. 5. Imperialistische Spätreife. 6. Sozialistisches Alter. 7. Seniler Marasmus. II. Die mittelindische Kultur. III. Die neuindische Kultur. (Parts II and III are subdivided in the same manner as Part I, part III ending however with no. 4). Part I comprises the early history up to the Śuṅga empire, part II that from the Scythians to Vijayanagara in Southern India, part III the period from the invasion of the Huns in Northern India.

Reviewed: *ZDMG.*, N. S. vol. X, pp. 387f., by W. PRINTZ: "Der sehr belesene, aber durchaus unkritische Vf. ist von einer Vergleichungswut besessen, die grotesk wirkt." *Archiv für Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik*, vol. LXVII, no. 4, pp. 493—496, by Walter RUBEN: "Der Referent muss gestehen, dass er für seine Person aus PIPERs Buch an keiner Stelle Nutzen gezogen hat, obgleich er prinzipiell auf dem Standpunkt steht, dass man durch Vergleichen der indischen mit den anderen Kulturen Wesentliches für die 'Weltgeschichte' lernen kann."

Zeitschrift für Geopolitik, October 1931, pp. 781f., by K. HAUSHOFER: "Weder das Ostasienbuch noch das Indienbuch von PIPER ist leicht zu lesen; es will auch nicht durchfliegen, sondern durchgearbeitet sein! PIPER setzt, mit seiner fesselnden vergleichen-

den Betrachtungsmethode, hohe Kultur des Lesers voraus, freilich eigentlich auch ein Bild der vielfältigen indischen Kulturlandschaft, um immer wieder der kühnen Verallgemeinerung nach grossen Linien die Spielarten und den Abwandlungsreichtum gegenüberstellen zu können."

The Asiatic Review, October 1931, pp. 721—729, by Stanley RICE: "What this book has tried to do is to fill in the gaps, to show how each movement is inevitably blended into the other, how each period started with the inexperience of youth, rose to its zenith, and fell away into decay and death... All this is told with the wealth of learning and thought that we associate with Germany and which make the work really valuable for the student."

404. PISHAROTI, K. Rama: — *Kulaśekhara of Kerala*.

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 319—330.

On the identification and the date of two kings named Kulaśekhara, the one famous as the author of devotional lyrics, and the other as a dramatist (8th century).

405. PISSURLENCAR, Panduranga: — *Portugueses e Maratas. IV. Como se perden Baçaim*. [Portuguese and Marathas. IV. How Bassein was lost. In Portuguese].

Bolet. Inst. Vasco, no. 9, pp. 22—65; no. 10, pp. 25—60, with one plate.

For part III see *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 377. A history of the invasion of the Goa territory by the Peshwa Bājī Rāo in 1739 and of the loss of Bassein, based on Portuguese MSS. in the National Library and the Ajuda Palace in Lisbon.

406. PISSURLENCAR, Panduranga: — *As primitivas capitais de Goa*. [The early Chiefs of Goa. In Portuguese].

O Oriente Português, no. 1, pp. 1—20, with 2 plates.

The history of Goa under the Kadamba dynasty; the invasions of Malik Kafur and the Bahmani kings; the rule of Vijayanagar, and some notes on the Hindu ruins of Old Goa.

407. [PRASAD, Ishwari: — *L'Inde du vi^e au xvi^e siècle*. (Histoire du monde, publiée sous la direction de E. CAVAIGNAC, VIII, 1). Paris: de Boccard, 1930. 8vo, xxiii and 620 pages.]
Reviewed: *J. d. Savants*, 1931, p. 181, by P. MASSON-OURSSEL: "Travail recommandable, mais qu'il faut lire en le confrontant avec l'*Histoire de l'Extrême-Orient* de R. GROUSSET et avec la *Cambridge History of India*, car la critique des sources et la bibliographie ne se trouvent ici présentées que d'une façon rudimentaire."
408. PRZYLUŚKI, Jean: — *Varuṇa, God of the Sea and the Sky*.
JRAS., 1931, pp. 613—622.
On the Austro-Asiatic origin of the name Varuṇa.
409. QADRI, H. S. S.: — *The Progress of Learning in Southern India during the Time of Qutub Shahi Dynasty*. [In Urdu].
Tarikh, vol. II, pt. viii, pp. 1—11.
The present article deals mainly with the literary activities of the Sultan Muḥammad Qutb Shāh of Hyderabad (A.D. 1612—1627), while casual references are made to some political events, e.g. the attack of Aurangzeb on Hyderabad, A.D. 1658.
410. RĀGHAVACHARYULU, K., M.A., B.L.: — *Kṛishṇadevarāya, his Officers and Contemporaries*.
J. Andhra Hist. Res.S., vol. V, pt. 3, pp. 173—178.
Biographical notes, based on the *Rāyavāchakamu*, of Sāluva Timmarasu, Govindarāja, Nāḍēṇḍlā Gopamantri, Rāyasam Koṇḍamarasu, and other Vijayanagar grandees.
411. RAJA, M. Rajaraja Varma, M.A., B.L.: — *Travancore Dynastic Records, 4th Series*.
Kerala S. Pap., vol. II, series 8, pp. 97—106.
Continued from the author's former paper, see *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 431. Documents describing the *Padiyettam* ceremony, performed by the ancient Travancore kings when visiting the more important temple towns in their country.
412. RAMACHANDRAN, T. N., M.A.: — *The Bāṇas*.
J. Or. Res. Madras, vol. V, pp. 299—315.
The Bāṇas (Vāṇas, Vāṇarāyars) are mentioned as a race of feudatories in the inscriptions of most of the dynasties of South India that held sway over the country from about 345 A.D. to 1500 A.D. The writer deals with their history and genealogy, as well as with their relations with the Chalukyas, Pallavas, Choḷas and Pāṇḍyas.
413. * [RAMANAYYA, N. Venkata, M.A., PH.D.: — *Kampili and Vijayanagara*. Madras: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 380, and 1930, no. 434.
Reviewed: *J. Bombay Br. R. A. S.*, vol. VII, pp. 55f., by H. H[ERAS]: "The impartial critical spirit is what is mostly wanting in this book. Otherwise these two essays disclose much learning, vast erudition and a decided vocation for historical studies."
414. * [RANGACHARYA, V., M.A.: — *History of Pre-Muslim India*. Vol. I: *Prehistoric India*. Madras: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 385, and 1930, no. 436.
Reviewed: *J. Or. Res. Madras*, vol. V, pp. 69—71, by T. R. CHINTAMANI: "... a useful book of reference..."
Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 196—198, by Nihar Ranjan ROY: "There is hardly any outstanding original contribution towards the elucidation of the many knotty problems. But [the author] has studied all materials and authorities thoroughly, summarised all important findings and theories, and... what is most required, has successfully attempted to correlate the results of his studies... into a well-connected... historical narrative."
415. [RAO, Dr. C. Narayana: — *Some Problems of Vijayanagara History*. In: *Ceded Districts College Magazine*, 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 437.
Reviewed: *J. Ind. Hist.*, vol. X, p. 72: "... examines Father HERAS' Hoysala theory and takes it to be incorrect. The arguments are, however, not convincing."
416. Left out.

417. RAO, M. Rama, B.A.: — *The Political History of the Kākatiyas*.
J. Andhra Hist. Res. S., vol. V, pt. 4, pp. 233—238, and vol. VI, pt. 1, pp. 25—36, pt. 2, pp. 121—126.
 The foundation of the Kākatiya kingdom of Warangal by Prola. Early history. Rudra, his conquests, his subordinates. Literature, religion, social changes, capital. Mahādeva. Gaṇapati. Community, genealogy, chronology.
418. RAO, M. Rama, B.A.: — *The Recherla Family*.
J. Andhra Hist. Res. S., vol. V, pt. 3, pp. 139—150.
 This family of generals played a very important part in the history of the Kākatiyas of Warangal, who flourished from the middle of the 11th century to about 1326 A.D.
419. RAO, Rama: — *Origin of the Mādhava-Vidyāraṇya Theory*.
Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 78—92.
 "It is now clear that Vidyāraṇya, the ascetic head of Śṛṅgerī Mutt, could not be the same person as Mādhavācārya, the minister of Bukka and the writer of works on Dharmaśāstra and allied subjects... The rejection of the theory of identity between [them]... would greatly help to the proper understanding of the history of the early Vijayanagar period."
420. RAO, R. Subba, M.A., L.T.: — *The 13th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission*.
J. Andhra Hist. Res. S., vol. V, pt. 4, pp. 239—248, with plate.
421. RAO, R. Subba, M.A., L.T.: — *The History of the Eastern Gāṅgas of Kalinga*.
J. Andhra Hist. Res. S., vol. V, pt. 3, pp. 193—199, pt. 4, pp. 261—276, and vol. VI, pt. 1, pp. 57—62, pt. 2, pp. 69—86, with 6 plates.
 I. Sources: Literary, inscriptions, coins, archæological remains. II. Origin and early history of the Eastern and Western Gāṅgas.
- The earlier and later Eastern Gāṅgas. Gāṅga Era. Kalinganagara. III. The early kings.
422. RAO, V. Raghavendra, M.A.: — *The Kadambas of Banavāse*.
Q. J. Mythic S., vol. XXI, no. 4, pp. 313—324, and vol. XXII, no. 1, pp. 56—64.
 Origin, history, genealogy, administration, religion, coins, art and literary achievements of this dynasty (c. 250—600 A.D.) according to the epigraphical and archæological monuments.
423. *RAY, H. C., M.A., PH.D.: — *The Dynastic History of Northern India (Early Mediæval Period)*. With a foreword by L. D. BARNETT. Vol. I. Calcutta: University Press, 1931. Imperial 8vo, xl and 663 pages, with 10 maps in the text and a folding map.
 From the Preface: "In the present work an attempt has been made to give an account of the dynasties that ruled in Northern India during the period of transition intervening between the decline of the Gurjara-Pratihāra empire and the Muslim conquest, ca. 916—1196 A.D. ... The first two volumes... contain the political history of the 'Dynasties'. The third volume which is in course of preparation will deal with the following topics: Administration, Economics, Social and Religious History, Literary History, etc."
 Contents of the first volume: Sind. Śāhis of Afghanistan and the Punjab. Kashmir. Nepal. Assam. Bengal and Bihar. Orissa. Gāhaḍavālas (Gaharwars) of Vārāṇasī and Kānyakubja. Rāṣṭrakūṭas of Northern India. Later Gurjara-Pratihāras of Kanauj. Coins of the Arab governors of Sind. Coins of the Śāhis.
424. REU, Vishveshvar Nath: — *वज्रवंतसिंह तथा स्वातंत्र्य-युद्ध [Jasvant Singh and the War of Independence. In Hindī]*.
Nāgarī, vol. XII, pt. iii, pp. 317—319.
 A review of the book with the same title by Mr. VRAJRATNADAS, B.A., LL.B., pub-

- lished by the Kamalamāṇi Granthamāla Kāryālaya, Kāshī. (136 pp., price As. 8). The book deals with the history of the rulers of Mārwar, especially of Sawai Rājā Shur Singh and Rājā Gaj Singh, the grandfather and the father of Jasvant Singh, the hero of the story, and ends with an account of the war, which occurred after the latter's death, between Aurangzeb and the Rāthors.
425. ROY, Niharranjan, M.A.: — *Origin of the Rajputs: (A) The Nationality of the Gurjars*. *An. Bhandarkar Inst.*, vol. XII, pp. 117–122. "The equation of the Gurjars with the Khazars of the borderland of Europe and Asia has first been made by Sir James CAMPBELL and was later on upheld by Prof. BHANDARKAR. The whole theory has thus come to be accepted by all scholars who are not obsessed with any patriotic or socio-religious bias. But it has recently met with opposition with some orthodox section of our countrymen. Mr. C. V. VAIDYA in his *Medivæal History of Hindu India* and G. H. OJHA in his *Hindī History of Rajputana* have seriously doubted the conclusions of the Professor." In the following pages the author refutes these objections.
426. SALETORRE, B. A., M.A.: — *Harshavardhana in the Karnatak*. *Q. J. Mythic S.*, vol. XXI, no. 4, pp. 354–369, and vol. XXII, no. 2, pp. 169–184. (To be continued).
427. SARKAR, Bijoy Nath: — *Finger-posts of Bengal History*. *Ind. Hist. Quart.*, vol. VII, pp. 435–357, 783–789.
428. *SARKAR, Sir Jadunath: — *A Short History of Aurangzib*. Calcutta: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A. 1930*, no. 456 [where add after the word "Sons": 1930. 8vo].
Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 449f., by W. H. M.: "The narrative is clearly and orderly, the characterization of individuals is excellent, and, while the book is not short by present-day standards, there is very little indeed that could be spared... Can be recommended with confidence..."
429. SARKAR, Sir Jadunath, M.A., C.I.E.: — *India through the Ages*. Being the Sir William Meyer Lectures, 1928, Madras University. Calcutta: M. C. Sarkar and Sons: [1930?]. Price: Rs. 1—8].
Reviewed: *The Modern Review*, vol. L, pp. 539f., by R[amananda] C[HATTERJEE]: "... the book is a survey of the growth of Indian life and thought. It is necessarily brief and rapid, but thoroughly scholarly. The author writes with his usual lucidity, charm of style, and choice of apt phrase..."
430. SARKAR, Jadunath: — *An early Supporter of Shivaji*. *Ind. Hist. Quart.*, vol. VII, pp. 362–364.
A *farmān* of Muḥammad 'Ādil Shāh, Sultan of Bijāpur, issued to Kanhorjī Jēdhē in 1644, and here published, "is of great importance as throwing contemporary light on the activities of Dadaji Kond-dev and giving the exact dates of the Maratha acquisition of Kondāna (Singh-garh) and Shāhji's rupture with Bijapur."
431. SARKAR, Sir Jadunath: — शिवाजी की जीवन-सन्ध्या [The Evening of Shivaji's Life. In Hindi]. *Viśāl-Bhārat*, vol. VIII, pt. i, pp. 61–67.
An account of some prominent events in Shivaji's life from 1678 to his death on the 4th April, 1680.
432. SARKAR, Sir Jadunath: — भारत में मुसलमान [The Muhammadans in India. In Hindi]. *Viśāl-Bhārat*, vol. VIII, pt. ii, pp. 183–194.
Translated by Jagannath Prasad MISHRA. The Muhammadan invasion in India and its abiding influence on Hindu society, trade, art, polity, etc.
433. SARMA, M. Somasekara: — *Kāpaya Nāyaka*. *J. Andhra Hist. Res. S.*, vol. V, pp. 217–232.
An attempt to reconstruct the history of

Kāpaya Nāyaka, one of the most important rulers in the Āndhra country after the destruction of the Kakatiya kingdom of Warangal.

SARMA, M. Somasekara: — *Indrabhaṭṭāraka and the Gāṅga Era*.

See no. 300 *supra*.

434. SASTRI, K. A. Nilakantha, M.A.: — *A Note on Vilvēli and Nelvēli*.

J. Or. Res. Madras, vol. V, pp. 73—79.

"We have two battles of Nelvēli and one of Neṇmali [in the Pāṇḍya and Chōḷa grants]; the earliest was a Pāṇḍyan (Anikesari's) victory, possibly against the Pallavas, the second a Pallava success against a Śalvara chieftain, the third either perhaps the same as the latter, or another historical incident."

SCHIEFNER, A.: *History of Buddhism*.

See TĀRANĀTHA, no. 452 *infra*.

435. SEN, Surendranath M.A., B. LITT., PH. D.: — *Half a Century of the Maratha Navy*.

J. Ind. Hist., vol. X, pp. 251—265.

Introduction (Shivājī and the Marāṭha navy; the maritime conditions of the Konkan, harbours, crews and timber for ship-building; political situation). II. Kanhoji Angria (1698—1729).

436. [SEN, Surendra Nath: — *Foreign Biographies of Shivaji*. London 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 468.

Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 172—174, by P. R. CADELL: "The book contains much painstaking work, and will be of value to students of the period."

The Asiatic Review, N. S., vol. XXVII, no. 92, pp. 733f.

437. [SHAH, K. T.: — *The Splendour that was Ind.* Bombay: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 471.

Reviewed: *The Asiatic Review*, N. S., vol. XXVII, no. 90, p. 381, by J. CALDWELL-JOHNSTON.

438. SHAHIDULLAH, Muhammad: — *Gopāla Deva I of Bengal*.

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 530—536.

A reconstruction of the history of the first Pāla king and of the events in Bengal from 700 to 760 A.D.

439. SHARMA, Dasharatha: — *A Note on Meherunnisa and Fehangir*.

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 191—192.

According to Dr. Beni PRASAD, the story of Jahāngir's love with Mihr-un-Nisā, later on the celebrated empress Nūr Jahān, has to be rejected. But as we find it in the Phalodi Khyat of Rājā Sura Singha (1622—31) and in De LAET's '*De Imperio Magni Mogolis*', and as we find everyone in the latter half of the 17th century repeating it, the existence of such a love-affair, according to the present author, is certain. Its non-mention by the court historians can be best explained by the fact that "no court historian would dare to refer to a scandal dishonourable to the whole dynasty."

440. SHARMA, Dasharatha, M.A.: — *The Staging of the Viddhaśālabhañjikā*.

Ind. Ant., vol. LX, pp. 61—63.

The *Viddhaśālabhañjikā* of Rājāśekhara was represented not at the court of Mahendrapāla of Kanauj, but at the court of Keyūra-varsha Yuvarājadeva I of Chedi.

441. SHIRAZI, Rafi-ud-Din: — *Tadhkirat-ul-Muluk*. [A History of the Ādilshahi Dynasty of Bijapur. In Persian].

Tarikh, vol. III, pt. ix, pp. 1—40.

The original Persian text is published here as a supplement to *Tarikh*. It was written in A.D. 1612 and gives a history of the Ādilshahi dynasty in nine chapters. The present supplement contains only a little more than one chapter.

442. SINHA, H. N.: — *The Frontier Problem of the Mughals*.

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 481—498.

The problem of the North-West frontier was very important for the existence of the Mughal Empire. That the outer frontier zone was lost, endangered the empire even in the period of its greatest splendour. The failure to solve the problems of the inner zone was the most essential cause of its break-down in the 18th century. It exposed Hindūstān to attacks from the West, made the employment of Afghān soldiers against the Marāṭhas and Rājputs impossible, and drained even the Deccan of the best Mughal troops for service on the N.W. frontier.

443. SINHA, H. N.: — *Rise of the Peshwas*. Allahabad: Indian Press: 1931. [Further particulars not available].
444. SRINIVASACHARI, C. S., M.A.: — *The Historical Material in the Private Diary of Ananga Ranga Pillai (1736—1761)*. *J. Ind. Hist.*, vol. X, pp. 10—26, 156—186. Continued from vol. X [see *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 476].
445. SRINIVASACHARI, C. S.: — *The Madras Council and its Relations with the Golconda Administration under Madanna and Akkanna (1672—1686)*. *J. Ind. Hist.*, vol. X, pp. 282—299.
446. STEIN, Otto: — *Neuere Forschungen zur altindischen Sozialgeschichte, Rechts- und Staatsrechtsliteratur*. *Archiv Orientalní*, vol. III, no. 1, pp. 49—86. "In einer Folge von Aufsätzen soll die neuere Literatur über altindische Sozialgeschichte, über die Rechtsschriften und das Staatsrecht durch eine Auswahl unter der grossen Zahl von einschlägigen Werken kritisch betrachtet werden..." Supplement: *pitṛkanyā*.
447. STEIN, Otto: — *Der altindische Staat*. *Archiv Orientalní*, vol. III, no. 2, pp. 362—380. Einleitung: Quellen—Zeitliche Abgrenzung und Periodisierung. I. Die Altzeit: Der Stammstaat: Staatsgebiet. Volk. Staatsgewalt. Verfassung. Verwaltung. Finanzwesen. Heerwesen. Rechtspflege. Königtum. Staat und Gesellschaft. Staat und Kirche. Der König. — II. Die Übergangszeit: Der Nationalstaat: Allgemeine Charakteristik. Staatsgebiet und Volk. Staatsgewalt. Verfassung etc. Allgemeine Charakteristik des altindischen Staates.
448. [SUBRAHMANIAN, K. R., M.A.: — *The Maratha Rajas of Tanjore*. Madras]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 480. Reviewed: *J. Andhra Hist. Res. S.*, vol. VI, pt. 2, p. 127, by R. S[ubba] R[AO]. *J. Bombay Br. R. A. S.*, vol. VII, pp. 54, by H. H[ERAS]: "This is a praiseworthy attempt to write the history of a dynasty totally overlooked by the scholars of Southern India... The little brochure could have been much improved, since its main defect seems to be hastiness and superficiality."
449. [SUBRAHMANIAN, K. R., M.A.: — *The Origin of Saivism and its History in the Tamil Land*. Madras: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 481. Reviewed: *J. Andhra Hist. Res. S.*, vol. VI, pt. 2, p. 127, by R. S[ubba] R[AO]. *J. Bombay Br. R. A. S.*, vol. VII, pp. 61f., by V. P. V[AIDYA]: "This seems to be the one paper in which the important subject of the Nāgas is brought into a small compass with as many authorities as are to be found in the literature of Southern India."
450. TALUGDAR, J. C.: — *Sidelights on the Settlements and History of the Christians in Agra in the 17th century as revealed from a Study of their Tombs*. *Bengal P. P.*, vol. LXII, pt. ii (84), pp. 109—116.
451. [TAMASKAR, Gopal Damodar, M.A., L.T.: — *Marāṭhōṅkā utthān aur patan*. [Rise and Fall of the Marāṭhas. In Hindi]. Ajmer: The Sastā-Sahitya-Maṇḍal, (1930?), 639 and iv pages. — Price: Rs. 2—8]. Reviewed: *The Modern Review*, vol. L, p. 299, by Rames BASU: "Mr. TAMASKAR

was well-advised to present this history in a convenient form. He has utilized the works of the original writers on the subject and his handbook will be welcomed not by a few... There are maps and useful appendices. We have no hesitation in recommending the book to the general public."

452. TĀRANĀTHA: — *History of Buddhism*. Translated from the German version of A. SCHIEFNER.

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 150—160.

VII. Events contemporary with King Aśoka. VIII. The events of the time of King Vigatāśoka. IX. Events of the time of Second Kāśyapa.

453. THOMAS, Prof. F. W.: — *Kings and Emperors of Ancient India*.

Man, vol. XXXI, p. 281.

Abstract of a public lecture delivered at University College, London, Oct. 19th, 1931.

454. *[TIMMER, Dr. B. C. J.: — *Megasthenes en de Indische maatschappij*. [Megasthenes and Indian Society. In Dutch]. Amsterdam: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 482.

Reviewed: *Acta Or.*, vol. X, pp. 159f.: "A very careful and exhaustive study of the whole Megasthenes question."

Museum, vol. XXXVIII, pp. 227—229, by A. G. ROOS: "Our definite impression is, that Miss TIMMER has dealt with an interesting theme in a satisfactory manner."

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 847f., by Balakrishna GHOSH: "This book... ought to be carefully studied by every student interested in the social history of India."

455. TIVARI, Gore Lal: — बुंदेलखंड का संक्षिप्त इतिहास [A Short History of Bundelkhand. In Hindi]. *Nāgarī*, vol. XII, pt. iii, pp. 321—384 (to be continued).

An attempt to reconstruct a continuous history of Bundelkhand from the very beginning in a book-form. The portion contained here already comprises seven

and a half chapters, the headings of which are as follows: (1) प्राग्भिक इतिहास [Ancient History]. (2) मौर्य साम्राज्य [Maurya Empire]. (3) गुप्त और हूण साम्राज्य [Gupta and Hun Empires]. (4) हर्षवर्धन का राज्य और कच्छवाहे [Harshavardhana's Rule and the Kachhāvāhas]. (5) चेदि राज्य [Chedi Rule]. (6) चंदेलों का राज्य (परमाल के समय तक) [The Chandelās' Rule (up to Paramāla's Time)]. (7) चंदेलों का राज्य (परमाल के समयके पश्चात्) [The Chandelās' Rule (after Paramāla's Time)]. (8) चंदेलों का राज्य, विस्तार और आंतरिक स्थिति [The Chandelās' Rule, Expansion and Internal Conditions].

456. [VAIDYA, Sri Chintamani Vinayak, M.A., LL.B., F.B.V.: — *Hindū Bhārat-kā utkarsh*. [Predominance of Hindu India. In Hindi]. Vol. II. Benares: Kashi Vidyapith, 1929?? 530 pages. — Price: Rs. 3—8].

Reviewed: *The Modern Review*, vol. XLIX, p. 180, by Brij Mohan VARMA: "... gives us a good idea about the Rajputs, their origin, their different clans, dynasties, and kingdoms, their rise; and the general political, social, religious and economic condition of India, from the beginning of the 7th century A.D. to the end of the 13th century A.D."... "The book is written in a very attractive and arresting style..."

457. *[VALLÉE-POUSSIN, Louis de la: — *L'Inde aux temps des Mauryas et des barbares, Grecs, Scythes, Parthes et Yue-tchi*. Paris: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 484.

Reviewed: *BÉFEO.*, vol. XXX, pp. 447—449, by G. CÉDÈS: "L'auteur... ne donne pas un récit continu et cohérent, ... [mais] sous forme d'extraits, de citations, de notes bibliographiques et critiques, assaisonnées de boutades, l'auteur donne les matériaux avec lesquels on pourra peut-être un jour écrire l'histoire de cette période chaotique." *The Asiatic Review*, N. S. vol. XXVII, no. 89, pp. 174f., by K. M. PANIKKAR: "M. V. has made full use of all available material in reconstructing for the general reader the political and religious history of India during

this most important period... There is an excellent map which adds greatly to the value of the book."

458. [VALLÉE POUSSIN, Prof. Louis de la: — *Le dogme et la philosophie du bouddhisme*. (Études sur l'Histoire des Religions). Paris: Gabriel Beauchesne, 1930. 8vo, 213 pages].
Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 696—698, by Mrs. C. A. F. RHYS DAVIDS.

459. [WARMINGTON, E. H.: — *The Commerce between the Roman Empire and India*. Cambridge: 1928]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1928, no. 427, and 1929, no. 415.
Reviewed: *JAOs.*, vol. LI, no. 2, pp. 180—

182, by A. COOMARASWAMY: "The volume will be indispensable to historians." The reviewer gives a number of notes and additional matter.

460. WÜST, Walther: — *Ein weiterer irano-skythischer Eigennamen im Rgveda*. *Studia Indo-Iranica*, pp. 185—212.
Skr. *Alaka* from an Irano-Skythian *Alaka*, *Aläg-*.

461. ZETLAND, the Marquess of: — *India, Past and Present*.
Man, vol. XXXI, p. 281.
Abstract of a public lecture delivered at University College, London, Oct. 12, 1931.

II, 9. ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY

462. BAGCHI, P. C.: — *On the Antiquity of the Name "Kāṣṭhamaṇḍapa" or "Kāṭmaṇḍu"*.
Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 821—822.
"The name Kāṣṭhamaṇḍapa had come into use already in 1411 A.D., 200 years before the time of Lakṣmī Narasiṃha Malladeva, who... [officially] changed the name of the city [Kāntipura] into Kāṣṭhamaṇḍapa in 1595 A.D."

463. * [BERTHELOT, A.: — *L'Asie ancienne, centrale et sud-orientale d'après Ptolémée*, Paris: 1930].
See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 488.
Reviewed: *Zeitschrift für Geopolitik*, vol. VIII, pp. 405f., by Karl HAUSHOFER.

464. CHAUDHURI, Sashi Bhusan: — *Topography in the Purāṇas*.
Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 245—253.
Veṅkaṭāchala in the *Skandapurāṇa*, and the pilgrimages of Arjuna and Baladeva to that place.

DE, J. C.: — "*Gaṅgā*" in *Ceylon and India*.
See no. 492 *infra*.

465. DIKSHIT, K. N.: — *The Identification of Pushkaraṇa mentioned in the Susunia Inscription of Chandravarman*.
A. R. Arch. Surv. 1927—28, pp. 188f.
The Susunia (Bankura) rock inscription has been edited by Dr. H. ŚĀSTRĪ in *Ep. Ind.*, vol. XIII, p. 133. Mr. DIKSHIT now identifies the Pushkaraṇa of the inscription with the present village of Pokharan, 25 miles to the northwest of Susunia.

466. FOUCHER, A.: — *De Kāpiśi à Pushkarāvati*. *BSOSL.*, vol. VI, pt. 2, pp. 341—348, with one map.
An enquiry into the historical deviations of the main route through the Kabul Valley.

GHOSH, Jogendra Chandra: — *Early Capital of the Gurjara Pratihāras of Mahodaya*.
See no. 343 *supra*.

467. GHOSH, Jogendra Chandra: — *Where was Tarkkāri?*
Ind. Ant., vol. LX, pp. 14—18.
Location of a village named Tarkkāri mentioned in the Silimpur stone inscription found in the district of Bogra in Bengal.

468. GUPTA, K. M.: — *Identification of Brah-mottara*.
Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 823—826.
 "As the Nidhanpur copper-plate inscriptions form an important landmark in the early social and political history of Sylhet and the editor is disposed to believe that the donated land lay not in Sylhet but somewhere in North Bengal, a discussion on the issues raised seems necessary. For reasons stated below we are convinced that the grant relates to a place in and about modern Pañcakhaṇḍa where the plates were discovered."
469. HATHIBHAI SHASTRI, M. A.: — प्राचीन द्वारका [Ancient Dvārakā. In Hindi].
Nāgarī, vol. XII, pt. i, pp. 97—100.
 The writer identifies ancient Dvārakā with the present Mūladvārakā, a place near Prabhāsa-kshetra, and not with the hitherto generally accepted Dvārakāpurī on the shore of the western sea. In support of his identification he quotes passages from the *Skandapurāṇa*, the *Mahābhārata* and the *Śiśupālavadha*.
470. HERAS, H., S.J.: — *Tripuravata*.
Karnatak Historical Review, vol. I, no. 1, 1931, pp. 14—18, with 2 plates.
 "It is very probable, nay, almost evident that the old Tripuravata, the capital of the Southern Kadamba Kingdom, is the modern Halébid."
471. HOSTEN, Rev. H., S.J.: — *Is S. Thome in Civitate Iothabis?*
Ind. Ant., vol. LX, pp. 53—58.
 In the *Codex Fuldensis* of the famous MS. of the Latin *Diatessaron* we find the entry *Thomas in India Civitate Iothabis*. As to the question where Iothabis is to be located, the author says: "As we cannot twist the tradition away from the tomb [of St. Thomas] at Mylapore [near Madras], we have rather to twist the unknown name Iothabis in such a way as to satisfy Mylapore."
472. JOSEPH, T. K., B.A., L.T.: — *St. Thomas in Iothabis, Calamina, Kantorya or Mylapore*.
Ind. Ant., vol. LX, pp. 231—234.
 In reply to Rev. Fr. H. HOSTEN's article (*ibidem*, pp. 53—58, see no. 471 *supra*), the present author points out that the tradition regarding St. Thomas' burial at Mylapore cannot be proved to have existed in the early centuries of the Christian era.
473. JOSEPH, T. K.: — *Divu of Theophilus the Indian*.
Ind. Ant., vol. LX, p. 248.
 The author doubts whether *Divu*, the island home of Theophilus the Indian, has been rightly identified with the Maldive Islands, west of Ceylon. "Why can it not be Diu, south of Kathiawar, or Diul near the mouth of the Indus, or some other place?"
- LAW, Dr. Bimala Churn: — *Geographical References in the Ceylonese Chronicles*.
 See no. 496 *infra*.
474. MORAES, George M.: — *Sindābūr of the Arab Writers*.
J. Ind. Hist., vol. X, pp. 191—195.
 "Having determined the identity of Sindābūr with the island of Goa... we come... in our study of the history of the Koṅkan... often across a city of no mean importance, called Chandrapur, which may easily be identified with modern Chandor in Salsette, Goa, ... the splendid capital of the Kadambas of Goa."
475. STUARTS GOMES, M. Ermelinda dos: — *Chandrapur não será Chandor? Uma investigação*. [Chandrapur, might it not be Chandor? An Investigation. In Portuguese].
Bolet. Inst. Vasco, no. 10, pp. 12—24.
 Chandor on the Salsette peninsula, south of Goa, is the ancient fortress Chandrapur, which was founded in the 7th century by the Chālukya kings. Later on in the possession of independent local dynasties, it was superseded by Goa during Kadamba times.

THYAGARAJU, A. S., M.A.: — *K'lings.—The Origin of the Word.*

See no. 652 *infra*.

476. TUCCI, Giuseppe: — *The Sea and Land Travels of a Buddhist Sādhu.*

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 683—702.

An extract from TĀRANĀTHA's biography of Buddhagupta, his *guru*. Buddhagupta

was born near Rāmeśvaram in South India, became a member of the Buddhist-Tantric sect of Gorakshanātha, and after many years of travel through India, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Eastern Africa and Further India, went to Tibet, one of the last if not the last Buddhist apostles into the land of snow. The biography is very important for our knowledge of late Buddhist topography.

II, 10. NUMISMATICS.

477. AHMAD, K. M., M.A.: — *Notes on Coins acquired for the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum.*

A. R. Nizam's 1928—29, pp. 82f.

Among the 655 coins acquired as treasure trove, present or purchase, is a Mohur of Shāh Jahān of the Kābul Mint, which is of a unique type.

ation of a bimetallic system in ancient times and the attempts made to grapple with the consequent difficulty, correct explanation of some of the legends in the coins and lastly attempts to throw light on the obscure points of Indian Numismatics concerning the identification of the different states, and princes, and their chronological position."

Cf. above Sir Richard BURN's article in our Introduction, p. 10.

478. CHAKRABORTTY, Surendra Kisor, M.A.: — *A Study of Ancient Indian Numismatics (Indigenous System).* From the earliest times to the rise of the Imperial Guptas (third century A.D.), with special reference to Northern India. Mymensingh: Published by the Author, 1931. Royal 8vo, ix and 242 pages.

From the Preface: "My intention has been to systematise the scraps of information which lie scattered in books generally inaccessible to the public and give all the salient features of the subject in as short a compass as possible. But certain portions of this book will exhibit the result of my own research, e.g., the determination of the Śatamāna unit, a new interpretation of the variations in the weight of the coins of this period, the indebtedness of India to the Greeks at a certain stage as regards the fabrication of coins, the determination of the standard coins of the different periods of early Indian History, the chronological position in the use of the different metals for coinage, the result of the adopt-

479. J[AYASWAL], K. P.: — *Purāṇa Coin and the Date of the Mānava-Dharma-Śāstra.*

JB&ORS., vol. XVII, p. 398.

It seems that the name *purāṇa* coin was introduced after 300 B.C. and before the first century A.D., when, under the Śuṅgas, the coins were first provided with royal names. Consequently *purāṇa* is the name of the old-fashioned punch-marked coins. Incidentally, this has also a bearing on the dating of the *Mānavadharmasāstra* which first mentions *purāṇa* money.

MORAES, George M., M.A.: — *The Kadamba Kula. A History of Ancient and Mediæval Karnataka.*

See no. 389 *supra*.

480. RAO, R. Subba, M.A., LT.: — *The Kalinga Gaṅga and Kadamba Gold Coins.*

J. Andhra Hist. Res.S., vol. V, pt. 4, pp. 249—250, with one plate.

481. SARKAR, A. K.: — *The Coins and Weights of Ancient India*.

Ind. Hist. Quart., vol. VII, pp. 769—782.

"Thus the idea that the *kārṣāpaṇa* had a unique position in the system of the Indian currency is corroborated. It is the standard and current money. It is also the money of account and the unit to start with in the construction of the monetary table."

482. STREENIVAS, T.: — *I. Notes on Coins in the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum; II. A Mumbai Mohar of Muḥammad Shāh*. *A. R. Nizam's*, 1927—28, pp. 46—48, with 1 figure.

Among the newly acquired coins is a *mohar* of Muḥammad Shāh of the Mumbai (i. e. Bombay) mint—a specimen hitherto unknown.

483. STREENIVAS, T.: — *Punch-marked Coins in the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum*. *A. R. Nizam's*, 1928—29, pp. 39—66, with 1 plate.

Several hundreds of ancient punch-marked coins were received by the Museum as Treasure Trove from the Karimnagar district. The author classes them into four groups, studies the symbols on them and other problems connected with this type

of coinage. One of his conclusions is that there has been originally only one symbol on them and that must probably be the one which is invariably very much faded, and mostly alone on the reverse, while the larger number of clearly visible punch-marked symbols on the obverse, often obliterating each other, are probably later additions.

484. VYAS, Suryanarayana: — प्राचीन उज्जयिनी की मुद्राएँ [The Coins of Ancient Ujjayinī. In Hindī]. *Nāgarī*, vol. XII, pt. ii, pp. 217—223.

A brief survey of the ancient coins discovered at and in the vicinity of Ujjayinī.

485. WHITEHEAD, R. B.: — *The Portrait Medals and Zodiacal Coins of the Emperor Jahāngīr*. *II. The Zodiacal Coins*. *Num. Chron.*, Ser. V, vol. XI, 1931, pp. 91—130, plates vii—x and text-illustration.

Continued from *Num. Chron.*, 1929, p. 25. Cf. above, Introduction, p. 11.

486. WRIGHT, A. Nelson: — *The Coinage of the Sultāns of Mālhwā*. *Num. Chron.*, Ser. V, vol. XI, 1931, pp. 291—312, plate xiii.

To be continued.

III. CEYLON.

A. PERIODICALS.

487. *Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of Ceylon for 1930.* By Joseph PEARSON. Colombo: Govmt. Record Office, 1931. 8vo, 7 pages. — Price: 5 cents.

Main results: Research: Padaviḡampola dolmen. Seventy inscriptions copied, eleven *sannasas* and *olas* examined. Some pillars with a Tamil inscription of Vijayabahu VII discovered in a culvert on the Colombo-Kandy road. — Conservation: Image House, Anurādhapura, completed; Citadel Buildings; Buddha image near Abhayagiri Dāgaba. At Poḷonnaruva: Niṣṣaṅka Malla's Audience Hall, Galvihāra, Lotus Pond. — Paintings of Danagirigala Cave Temple partly copied.

488. [*Ceylon Journal of Science*, Section G. — *Archæology, Ethnology, etc.* Vol. II, part ii. Edited by A. M. HOCART. Colombo: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A. 1930*, no. 521 [where add asterisk * before title].

Reviewed: *Man*, vol. XXXI, pp. 199f., by F. J. RICHARDS: "Mr. HOCART was indeed wise to evaluate and publish piecemeal the evidence brought to light in the course of his all too brief tenure [*i. e.*, about ten years] of office, instead of reserving it for an exhaustive treatise that may never materialize. It is to be hoped that his retirement will not impair the quality of this valuable journal or lessen his interest in the work of those who build on the foundation he has so well and truly laid." The reviewer also praises the articles by Mr. H. W. CODRINGTON and Mr. S. PARANAVITANA resp.

489. **Epigraphia Zeylanica*, being lithic and other inscriptions from Ceylon. Edited and trans-

lated by S. PARANAVITANA, Epigraphical Assistant to the Archæological Commissioner (Archæological Survey of Ceylon). Vol. III, parts 3 and 4. London: published for the Government of Ceylon by H. Milford, Oxford University Press, 1930 and 1931. 4to, pp. 113—225, plates 7—24. — Price of each part: 5s. net.

Contents: No. 5 (cont.): Mannar kacceri Pillar Inscription, by S. PARANAVITANA, p. 113. — No. 6: Thūpārama Slab Inscription of Gajabahu I (A. S. I. No. 368), by The SAME, pp. 114—119. — No. 7: Ruvanvalisaya Pillar Inscription of the Reign of Buddhadasa (388—416 A.D.) (A. S. I. No. 374), by The SAME, pp. 120—126. — No. 8: A fragmentary Inscription on a Pillar discovered near the Jaffna Road, Anurādhapura (A. S. I. No. 92), by The SAME, pp. 126—131. — No. 9: Inscriptions on the Stone Canoe within the Citadel, Anurādhapura (A. S. C. Nos. 365—367), by The SAME, pp. 131—137. — No. 10: Giritāḷē Pillar Inscription (A. S. I. No. 370), by The SAME, pp. 138—148. — No. 11: An Inscription of Niṣṣaṅka Malla found near the Vān-aḷa, Poḷonnaruva (A. S. I. No. 542), by The SAME, pp. 149—152. — No. 12: Two Rock Inscriptions of Bhātika Abhaya and Mahānāga at Mōlāhiṭiyavelēgala, by The SAME, pp. 153—157. — No. 13: Kuccavēli Rock Inscriptions (A. S. I. No. 383), by The SAME, pp. 158—161. — No. 14: Rock Inscription at Pahala Kayinaṭṭama (A. S. I. No. 424), by The SAME, p. 162. — No. 15: Two Rock Inscriptions at Vihāregala (A. S. I. Nos. 425—426), by The SAME, pp. 163—169. — No. 16: A Note on the 'Abhayagiri' Copper-plate Inscription, by The SAME, pp. 169—171. — No. 17: Tōṇigala Rock

Inscription of the third year of Śrīmegha-varṇṇa, by the SAME, pp. 172—188. — No. 18: Two Inscriptions from Eppāvala, by The SAME, pp. 188—194. — No. 19: Garaṇḍigala Rock Inscription of Kassapa III (A. S. I. No. 451), by The SAME, pp.

195—199. — No. 20: Īṇḍikaṭṣāya Copper Plaques, by The SAME, pp. 199—212. — No. 21: Kataragama Inscriptions, by The SAME, pp. 212—225.
Reviewed: *Luzac's*, vol. XLII, no. 2, p. 50.

B. BOOKS AND ARTICLES.

490. CODRINGTON, K. de B.: — *Western Influences in India and Ceylon: A Group of Sinhalese Ivories*.

Burlington Magazine, vol. LIX, no. 344, p. 239—246, with two plates.

Portuguese and Dutch elements in the figural and decorative art of Ceylon, represented by ivory boxes, caskets and cabinets in the India Museum, South Kensington, London.

491. Left out.

492. DE, J. C.: — “Gaṅgā” in Ceylon and India. *Ind. Hist. Quart.*, vol. VII, pp. 359—362.

“It is not my purpose to come to any definite conclusion here, beyond pointing out that North Indian epigraphical instances from the period beginning with the 4th, and ending in the tenth century A.C. favour both the interpretations of the word ‘Gaṅgā’ [as the river Ganges and as any river generally], and that another evidence of the intimate cultural contact of Sinhalese Ceylon with North India lies in the geographical use of that word in this island.”

493. FINOT, L., and V. GOLOUBEV: — *Rapport sur une mission archéologique à Ceylan*.

BÉFEO., vol. XXX, pp. 627—643.

494. HOCART, A. M.: — *The Temple of the Tooth in Kandy*. (Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of Ceylon. Vol. IV). London: Published for the Govmt. of Ceylon, by Messrs. Luzac & Co., 1931. Royal 4to, viii and 42 pages, with 26 plans and 47 illustrations on collotype plates.

Contents: I. History of the Tooth. — II. The Temple. — III. Personnel. — IV. Utensils. — V. Ritual. — VI. Temple Regulations. — VII. Evolution of the Temple Plan.

Reviewed: *Luzac's*, vol. XLII, no. 4, p. 148.

495. HOCART, A. M.: — *Yakshas and Vāddas. Studia Indo-Iranica*, pp. 3—10.

“The Vāddas are descendants of an earlier population than the Sinhalese, possibly the earliest one that now survives, diluted with Sinhalese blood of the very bluest. Of their original culture it is doubtful if anything remains; so deeply have they been influenced, first by the *Yakshas* (a term which covers more than one race), then by the Sinhalese... But they cannot be identical with the *Yakshas*... which persisted much later than was usually supposed.”

KAN, J. van: — *Compagniesbescheiden en aanverwante Archivalia in Britsch-Indië en op Ceylon*.

See above, no. 367.

496. LAW, Bimala Churn, PH.D., M.A., B.T.: — *Geographical References in the Ceylonese Chronicles*.

Q. J. Mythic S., vol. XXII, no. 2, pp. 127—132.

A list of geographical terms contained in the Mahāvamsa and Dipavamsa, with explanations.

497. PARANAVITANE (or °VITANA), S.: — *Ancient Inscriptions of Ceylon*.

Daily News, Colombo, December 17 and 19, 1931.

498. PARANAVITANA, S.: — *Mannar kacceri Pillar Inscription*.
Ep. Zeyl., vol. III, p. 113 (concl'd.).
 Cf. *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 462.
499. PARANAVITANA, S.: — *Thūpārāma Slab Inscription of Gajabāhu I.* (*A.S.I. No.* 368).
Ep. Zeyl., vol. III, pp. 114—119, plate 7.
 This inscribed slab was discovered in October 1926, while clearing the foundation of the western side of the enclosing wall of the Thūpārāma dāgāba at Anurādhapura. The inscription, which is written in southern Brāhmī of the second century A.D., records that King Gamiṇi Abaya (*alias* Gajabāhu I) granted certain incomes derived from the Goṇagiri-utaviya (a tank or tract of paddy-fields) to the monks of the Rataṇa Araba monastery.
500. PARANAVITANA, S.: — *Ruvanvālisāya Pillar Inscription of the Reign of Buddhādāsa* (388—416 A.D.). (*A.S.I. No.* 374).
Ep. Zeyl., vol. III, pp. 120—126, plate 8a.
 This inscription is engraved on two fragments of a pillar found among débris between the western and southern 'altars' of the Ruvanvālisāya at Anurādhapura. It belongs to the reign of King Buddhādāsa Mahāsena (388—416 A.D.), and records the gift of the pillar on which it is engraved, by certain individuals of the town of Mahila.
501. PARANAVITANA, S.: — *A fragmentary Inscription on a Pillar discovered near the Jaffna Road, Anurādhapura*, (*A.S.I. No.* 92).
Ep. Zeyl., vol. III, pp. 126—131, plate 8b.
 This inscription is engraved on a pillar now preserved in the Archæological Museum at Anurādhapura. Four sides of the shaft were inscribed, but the writing on three of them has been almost completely obliterated. The remaining side contains the introductory portion of the inscription which probably concerns a grant of immunities. It is dated in the 2nd year of Dapuḷu Abhaya, the fifth of that name (917—929 A.D.).
502. PARANAVITANA, S.: — *Inscriptions on the Stone Canoe within the Citadel, Anurādhapura*. (*A.S.C. Nos.* 365—367).
Ep. Zeyl., vol. III, pp. 131—137, plate 9.
 The huge stone trough or canoe, some 300 yards to the south of the ruined structure called Geḍigē at Anurādhapura, bears three inscriptions which may be assigned to the last quarter of the 10th century A.D. They refer to a Mahāpālī, *i. e.* a refectory or kitchen, but here evidently indicating the alms-house founded by Devānampiya Tissa in the vicinity of his palace. They confirm Mr. AYRTON's hypothesis that the stone boat marks the site of that famous Mahāpālī.
503. PARANAVITANA, S.: — *Giritaḷē Pillar Inscription*. (*A.S.I. No.* 370).
Ep. Zeyl., vol. III, pp. 138—148, plate 10.
 The inscribed pillar, now at Anurādhapura, was brought from Giritaḷē, a village 7 miles north-west of Poḷonnaruva. The record is dated in the first year of King Uda Sirisaṅgbō whom the editor identifies with Udaya II (*ca.* 929—932 A.D.). It concerns a grant of immunities, but its chief interest lies in the genealogy of Udaya II given in the introductory portion.
504. PARANAVITANA, S.: — *An Inscription of Niśsaṃka Malla found near the Vān-āḷa, Poḷonnaruva*. (*A.S.I. No.* 542).
Ep. Zeyl., vol. III, pp. 149—152, plate 11.
 A mutilated pillar-slab, now preserved in the Archæological Office at Anurādhapura, was discovered near the spill of the Tōpāvāva at Poḷonnaruva. It bears an inscription in which 'the Kalinga monarch', *i. e.* Niśsaṃka Malla, addresses the officials of the Treasury, whose integrity he had reason to suspect, and lays down rules for their conduct.
505. PARANAVITANA, S.: — *Two Rock Inscriptions of Bhātika Abhaya and Mahānāga at Mōlāhiṭṭiyavelēgala*.
Ep. Zeyl., vol. III, pp. 153—157.
 These two ancient rock inscriptions are

found at Mōlāhiṭiyavelēgala, a locality near Dimbulāgala in the Tamankaḍuva district. Inscr. No. 1 records the dedication of a canal to the monks of the Pilipavata Monastery by King Abhaya, who is identified by the editor with Bhātika Abhaya. The Mahārāja Naka of Inscr. No. 2 is identified by him with Bhātika Abhaya's younger brother and successor, Mahānāga.

506. PARANAVITANA, S.: — *Kuccavēli Rock Inscription*. (A.S.I. No. 383).

Ep. Zeyl., vol. III, pp. 158—161, plate 12.

This inscription is incised on a gneiss boulder at Kuccavēli, a village on the sea-shore, 21 miles north of Trincomali. It consists of two stanzas of Sanskrit poetry in which the author expresses the wish that by his merit he may relieve the suffering of the world and obtain Buddhahood. On account of the characters resembling the early Pallava Grantha of Southern India, the editor tentatively ascribes this record to the 7th century A.D. This makes it the earliest Sanskrit inscription known in Ceylon.

507. PARANAVITANA, S.: — *Rock Inscription at Pahala Kayināṭṭama*. (A.S.I. No. 424).

Ep. Zeyl., vol. III, p. 162, plate 13c.

This inscription is engraved on a rock on the embankment of the Pahala Kayināṭṭamavāva, in the Uḍḍiyankuḷam Kōraḷe of the North-Central Province. It is a short record regarding a gift to the Ekadoraya (= Ekadvāra) Monastery by a king named Saba. (Cf. no. 508, next entry).

508. PARANAVITANA, S.: — *Two Rock Inscriptions at Vihāregala*. (A.S.I. Nos. 425—426).

Ep. Zeyl., vol. III, pp. 163—169, plate 13a-b.

These inscriptions are found near the ruins of an ancient monastery called Vihāregala about 2½ miles north-west of Galenbindunuvāva in the Uḍḍiyankuḷam Kōraḷe of the North-Central Province. Inscr. I records that a king called Saba gave a tank named Uppaladoṇika, to the monks of the Ekadorika (= Ekadvāra) Monastery. In Inscr. II

this gift is renewed by King Gajabāhu Gāmaṇi Abhaya. The Editor identifies king Saba (also mentioned in no. 507 *supra*) with king Śubha, who built the Ekadvāra Vihāra to the east of Anurādhapura (*Mahāvamsa*, XXXV, v. 58). Both inscriptions are in Southern Brāhmī of the 1st and 2nd centuries A.D.

509. PARANAVITANA, S.: — *A Note on the 'Abhayagiri' Copper-plate Inscription*.

Ep. Zeyl., vol. III, pp. 169—171.

Dr. WICKREMASINGHE has published an inscription on a copper-plate discovered at the so-called Abhayagiri (really Jetavana) Stūpa at Anurādhapura (*Ep. Zeyl.*, vol. I, pp. 39—40, pl. 11). The inscription in question consists of a stanza of poetry in what Dr. WICKREMASINGHE took to be mixed Sanskrit. In the present paper Mr. PARANAVITANA gives a corrected reading and identifies the stanza with a *gāthā* found in the *Vatṭaka-jātaka* (No. 35 of the Pāli collection). The language is therefore Pāli, the character is Nāgarī.

510. PARANAVITANA, S.: — *Tōṇigala Rock Inscription of the Third Year of Śrī-Meghavarnṇa*.

Ep. Zeyl., vol. III, pp. 172—188, plate 14.

This inscription incised on a rock near the Maniārkuḷam tank is here edited for the first time. It is dated in the 3rd year of the reign of King Meghavarnṇa, the son of Mahāsena, and belongs therefore to the 4th century A.D. It is a private document recording a donation for the performance of the *vassa* in the monastery of Yahisapavaya. The chief interest of the document is philological, but it affords also information regarding economic conditions in Ceylon during the 4th century.

511. PARANAVITANA, S.: — *Two Inscriptions from Eppāvaḷa*.

Ep. Zeyl., vol. III, pp. 188—194, plate 15.

Two inscribed slabs, now in the premises of the Archæological Commissioner at Anurādhapura, were brought from a village

named Eppavaḷa in the Kōraḷē of the same name in the North-Central Province. The one slab (No. 120) bears an inscription which is of some interest for the study of economic conditions in Ceylon during the 10th century. The regnal year and the name of the king in whose reign the document was written are not preserved. The other inscription (No. 107) concerns the registration of an agreement entered into by the *Saṅgha* of the local monastery.

512. PARANAVITANA, S.: — *Garañḍigala Rock Inscription of Kassapa III. (A.S.I. No. 451). Ep. Zeyl., vol. III, pp. 159—199, plate 16.*

About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Damunumulla, a village in the Kandapalla Kōraḷē of the Mātālē district, there are some caves once used as the abodes of Buddhist mendicants. A rock inscription near the third cave registers the names and extent of the fields granted to the caves by certain individuals. The king Sirisaṁbo, in the third year of whose reign the inscription is dated, is identified by the editor with Kassapa III (732—738 A.D.).

513. PARANAVITANA, S.: — *Īṇḍikaṭusāya Copper Plaques.*

Ep. Zeyl., vol. III, pp. 199—212, pl. 17—19.
Some 300 yards west of Mihintālē there are the ruins of an extensive monastery, including a *stūpa* now known as Īṇḍikaṭusāya. In 1923 in the course of repairs to this monument 91 inscribed copper plaques came to light. Each of these plaques is inscribed with a few Sanskrit words in Singhalese characters of the 8th or 9th century. The inscriptions are partly fragments of the *Pañchaviṃśatisāhasrikā Prajñāpāramitā*. "These plaques prove that in the ninth century, the *Prajñāpāramitā* was not only known in Ceylon; but was held in such high veneration by one sect of the Buddhists in the island, that extracts from it were inscribed on copper and enshrined in *stūpas*."

514. PARANAVITANA, S.: — *Kataragama Inscriptions.*

Ep. Zeyl., vol. III, pp. 212—225, plates 20—24.

This article deals with the following inscriptions: (1) Kirivehera Slab Inscription of *circa* second century A.D. (A.S.I. no. 488). This inscr. records that a certain *thera*, Nanda by name, enlarged the *stūpa* (the modern Kirivehera) and caused the monks at Akujuka to construct the flights of steps at the four entrances. (2) Slab Inscription of Mahadaḷimahana (A.S.I. No. 489), recording a grant of land by a local ruler for defraying the expenses connected with the ritual at the Maṅgala Mahachetiya at Kājaragāma. (3) Pillar Inscription of Dappula V (A.S.I. No. 490). It is dated in the 6th year of Dāpuḷu (V) corresponding to A.D. 924 and grants immunities to a certain religious establishment.

515. PEARSON, Joseph: — *Archæological Explorations in Ceylon: (a) Excavations in Anurādhapura. — (b) Image House near Jetavana Stūpa in Anurādhapura. — (c) Prehistoric Antiquities in Ceylon.*

An. Bibl. I. A. 1929, pp. 11—14.

(a) In order to throw more light on the secular side of Singhalese culture, the Archæological Department has, for some years, carried out investigations within the Citadel of Anurādhapura. The most interesting of the discoveries was a pillar with a Persian cross, which confirms the mention of a colony of Persian Christians at Anurādhapura by COSMAS INDICOPLEUSTES. With the aid of some inscriptions the site of the palace of the Singhalese kings of the 9th and 10th centuries has been determined which resulted in the discovery of a pillared *maṇḍapa* belonging to a type not found elsewhere in any ancient site of the island, and a little palace with windows and an *āsana* within. Among the minor antiquities was a gold seal with the image of a lion, and potsherds with Brāhmī letters of the 3rd century B.C. — (b) A type of image house of brick construction with vaulted roof and arched doorways was prevalent in Ceylon during the 11th century especially at Poḷonnaruva. In Anurādhapura

the only known example, to the west of the Jetavana (Abhayagiri) *stūpa*, has now been repaired. — (c) The only example of a prehistoric building still in good preservation is a dolmen discovered near Rambukkana, Kāgalle district, Sabragamuva Province.

PERERA, S. G.: —

see Fernão de QUEYROZ, no. 517 *infra*.

PIERIS, P. E.: —

see Fernão de QUEYROZ, no. 517 *infra*.

516. PROCTOR, R. C.: — *History of Jaffna*.

Q. J. Mythic S., vol. XXII, no. 2, pp. 227f. (Correspondence).

"A line of kings called Arya Chakravartis ruled the northern part of Ceylon from the 10th to the end of the 16th century A.D. with their seat of government at Nallore. The Portuguese who extinguished the independence of Jaffna, destroyed all historical and epigraphical records..." The author gives some data available on the history of the above named dynasty. "May I make an appeal... for information for the reconstruction of the history of Jaffna."

517. [QUEYROZ, Fernão de: — *The Temporal and Spiritual Conquest of Ceylon*. (i) Portuguese Text, edited by P. E. PIERIS. Colombo: Government Printer, 1916. 8vo, xxx and 994 pages. — (ii) Translation, by S. G. PERERA. Colombo, *ibid.*, 1930. 8vo, 28 and xxviii and 1274 pages].

Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 880—882, by W. H. M.: "There can be no question of the great importance of the book for the history of Ceylon..." "... the translation... I can testify to its minute accuracy..." "... the notes appear to me to be sufficient and generally accurate..." A few minor criticisms are offered by the reviewer.

518. [SCHURHAMMER, G., and E. A. VORETZSCH: — *Ceylon zur Zeit des Königs Bhuvaneka Bāhu und Franz Xavers, 1539—1552*. Leipsic: 1928]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1928, no. 470, 1929, no. 465, and 1930, no. 546.

Reviewed: *J. Bombay Br. R. A. S.*, vol. VII, pp. 52f., by H. H[ERAS]: "... an excellent and scholarly production..."

Art. As. 1928/29, no. 4, pp. 255—257, by Hermann GOETZ: "... das Standardwerk..., auf welchem alle weitere Forschung über jene Zeit aufbauen wird, da das singhalesische Königtum der modernen europäischen Kolonialpolitik weichen musste."

IV. FURTHER INDIA.

A. PERIODICALS.

519. **Bulletin de la Commission Archéologique de l'Indochine*. Publié par le Ministère de l'instruction publique et des beaux-arts. Années 1917—1930. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, Éditions Ernest Leroux, 1931. 8vo, xxvii and 100 pages, 6 plates.
Contents: I. Procès-verbaux des séances de la Commission, 1914—1930, pp. v-xxvii. — II. L'archéologie indochinoise de 1917 à 1930, par L. FINOT: Première Partie: Législation et administration. Seconde Partie: Travaux: i. Cambodge, ii. Cochinchine, iii. Laos, iv. Annam, v. Tonkin. Bibliographie, pp. 1—77. — III. Chronique, par A. F[OUCHER], pp. 79—86. — IV. Nécrologie, pp. 87—100.
520. **Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient*. Volume XXX: 1930. Hanoi: 1931. 4to, 707 pages, 79 plates and 98 figures in the text. — Price: 30\$00.
Contents: Les inscriptions malaises de Çrivijaya, by G. CÆDÈS, pp. 29—80. — Les inscriptions môn du Siam, éditées et traduites, by R. HALLIDAY and C. O. BLAGDEN, pp. 81—106. — Recherches sur le préhistorique indochinois, by Madeleine COLANI, pp. 299—422. — Bibliographie. — Chronique. — Nécrologie. — Correspondance. — Documents administratifs. — Index.

B. BOOKS AND ARTICLES.

521. **L'Annam*. (Exposition Coloniale Internationale, Paris, 1931. Indochine Française). Hanoi: Imprimerie d'Extrême-Orient, 1931. Imperial 8vo, 227 pages, with 37 plates.
"Cette notice a été rédigée par un groupe de fonctionnaires du Protectorat de l'Annam, sous la direction de l'Association des Amis du Vieux Hué". Contents: Part I, chapter 2, Richesses touristiques, by A. SALLET, containing a description of the archæological monuments of the Chams and Annamese; part II, chapter 1, Ethnographie, by L. CADIÈRE, deals with the Annamese, Malay and Indonesian elements of the population; chapter 2, Histoire, gives a survey of ancient Champa and the events during the Nguyen dynasty, by the same author.
522. [ANONYMOUS]: — *Phật giáo Nam lai khảo*. [Fo kiao Nan lai k'ao: Researches on the Introduction of Buddhism in Annam]. *Nam phong tạp chí*, no. 128, April 1928, Chinese part: pp. 45—48].
Reviewed: *BÉFEO*, vol. XXX, pp. 151—155, by TRẦN-văn-GIÁP: "Un aperçu de l'histoire du bouddhisme en Annam du I^{er} (?) au X^e siècle."
523. AUBOYER, Jeannine: — *À propos d'art khmer*. *Rev. de l'art*, vol. LX, no. 329, pp. 105—114, with 5 figures.
A résumé of recent chronological researches in Khmer art.
524. BACHHOFFER, Ludwig: — *An Exhibition of Siamese Sculpture in Munich*. *Burlington Magazine*, vol. LIX, no. 340, pp. 34—39, with one plate.

525. *BOULANGER, Paul le: — *Histoire du Laos français*. Essai d'une étude chronologique des principautés laotiennes. Préface de J. BOSC. Illustrations de Mme Alix HAVA DES HAUT-CHAMPS. (Exposition Coloniale Internationale, Paris, 1931. Indochine française). Paris: Librairie Plon, 1931. Imperial 8vo, 375 pages with 16 engravings and 4 maps.
I. Aperçu géographique. II. Aperçu ethnographique. III. Période historique: Les origines — Khmers — Thaïs. IV. Le royaume de Lan-Xang (1353—1707). V. Les principautés laotiennes de 1707 à 1836: 1. Vientiane, 2. Luang-Prabang. VI. Expansion siamoise. VII. Intervention française dans les territoires laotiens. VIII. Le Laos Français.
Reviewed: *BÉFEO.*, vol. XXX, pp. 422—430, by G. CÉDÈS: "Le livre de M. le BOULANGER n'est pas un ouvrage d'érudition. Son principal mérite est d'avoir introduit de la clarté dans un sujet parfois obscur, et d'avoir su rendre presque attachant le récit d'événements souvent fort confus. Taillant à grands coups de serpe dans la brousse des chroniques et des annales, l'auteur a réussi à tracer une voie claire et aérée qui, sans trop de détours, mène du royaume de Fa Ngon à celui de Sa M. Si Savang Vong. Cette route suit-elle toujours exactement l'ancienne piste? On n'oserait l'affirmer... Ces critiques de détail n'enlèvent rien à l'utilité de l'ouvrage."
526. BROWN, J. Coggin: — *Relics of the Stone Age in Burma*.
J. Burma Res. Soc., vol. XXI, pp. 33—43, with one plate.
Palæolithic remains. Chipped stone implements. Polished stone remains. Distribution of the shouldered celt. MACKENZIE's observations in Thayetmo. Burmese prehistoric bronze implements. Folklore.
527. CABATON, Antoine: — *J. Harmand*.
Bul. Com. Arch. Indochine, 1917—1930, pp. 90f.
Obituary notice.
528. CABATON, Antoine: — *L. Delaporte*.
Bul. Com. Arch. Indochine, 1917—1930, pp. 91—94.
Obituary notice, with bibliography of the works of the deceased.
529. CABATON, Antoine: — *Aug. Pavie*.
Bul. Com. Arch. Indochine, 1917—1930, pp. 94—97.
Obituary notice.
530. [CHOISY, L'Abbé de: — *Journal du voyage de Siam fait en 1685 et 1686*. Précédé d'une étude par Maurice GARÇON. Paris: Duchartre et van Buggenhoudt, 1930. 8vo, xlv and 300 pages, 16 plates].
Reviewed: *BÉFEO.*, vol. XXX, pp. 473—475, by G. CÉDÈS: "Le *Journal* de l'Abbé de CHOISY se distingue des livres [de M. le Chevalier de CHAUMONT, du Père TACHARD, du Comte de FORBIN, et de la LOUBÈRE] par un tour littéraire et par une verve dont le parfum, après deux siècles et demi, n'est pas encore évanoui: c'est du journalisme de première qualité, et à ce titre il était plus propre que ceux-là à conquérir la faveur du public... La *Collection laque orange* a donc rendu un réel service... en le rééditant à un prix abordable... Au lieu de... accompagner le texte de notes et d'éclaircissements, ... l'éditeur a préféré mettre en tête du volume une introduction... qui, tout en témoignant d'un louable effort pour gagner au Siam la sympathie du lecteur, donne de l'attitude de ce pays vis-à-vis de la civilisation européenne une idée absolument erronée."
531. ¹CLAEYS, Jean Yves: — *L'archéologie du Siam*. Hanoi: Imprimerie d'Extrême-Orient, 1931. Imperial 8vo, iii and 88 pages (pp. 361—448), with plates 37—101, and figs. 26—64 in the text. [Published later, in 1932 in *BÉFEO*, vol. XXXI, no. 3].
Short historical introduction. Description of the monuments in the Malay Peninsula (Nakon Sri Thammarat, Caiya, Pecaburi, Ratburi), the Menam Valley (Pra Pathom,

- Ayuthya, Lopburi, Sri Tep, Piñulok, Savankalok, Sukhotai) and the Western Laos (Payau, Cieng Rai, Cieng Sen, Lampang, Lampun, Cieng Mai). Conclusions.
532. CLAEYS, J. Y.: — *Bijoux chams appartenant à S. A. R. le prince Bîu-Liêm*. *BÉFEO.*, vol. XXX, pp. 529—531, with 6 figures in the text.
533. CLAEYS, Jean Yves: — *Simhapura, la grande capitale chame (vi^e—viii^e s. a. D.). (Site de Trà-Kiêu, Quang-Nam, Annam)*. *RAA.*, vol. VII, pp. 93—104, with 6 plates. Cf. *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, pp. 9—11, plates iv—v.
534. CLAEYS, J. Y.: — *Monuments annamites. Monuments chams*. *BÉFEO.*, vol. XXX, pp. 531—533.
535. CLAEYS, J. Y.: — *Découverte de l'emplacement d'une tour chame à Huê*. *BÉFEO.*, vol. XXX, pp. 528—529.
536. **La Cochinchine*. Publié sous le patronage de la Société des Études Indochinoises. (Exposition Coloniale Internationale, Paris, 1931. Indochine Française). Saigon: P. Gastaldy, 1931. Imperial 8vo, 165 pages, 141 plates, one map.
Ethnography, by G. NAUDIN, pp. 11—17. — History, by The SAME, pp. 19—28. — Art, by The SAME, pp. 151—153.
537. CÆDÈS, G.: — *À propos de l'origine des chiffres arabes*. *BSOSL.*, vol. VI, pt. 2, pp. 323—328, with one plate.
"Le résultat de cette enquête ne semble pas favorable à la théorie qui assigne une origine indochinoise ou indonésienne à l'emploi de mots symboliques sanskrits... quelle que soit l'origine ultime de ce système de notation arithmétique, il n'est pas sans intérêt de le trouver attesté en Indochine et dans l'Insulinde dès le vii^e siècle A.D., c'est-à-dire au moins deux siècles plus tôt que dans l'Inde propre, si l'on adopte les vues pessimistes de M. G. R. KAVE sur les témoignages de l'épigraphie indienne."
538. CÆDÈS, George: — *L'École Française d'Extrême-Orient*. *Ind. Art & L.*, vol. V, pp. 136—139, with 8 plates.
A summary of the activities of the School in 1930.
539. [CÆDÈS, George: — *Les collections archéologiques du Musée National de Bangkok*. Paris: 1928]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1928, no. 488, and 1929, no. 473.
Reviewed: *OLZ.*, 1931, col. 759, by H. STÖNNER.
540. COLANI, Mlle Madeleine: — *Recherches sur le préhistorique indochinois*. *BÉFEO.*, vol. XXX, pp. 299—422, with 37 plates and plans, and 75 text illustrations.
I. Brève vue d'ensemble d'après les dernières découvertes (Néolithique; répartition du Paleo-mésolithique; aire d'extension des calcaires ouralo-permiens; la hache bacsonienne; aires d'extension des Bacso-hoabinhiens et des Annamites; la distinction établie entre le Paléolithique et le Mésolithique est-elle justifiée; sens des migrations préhistoriques, et âge réel du Bacsonien). — II. Exposé de quelques récentes recherches (Stations préhistoriques d'Annam, au pays de Thanh-hoá, etc.). — III. Manifestations intellectuelles (Pierres à cupules; pierres ornées de lignes marginales; marques bacsoniennes; dessins gravés sur pierres; dessins pariétaux).
541. COOK, Catharine, Lady: — *A Journey from Siam to Angkor*. *The Asiatic Review*, N. S. vol. XXVII, no 91, pp. 520—531.
542. CORAL-RÉMUSAT, Gilberte de: — *À propos de l'Exposition Coloniale: Le temple d'Angkor Vat et sa position dans l'art khmèr*. *Rev. de l'art*, vol. LX, no. 328, pp. 63—74, with 6 figures.

543. DHANI, H. H., Prince: — *Notes on a Journey from Lophuri to Phrabad*.
J. Siam S., vol. XXIV, pt. 2, pp. 199—202.
 Mention of ancient historical tradition, and of ruins met on the way.
544. DUROISELLE, Charles: — *Excavations at Pagan*.
A. R. Arch. Surv. 1927—28, pp. 122—127, with 2 plates.
 Two mounds were opened near Ānandā; one concealed a sanctuary of the Buddha of the 12th century A.D., with many fragments of terracotta votive tablets *etc.* The other mound contained the remains of a Buddhist temple, now completely ruined. Another mound near the Somingyi pagoda proved to contain a much better preserved sanctuary of the Buddha (13th century A.D.) with several sculptural fragments, two *stūpa*-like objects in bronze and terracotta votive tablets. — At Natpallin local monks discovered in a ruined temple a large number of objects mostly in bronze, one sculpture being dated 1643 A.D. The number of images of the Buddha and of the Bodhisattva Jambupati (Burmese: Zabupadé) amounts to 188.
545. DUROISELLE, Charles: — *Excavations at Hmawza*.
A. R. Arch. Surv. 1927—28, pp. 127—135, with 20 illustrations.
 Twenty-three mounds were opened up in 1927—28 within an area of 3 square miles. The results are "but very poor, apart from the historical importance of one or two pieces". At the most important mound, known as *Kan-wet-Khaung-kôn*, a certain number of sculptures were found, among which is a broken Buddha figure with an archaic inscription in mixed Sanskrit-Pali and in Pyū.
546. **[Un Empire colonial français: l'Indo-Chine. Ouvrage publié sous la direction de M. Georges MASPERO. Two vols. Paris and Brussels: 1929 and 1930].* See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 477, and 1930, no. 564.
 Reviewed: [both parts] *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 682—684, by C. O. BLAGDEN: "...sumptuously illustrated and very instructive standard work... History and archæology have been... liberally treated..."
RAA., vol. VII, p. 51, by J[ean] B[UHOT]. [Second volume only].
547. EVANS, Ivor H. N., M.A.: — *Stone Objects from Surat, Peninsular Siam*.
J. Siam S., vol. XXIV, pt. 2, pp. 203—205, with two plates.
 Neolithic celts of the same type as those found in British Malaya.
548. EVANS, Ivor H. N., M.A.: — *On some Pottery Objects from Surat*.
J. Siam S., vol. XXIV, pt. 2, pp. 207—209, with one plate.
 Prehistoric pottery fragments from Buang Bep, Ta Kanawn district, Surat, Peninsular Siam.
549. **[FINOT, Louis and Victor GOLOUBEV: — Le temple d'Angkor Vat. Première partie: L'architecture du monument. Paris: 1929].* See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 481, and 1930, no. 568.
 Reviewed: *JA.*, vol. CCXVIII, p. 377, by Marcelle LALOU.
OLZ., 1931, columns 169—170, by L. BACHHOFFER.
550. FINOT, L.: — *L'archéologie indochinoise de 1917 à 1930*.
 See no. 519.
551. FOMBERTAUX, L.: — *Travaux de restauration du Vat Sisaket et du That Luong de Vieng Chan, Laos*.
BÉFEO., vol. XXX, pp. 583—585, with one figure.
552. FOUCHER, A.: — *Étienne Aymonier*.
Bul. Com. Arch. Indochine 1917—1930, pp. 98—100.
 Obituary notice.
 FOUCHER, A.: — *Chronique*.
 See no. 519, *supra*.

553. GOLOUBEV, Victor, PH.D.: — *Explorations in Indo-China: (1) The Clearing of the Prah Khan Temple at Angkor. — (2) The Excavations at Trà-kiêu.*
An. Bibl. I. A. 1929, pp. 7—11, with 3 plates and 2 text-illustrations.
 (1) In the spring of 1927, M. Henri MARCHAL commenced the clearing of the Prah Khan Temple, some 250 metres to the north-east of Angkor Thom, from the tropical vegetation from which the building has severely suffered. The great avenue has almost wholly been rebuilt and the sandstone blocks of the balustrade pieced together. In the course of the following years there were laid free a *dharmaśālā* between the outer and the third enclosure, a kind of cloister resembling the "cross-shaped galleries" of Angkor Vat, the northern gateway of the outer enclosure, the entrance pavilion of the third one. Among the sculptures recovered from the jungle there are a Buddha and a Tārā image of great artistic value; a votive inscription on a bronze conch-frame contains the date Ś. 1118 (= 1196 A.D.).
 (2) In 1927—1928 the French School undertook two campaigns of excavation at Trà-kiêu, in the province of Quang-nam, Annam, now identified with an ancient Cham town described in the *Shuei King Shu*. The ancient town was surrounded by an enclosure, built of brick and measuring some 1700 by 500 metres. On the north side there rises a hillock, 25—30 metres in height and crowned with a sanctuary. The religious centre of the town consisted of eight Brahmanical temples on platforms; in the middle of the principal shrine there stood an imposing sandstone altar with a frieze of musicians and female dancers. The houses were built of wood, the basements being made of masonry; roof-tiles and pieces of pottery were found in considerable number. In the proximity of the town an harbour was found. A Sanskrit inscription belonging to the reign of Prakāśadharma (7th century A.D.) records the construction of a temple in honour of Vālmīki, the author of the *Rāmāyaṇa*.
554. [GOLOUBEV, Victor: — *Le temple d'Angkor Vat. Deuxième partie.* Paris: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A. 1930*, no. 573.
 Reviewed: *J. d. Savants*, 1931, p. 233, by J. BACOT.
Z. f. Buddh., vol. IX, pts. 7—9, p. 280, by L. BACHHOFFER: "Die Ausstattung der beiden Bande ist... hervorragend."
555. GOLOUBEV, Victor: — *La province de Thanh-hoa et sa céramique.*
RAA., vol. VII, pp. 112—116, with 8 plates.
 "Cette céramique, peu connue il y a dix ans à peine, commence à être appréciée par les amateurs. Son étude s'impose. Poursuivie avec méthode, elle enrichira l'histoire de la poterie chinoise d'un chapitre inédit et qui ne sera pas des moins intéressants..."
556. [GOLOUBEV, Victor: — *L'âge du bronze au Tonkin et dans le Nord-Annam*]. See *An. Bibl. I. A. 1930*, no. 572.
 Reviewed: *Rev. Arch.*, vol. XXXIII, pp. 213f., by S[alomon] R[EINACH].
557. GROSLIER, George: — *Les collections khmères du Musée Albert Sarraut à Phnom-Penh.* (Ars Asiatica, vol. XVI). Paris-Brussels: G. van Oest, 1931. Royal 4to, 24 pages and 50 colotype plates.
 Reviewed: *Z. f. Buddh.*, vol. IX, pts. 10—12, pp. 385f., by L. BACHHOFFER: "G. hat 1920 das Musée Albert Sarraut mit den Beständen des ehemaligen Khmer-Museums der École Française d'Extrême-Orient eingerichtet, die durch die inzwischen gemachten Funde erweitert wurden. Damit ist eine Sammlung geschaffen, die auf dem Gebiete der Kunst und des Kunstgewerbes Kambojas einzig auf der Welt dasteht. Es war ein guter Gedanke, die wichtigsten und bezeichnendsten Stücke auszusuchen und in einem Band... zusammenzustellen."
- GROUSSET, René: — *Histoire d'Extrême-Orient.*
 See no. 34 *supra*.

558. HALL, Prof. D. G. E., M.A., D.LIT.: — *The Tragedy of Negrais*.
J. Burma Res. S., vol. XXI, pp. 59—133.
 History of the destruction of the British factory at Negrais by King Alaungpaya and the massacre of the prisoners.
559. HALLIDAY, R.: — *Les inscriptions môn du Siam*. Avec la collaboration de C. O. BLAGDEN. *BÉFEO.*, vol. XXX, pp. 81—105, with 11 plates.
 "Des inscriptions en langue môn ont été découvertes au Siam, à Lamphun, l'ancien Haribhūñjai (aux monastères Vat Don, Vat Kukut, Vat Sen Khao Ho, Vat Mahāvan et Vat Ban Hlui), et à Lopburi (San Sung). M. CÆDÈS en a publié quatre dans le *BÉFEO*, XXV, 1925, accompagnées d'une introduction et d'une traduction en français. L'auteur a ajouté au texte des planches reproduisant trois d'entre elles et trois autres encore. Ces sept inscriptions se retrouveront ici avec introductions, traductions et notes explicatives. Je dois une très grande reconnaissance au Dr. C. O. BLAGDEN, . . . qui m'a toujours donné d'utiles suggestions . . ."
560. [HURLIMANN, Martin: — *Ceylan et l'Indochine. Architecture, paysages, scènes populaires*. Paris: A. Calavas, 1930. 4to. xxxix pages, 288 plates]. French edition of *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 459, see also 1930, no. 577.
 Reviewed: *BÉFEO.*, vol. XXX, pp. 180f., by J. Y. CLAEYS: "Délivré de ces quelques soucis, nous pouvons admirer l'album sans autres restrictions et féliciter son auteur. Le peintre et le littérateur en mission peuvent marquer un échec. L'esprit moderne avide et prompt préféra la précision de ces images, où l'art trouve largement son compte, aux descriptions emphatiques ou aux suggestions dans laquelle la personnalité de l'auteur tient vaniteusement, à défaut de la meilleure, presque toujours la plus importante place."
561. **Indochine*. Ouvrage publié sous la direction de M. Sylvain LÉVI. (Exposition Coloniale Internationale de Paris. Commissariat Géné-
- ral). Paris: Société d'Éditions Géographiques, Maritimes et Coloniales, 1931. 2 vols. 8vo, 232 pages with xii plates and 215 pages with xii plates and 2 coloured illustrations.
 Le pays et les hommes, by Ch. ROBEQUAIN, pp. 7—44. Les populations de l'Indochine, by J. PRZYLUKSKI, pp. 45—60. — Histoire ancienne, by L. FINOT, pp. 61—80. — Histoire moderne, by A. MASSON, pp. 81—102. — Les religions indochinoises, by P. MUS, pp. 103—156. — Les littératures de l'Indochine, by M. DUFRESNE, G. CÆDÈS and P. MUS, pp. 157—200. — Arts et archéologie de l'Indochine, by V. GOLOUBEV, pp. 201—230.
 Reviewed: *RAA.*, vol. VII, p. 180, by J[ean] B[UHOT]: "Ouvrage séduisant, d'un format maniable . . . planches superbes; collaboration de premier ordre . . . Pas de tables des planches, ni d'index d'aucune sorte . . ."
562. ITO, Heizaemon (伊藤平左衛門): — *暹羅古代法輪に就いての考察*. [Observations on the *dharma-chakras* in Ancient Siam. In Japanese].
The Tōyō-bijutsu, no. 11, 1931, pp. 99—115.
 A detailed study of *dharma-chakras* in Siamese Buddhist art. The author believes to find in them the influence of Gandhāra art.
563. JABOUILLE, P., and J. H. PEYSSONAU: — *Musée de Khai-Dinh (Hué): Historique du musée*. Sélections d'objets d'art et de meubles conservés au Musée Khai-Dinh et notices les concernant. (Exposition Coloniale Internationale, Paris, 1931. Indochine Française, Section des arts). Hué: Imprimerie Dac-Lap, 1931. Imperial 8vo, 12 pages, 66 plates.
 The museum was founded by the 'Association des Amis du Vieux Hué' in the years 1923—24, and contains for the greater part objects in the Chinese style of Annam, collected since 1913. A considerable number of the items described in the catalogue once belonged to the Imperial Palace at Hué. The objects in the Cham style, arranged by M. CLAEYS, are not dealt with in this publication.

564. J[OYCE?], T. A.: — *A Cambodian Sculpture of the 12th to 13th century*. *Brit. Mus. Qly*, vol. VI, no. 2, pp. 36, with 1 figure.
Torso of a standing Buddha in the *abhaya-mudrā*, from Lopburi.
565. [KUROITA Katsumi: — *Ankoruwatto sekichū kibun ni tsuite*. [On the Inscription of the Stone Column of Angkor Vat. In Japanese]. *Shigaku-zasshi*, vol. XLI, no. 8, August 1930, pp. 974—976, 893].
Reviewed: *BEFEO.*, vol. XXX, pp. 156—158, by E. GASPARDONE. Translation of a Japanese inscription discovered some years ago in the south-eastern corner of the Central Gallery at Angkor Vat, recording the dedication of four Buddha statues by a certain Moritomo Kazufusa, a Japanese from Shisū (Hizen?), in 1632.
566. LACK, Lieut.-Col. Hodgkinson, I.M.S.: — *Palæolithic Man in Burma*. *J. Burma Res. S.*, vol. XXI, pp. 45—51, with 9 tables and maps.
567. LINEHAN, W.: — *Notes on Tampang*. *J. Mal. Br. R. A. S.*, vol. IX, pp. 131—133, with two plates.
On the tin coinage of ancient Pahang.
568. *MANSUY, H.: — *La préhistoire en Indochine. Résumé de l'état de nos connaissances sur la préhistoire et l'ethnologie des races anciennes de l'Extrême-Orient méridional*. (Exposition Coloniale Internationale, Paris, 1931. Indochine Française, Sections des sciences). Hanoi: 1931. Imperial 8vo, 26 pages, 3 plates.
"Les résultats les plus importants de notre campagne d'explorations de stations préhistoriques en Indochine, sont: 1. La confirmation de la présence dès les temps néolithiques bacsoniens, dans le Tonkin oriental, de l'élément austro-mélanésien... 2. Les Indonésiens, aujourd'hui encore très répandus en Indochine, ont succédé aux Austro-Mélanésiens et précédé les Mongoliens vrais qui n'apparaissent que dans les dépôts appartenant au néolithique supérieur. Les Indonésiens ont occupé l'Indochine et la Malaisie dès les temps quaternaires, durant une partie desquels les îles Malaises étaient encore réunies au continent asiatique. 3. Une lacune dans nos connaissances subsiste quant à l'évolution du type négrito, connu en Indochine par le crâne..., ...de Minh-cam dans le néolithique supérieur... 4. La succession industrielle: période archaïque du Hoabinhien = paléolithique; périodes moyenne et supérieure du Hoabinhien = néolithique; Bacsonien = néolithique.
569. *MASPERO, Georges: — *Le royaume de Champa*. Paris: 1928]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1928, no. 509, 1929, no. 490, and 1930, no. 583.
Reviewed: *The Asiatic Review*, N. S. vol. XXVII, no. 92, p. 762.
570. MIKI, Sakae (三木 栄): — 暹羅の佛教藝術 [On Buddhist Art in Siam. In Japanese].
漆と工藝 [Lacquer and Industrial Arts], 1931, no. 357.
571. *MORIZON, René: *Monographie du Cambodge*. (Exposition Coloniale Internationale, Paris, 1931. Indochine Française). Hanoi: Imprimerie d'Extrême-Orient, 1931. Imperial 8vo., 279 pages with 34 plates and 7 maps.
I, 1. Les origines du royaume khmer. 2. Relations avec l'Occident. 3. Organisation administrative actuelle. — II, 1. Le pays. 2. Les habitants. — III, 1. L'agriculture. 2. L'élevage. 3. Les forêts. 4. La pêche. 5. Les mines. 6. Le commerce. — IV, 1. L'œuvre intellectuelle de la France et le rôle de l'enseignement. 2. L'œuvre sociale. 3. L'organisation foncière. 4. L'œuvre économique.
A short history of the early development of Cambodia and of the Khmer empire is found in the first chapter of part I, a concise ethnographical survey in part II, ch. 2, some notes on Cambodian art at

the end of part IV, ch. 1. The plates opposite pp. 42ff., and 190ff. illustrate ancient Khmer monuments.

572. MURAT, Princess Achille: — *A Journey through Indochina*.

Ind. Art & L., vol. V, pp. 1—8, with 6 plates.

Summary of a lecture illustrated by a cinematographic film, delivered before the Society.

573. NER, Marcel: — *Au pays du droit maternel. Compte-rendu de missions*. *BÉFEO.*, vol. XXX, pp. 533—576, with 4 figures and 8 plates.

Régions parcourues en 1929 et 1930; les Churu-Prum Kodu ou Pnong Cham; les Kil, Chil, T'il ou Kon N'hô; trésors, traditions et vestiges cham; de Phanrang à M'lon; le trésor de Ngo-ya; le trésor de Thanh-hiêu; les trésors gardés par les Churu; trésors et tradition cham en pays lat, koho, et ma bno-m; traditions cham en pays kil; les cachets du trésor de Lauan; les sapèques de Panthie.

574. [NOTTON, Camille: — *Annales du Siam*. Vols. i and ii. Paris: 1926 and 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 587.

Reviewed: *BÉFEO.*, vol. XXX, pp. 466—471, by P. MUS: "C'est à la traduction directe, sur manuscrits, des chroniques en langue vulgaire du pays yonaka [Laos occidental siamois] que se consacre M. NOTTON, consul de France à Xieng-Măi: l'accueil favorable fait par les siamoisants à son devancier montre l'intérêt de sa tentative, qui fournira comme un appendice aux textes fondamentaux de la *Īṇakā-lamālinī* et *Cāmadevīvaṃsa* pālis, publiés et traduits ici même.... Mais si les présentes *Chroniques* fournissent quelques données historiques, bien confuses avouons-le, c'est comme un trésor de légendes et de thèmes mythiques qu'il les faut prendre. Sous ce rapport les traductions de M. N. acquièrent déjà une indéniable utilité."

575. *[PARMENTIER, Henri: — *L'art khmer primitif*. 2 vols. Paris: 1927]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1927, no. 494, 1928, no. 514, and 1929, no. 493.

Reviewed: *OLZ.*, 1931, columns 660—661, by H. STÖNNER.

576. PARMENTIER, H.: — *The History of Khmer Architecture*. Translated by L. J. ROBBINS, M.A. *Eastern Art*, vol. III, pp. 140—179, with 17 plates.

Part I: i. Introduction; ii. A brief Outline of Cambodian History; iii. The two Types of Khmer Architecture [*i. e.*, of perishable materials, and of brick and stone]; iv. The imported Indian Architecture; v. The Architecture of Funan; vi. Early Khmer Architecture in Masonry; vii. The Two Forms of Early Khmer Temples; viii. The Sculpture and Minor Arts of the Early Period; ix. Architecture at the Beginning of the Classical Period. x. The Classical Architecture in Masonry; xi. The Causes of the two Classical Styles; xii. Constructional Methods of the Classical Period; xiii. Evolution of the Classical Buildings; xiv. The Function of the various Buildings; xv. Evolution of the Plan of the Classical Temple. — Part II: Chronological Survey of Khmer Architecture. [M. PARMENTIER distinguishes (1) Early Khmer (6th—8th century), (2) Classical (9th—15th century) with five subdivisions, and (3) Modern Khmer Architecture (from the 16th century onwards)].

577. PARMENTIER, H.: — *Cambodge (chronique)*. *BÉFEO.*, vol. XXX, pp. 577—583, with 3 figures and 4 plates.

Añkor; travaux de la conservation d'Añkor; Văt Nokor (Kõmpoñ Čăm); trouvailles archéologiques dans la province de Tà kèv.

578. PRZYLUSKI, Jean: — *Notes sur l'âge du bronze en Indochine. I. Danseur et musicien*.

RAA., vol. VII, pp. 78—80, with one plate. Prof. PRZYLUSKI explains a small prehistoric bronze group as a "Dancer and a Musician", both, according to the author,

a representation of a tribe *totem*. This, if accepted, would give a clue to the *vāhanas* in religious art. He quotes as an example Kalkī, an *avatāra* of Viṣṇu, represented now as a horse, than as a human being with an equine head, and again as a human being mounted on a horse. The author concludes that the *vāhana* is in reality the god itself, the person above being only a double.

QUARITCH WALES, see WALES, no. 585.

579. RAY, Niharranjan, M.A.: — *Three Vishnu Sculptures from Hmawza, Prome. The Modern Review*, vol. L, pp. 152—157, with 3 figures.

Description of three sculptures excavated by M. DUROISSELLE at Hmawza, *viz.* (1) Viṣṇu and Lakshmī, (2) Viṣṇu standing on Garuḍa, and (3) Viṣṇu Anantaśāyin.

580. RAY, Niharranjan: — *A Sūrya Icon from a Daśāvātāra Temple, Pagan. Ind. Hist. Quart.*, vol. VII, pp. 331—333, with one plate.

An image in a niche of Nāt-hlaung Kyaung, the only ancient Brahmanical (Vaishṇava) temple now extant in Burma.

ROBBINS, L. J., M.A.: — *vide* no. 576 *supra*.

581. *SALMONY, Alfred: — *Die Plastik in Siam*. Hellaue: 1926]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1926, nos. 351, 352, and 1927, no. 495.

Reviewed: *OLZ.*, 1931, columns 758—759, by H. STÖNNER.

SALMONY, Alfred: — *Asiatische Kunst: Ausstellung Köln 1926*.

See *infra*, Section VI, 2, no. 935.

582. *STERN, Philippe: — *Le Bayon d'Angkor et l'évolution de l'art khmer*. Paris: 1927]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1927, no. 501, 1928, no. 520, 1929, no. 494, and 1930, no. 592.

Reviewed: *J. S. Or. Res.*, vol. XV, pp. 84f., by John A. MAYNARD.

OLZ., 1931, columns 661—662, by H.

STÖNNER: "Das Buch ist eins der wichtigsten, die über die kambodjanische Kunst und Architektur in den letzten Jahren erschienen sind."

583. TEMPLE, Sir Richard: — *On certain Specimens of former Currency in Burma*.

Ind. Ant., vol. LX, pp. 70—77, with plate and text-illustrations.

Account of certain remarkable specimens of currency collected by the author while in Burma and presented by him to the British Museum.

THYAGARAJU, A. S., M.A.: — *K'lings. — The Origin of the Word*.

See no. 652 *infra*.

584. [TRẦN Trọng-Kim: — *Việt-nam sử-luợc*. Hanoi: Imprimerie du Trung-bắc tân-văn, 1928 and 1929. 2 vols., 8vo, vii and 242, 320 and iii pages, 13 maps and genealogical tables. — Price: \$—.80 and 1.—].

Reviewed: *BÉFEO.*, vol. XXX, pp. 431f., by E. GASPARDONE: „La première édition de ce précis d'histoire d'Annam est de 1920. L'édition présente a été augmentée d'une dizaine de pages, avec quelques cartes et quelques illustrations. Le livre est conçu dans un esprit à la fois confucéen et patriotique qui n'est pas sans originalité. Les caractéristiques en sont le soin d'exposition, la simplicité et le sérieux de la manière, un peu monotone, le goût de conserver les récits légendaires dépouillés au préalable de leurs formes irrationnelles, une vue des événements remontant en dernière analyse au confucéisme des Song, mais plus étroite, substituant à la Chine l'Annam comme centre et mesure, une louable réserve de jugement."

585. *WALES, H. G. Quaritch, M.A., PH.D.: — *Siamese State Ceremonies, their History and Function*. London: Bernard Quaritch, Ltd., 1931. 8vo, xiv and 326 pages, with 45 plates and 5 figures. — Price 25s.

From the Preface: "To students of Indian culture interested in tracing the influence

of India in the institutions of her Cultural Colonies, as also to Anthropologists, the religious festivals and court ceremonies, which still remain the most characteristic feature of Siamese social life, offer an important field for research. Yet the subject has been little touched by scholars, and I realise, therefore, that a pioneer work of this nature can only be regarded as an attempt to lay a foundation for further studies... Much of the material was obtained by me while in Siam..."

586. WILKINSON, R. J., C.M.S.: — *Mahmud II and Abdul Jalil III, 1685—1720 A.D.*

J. Mal. Br. R. A. S., vol. IX, pp. 28—34.

"Although the reigns of these two kings represent a dark page of Malay history, they are of special interest because we can trace to them the origin of five Malay dynasties: Lingga, Singapore, Trengganu, Pahang and Johore."

587. WILKINSON, R. J., C.M.S.: — *The Pěngkalan Kěmpas "Saint"*.

J. Mal. Br. R. A. S., vol. IX, pp. 134f.

Notes on the funerary inscription of the tomb of Shaikh Aḥmad at Pěngkalan Kěmpas, dated A.D. 1467, and a corresponding passage in the Malay Annals.

V. INDONESIA.

A. PERIODICALS.

588. **Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië*. Uitgegeven door het Kon. Instituut voor de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië. [Contributions to the Linguistics, Geography and Ethnology of Netherlands India. In Dutch]. Vol. LXXXVII and LXXXVIII. The Hague: M. Nijhoff, 1931. 8vo, 627 and xxxvii pages, with illustrations.

Vol. LXXXVII: Corpus diplomaticum Neerlandico-Indicum, II.

Vol. LXXXVIII: Een nieuwe redactie van de roman van Raden Wijaya [A new Redaction of the Romance of Raden Vijaya], by C. C. BERG, pp. 1—48. — Kidung Harṣa-wijaya. Middel-Javaansche historische roman [Middle-Javanese Historical Romance], edited by C. C. BERG, pp. 49—238. — Over den oorsprong van het Javaansche tooneel [The Origin of the Javanese Theatre], by Dr. W. H. RASSERS, pp. 317—450. — Vertaling van Sarga XX van het Oudjavaansche Rāmāyaṇa [Translation of Sarga XX of the Old-Javanese Rāmāyaṇa], by Dr. H. H. JUYNBOLL, pp. 451—460. — Varia, by Dr. J. GONDA, pp. 461—507. — Enkele aantekeningen op G. Coëdès' uitgave van de Maleische inschriften van Çrīwijaya [Some Notes on the Edition of the Malay Inscriptions of Śrīvijaya by G. COEDÈS], by R. A. KERN, pp. 508—513. — Een Hindoe-Javaansch beeld in het Britsch Museum [A Hindu-Javanese Image in the British Museum], by A. J. BERNET KEMPERS, pp. 514—518, with one plate. — Kouen louen et Dvīpāntara, by Sylvain LÉVI, pp. 621—627.

588a. **Djâwâ*. Tijdschrift van het Java Instituut [Journal of the Java Institute]. Edited by R. A. Prof. Dr. Hoesein DJAJADININGRAT,

Dr. G. W. J. DREWES, J. KATS, S. KOPERBERG and M. SOERIADIRADJA. Vol. XI, pts. 1—6. Weltevreden: Secretariat of the Java Institute, 1931. 4to, 222 pages, illustrated.

Contents: Megalithische overblijfselen in Besoeeki [Megalithic Remains in Besoeeki], by H. R. van HEEKEREN, pp. 1—18. — Oudjavaansche beroepsnamen [Old-Javanese Professional Names], by Walther AICHELE, pp. 147—158.

588b. **[Feestbundel uitgegeven door het Kon. Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen etc.]* [Commemorative Volume, published by the Royal Batavia Society of Arts and Sciences, on the occasion of the 150th year of its existence. Mainly in Dutch]. Weltevreden: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 500.

Reviewed: *Anthropos*, vol. XXVI, pp. 304—307, by R. HEINE-GELDERN.

588c. *[Mededeelingen van de Kirtya Liefcrinck-van der Tuuk]*. [Communications of the Kirtya (Foundation) Liefcrinck-van der Tuuk. In Dutch]. Fasc. 2. Solo: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 599.

Reviewed: *OAZ.*, N. S. vol. VII, pp. 136—140, by T. B. ROORDA. The reviewer gives here a full résumé in German of the whole volume.

idem, fasc. 3. Solo: "De Bliksem", 1931. 8vo, 74 pages.

Contents: Secten op Bali [Sects in Bali], by Dr. R. GORIS, pp. 37—53. — Nog eens de kleizegels van Pèdjèng [Additional Note on the Clay-seals of Pèdjèng], by Dr. W. F. STUTTERHEIM, pp. 55f. — Rotskluizenarijen op Bali [Cave Hermitages in Bali], by Dr. W. F. STUTTERHEIM, pp. 57—64.

589. ¹*Nederlandsch-Indië Oud en Nieuw*. [Netherlands India, Past and Present. In Dutch]. Vol. XV and XVI. The Hague: Drukkerij Ten Hagen, 1931. 4to, pp. 257—388 and 1—255, with numerous illustrations. — Price: 20 guilders *per annum* net.

Contents: Vol. XV: Twee merkwaardige stukken uit de verzameling J. W. van Dapperen [Two remarkable Pieces in the Collection of Mr. J. W. van Dapperen], pp. 290—291. — Koperkunst van Tibet, [Brasswork from Tibet], by Anne HALLEMA, pp. 353—355. — De onzichtbare Boeddha [The Invisible Buddha], by G. B. HOOVER, pp. 357—367. — Uit particuliere verzamelingen [Some Objects in Private Collections], p. 377.

Vol. XVI: Hindoemonumentje te Doekoesari [A Minor Hindu Monument at Doekoesari], by H. R. van HEEKEREN, p. 61. — De Boroboedoe geen stoepa met relikwieën van den overleden Boeddha, doch een lotuszetel of padmasana voor den toekomstigen Boeddha [The Barabudur is not a Stūpa with Relics of the deceased Buddha, but a Lotus Seat or *padmāsana* for the Future Buddha], by W. O. J. NIEUWENKAMP, pp. 67—74, 117—127. — Mokko's [Metal Drums called *mokko*], by J. G. HUYSER, pp. 225—236. — Nieuwenkamp's nieuwe kijk op den Baraboedoe. Geen stoepa doch een steenen lotus, gebouwd op een eiland? [Mr. Nieuwenkamp's novel Ideas on the Barabudur: Not a Stūpa, but a Stone Lotus erected on an Island?], by Th. van ERP, pp. 237—254.

590. *Oudheidkundig Verslag, 1930*. Uitgegeven door het Kon. Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen. [Archæological Report for 1930. Published by the Royal Batavia Society of Arts and Sciences. In Dutch]. Weltevreden: Albrecht & Co., 1931. 4to., 244 pages, with numerous illustrations.

Contents: In Memoriam B. de Haan, by F. D. K. BOSCH, pp. 3—8. — Report for the year 1930, by F. D. K. BOSCH, pp. 9—89. — List of photographs. — Rapport der technische sub-commissie van de oudheidkundige commissie nopens de door den Oudheid-

kundigen Dienst geconstateerde beschadigingen aan de reliëfs van Boroboedoe [Report of the Technical sub-committee of the Archæological Board concerning the Damages of the Relieves on the Barabudur stated by the Archæological Survey], pp. 120—132. — Verslag van een reis door Sumatra [Report on a Journey through Sumatra], by Dr. F. D. K. BOSCH, pp. 133—157. — De Buddhistische bronzen in het Museum te Leiden [The Buddhist Bronzes in the Leyden Museum], by Dr. A. C. TOBI, pp. 158—201. — De Rijks-sieraden van Pagar Roejoeng [The State Insignia of Pagar Roejoeng], by Dr. F. D. K. BOSCH, pp. 202—215. — Oudheidkundige aantekeningen, I. [Archæological Notes, I], by Dr. K. C. CRUCQ, pp. 216—234. — Epigraphische aantekeningen [Epigraphic Notes], by Dr. K. C. CRUCQ, pp. 235—239.

Main results in the Report Proper: Reconstruction work was carried out on the first section of the roof of the Śiva Temple at Prambanan, on the roof of the Chaṇḍi Sari, on the Chaṇḍi Pringapoes and on the Gēdong Sanga. Excavations were made on the site of the ancient capital of Majapahit (pp. 30—34). Dr. GORIS made a tour of exploration in Bali. Conservation work was carried out on the Kraton Kasēpoehan at Cheribon. Special importance is attaching to the survey of early Muhammadan monuments at Mantingan, where ornamented stones have been found built in the new mosque, but originating from the older one erected in 1559. These carved stones are closely related to Hindu-Javanese art (pp. 52—57). Antiquities from the times of the Dutch East India Company are dealt with on pp. 58—68, and musicological researches in Nias and in Flores on pp. 68—85.

591. ^{*}*Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*. [Journal for Indonesian Linguistics, Geography and Ethnology. Mainly in Dutch]. Edited by the Royal Batavia Society of Arts and Sciences. Vol. LXX, pp. 147—626, and

vol. LXXI, pp. 1—742. Batavia: Albrecht & Co.; The Hague: M. Nijhoff, 1930—31. 8vo, with plates and illustrations. — Subscription price: 12.50 guilders *per annum*.

Contents: vol. LXX: De Inscriptie van Koeboeran Tjandi [The Inscription of Koeboeran Chanḍi], by Dr. R. GORIS, pp. 157—170. — De naam Dharmawangṣa [The Appellation Dharmavaṃśa], by R. Ng. Dr. POERBATJARAKA, pp. 171—183. — De stichtingsoorkonde van Kalasan [The Foundation Inscription of Kalasan], by Dr. F. D. K. BOSCH, p. 379. — De periodieke uitgaven van de Kirtya Lieftrinck-van der Tuuk [The Periodical Publications of the Foundation Lieftrinck-van der Tuuk], by Dr. C. HOOYKAAS, pp. 380—387.

Vol. LXXI: De Beteekenis van de Kekajong [The Meaning of the Kekajong], by Dr. K. A. H. HIDDING, pp. 623—662. — Wat te Parijs verloren ging [Our Losses at the Paris Exhibition], by Dr. F. D. K. BOSCH and C. C. F. M. LE ROUX, pp. 663—683. — De grondanalyse in dienst der archæologie [Chemical Analysis of the Soil as an Auxiliary to Archæological Research], by Dr. G. BOOBERG, pp. 689—691. — Bali als arbeidsveld voor wetenschappelijk werk [Bali as a Field of Scientific Research], by Dr. R. GORIS, pp. 695—712. — De reis van Hayam Woeroek naar den Oosthoek [The Journey of King Hayam Woeroek to the Eastern Part of Java], by C. H[OOYKAAS], p. 718.

B. BOOKS AND ARTICLES.

592. AICHELE, Walther: *Oudjavaansche beroepsnamen*. [Old-Javanese Professional Names. In Dutch].

Djâwâ, vol. XI, pp. 147—158.

Kabayan, vidu, (m)abhandagiṇa, bhujāṅga.

593. [ANONYMOUS]: — *Uit particuliere verzamelingen*. [Some Objects in Private Collections. In Dutch].

Ned. Ind. O. & N., vol. XV, pp. 377, one illustration.

Photograph of Buddhist statuettes in silver and gold in the collection of Mrs. Th. G. DENTZ VAN SCHAIK—MARLOF.

594. [ANONYMOUS]: — *Twee merkwaardige stukken uit de verzameling J. W. van Dapperen*. [Two Remarkable Pieces in the Collection of Mr. J. W. van Dapperen. In Dutch].

Ned. Ind. O. & N., vol. XV, pp. 290—291, with 4 illustrations.

Two interesting objects in the collection Van Dapperen, a bronze *kinnara* figure from Sêtjang, north of Magelang, and a *kris* from Cheribon.

595. BAKHUIZEN VAN DEN BRINK, R. C.: — *Welke planten vindt men op de Boroboedoer afgebeeld?* [Which Plants are depicted in the Reliefs of the Barabudur? In Dutch].

De Tropische Natuur, vol. XX, pt. 10, October 1931, pp. 181—186, with 6 figures.

Additional notes to Mr. CAMMERLOHER's article, see no. 605 *infra*.

596. BERG, C. C.: — *Kidung Harṣa-wijaya*. Middeljavaansche historische roman. [... A Middle-Javanese Historical Romance. In Dutch].

Bijdr., vol. LXXXVIII, pp. 49—238.

Reviewed: *Djâwâ*, vol. XI, pp. 184—185, by Dr. C. HOOYKAAS.

- 597a. BERG, C. C.: — *Een nieuwe redactie van den roman van Rāden Wijaya*. [A New Redaction of the Romance of Rāden Wijaya. *Bijdr.*, vol. LXXXVIII, pp. 1—48.

Introduction, contents and notes on the *Kidung Harṣa-wijaya*, a Middle-Javanese text concerning the downfall of the kingdom of Singhasāri, the invasion of the Chinese and the foundation of Majapahit. For the original text see no. 596 *supra*.

597b. *BERLAGE, H. P.: — *Mijn Indische reis. Gedachten over cultuur en kunst*. [My Travels through Netherlands India: Thoughts on its Civilisation and Art. In Dutch]. Rotterdam: W. L. & J. Brusse's Uitgeversmaatschappij N.V., 1931. 8vo., 147 pages, with 36 reproductions from drawings by the author, partly in colour.

From the announcement of the book: "The contrast between Eastern and Western civilisation forms the leading idea of BERLAGE's diary of his travels in 1923. But as an artist and a connoisseur he tests his ideas by the actual realities observed, and endeavours to attain to a real understanding of the East. On the other hand, this book of artistic and cultural impressions has its own note on account of the artist's intense will to give Europe a true idea of the beauty and splendour of the East."

598. BERNET KEMPERS, A. J.: — *Een Hindoe-Javaansch beeld in het Britsch Museum*. [A Hindu-Javanese Image in the British Museum. In Dutch]. *Bijdr.*, vol. LXXXVIII, pp. 514—518, with one plate.

One of the most important Hindu-Javanese images in the British Museum, now described as 'Mañjuśrī', probably represents Nairṛita and belongs to the Central-Javanese period.

599. BOOBERG, Dr. G.: — *De grondanalyse in dienst der archæologie*. [Chemical Analysis of the Soil as an Auxiliary to Archæological Research. In Dutch].

Tschr. Bat. Gen., vol. LXXXI, pp. 689—691.

Preliminary results of the chemical analysis of the soil in the Majapahit area.

600. BOSCH, F. D. K.: — *De stichtingsoorkonde van Kalasan*. [The Foundation Inscription of Kalasan. In Dutch].

Tschr. Bat. Gen., vol. LXX, no. 379.

The author mentions the view of Prof. RAHDER who renders the term *artha-vibhāga* [in the 11th stanza of the inscr.]

by "detailing of meaning", i.e., "an interpretation of the meaning" (*artha* as opposed to *dharma*).

601. BOSCH, Dr. F. D. K.: — *In Memoriam B. de Haan*.

Oudh. Verslag, 1930, pp. 3—8, with one plate.

Obituary notice of Mr. B. de HAAN, chief Architectural Inspector of the Archæological Survey of Netherlands India.

602. BOSCH, Dr. F. D. K.: — *Verslag van een reis door Sumatra*. [Report on a Journey through Sumatra. In Dutch].

Oudh. Verslag, 1930, pp. 133—157, with illustrations.

Report on a journey in the course of which the author visited the ruins in the Padang Lawas, at Moeara Takoës, etc. Cf. the Introduction to this volume, pp. 29ff.

603. BOSCH, Dr. F. D. K.: — *De rijksinsignes van Pagar Roejoeng*. [The State Insignia of Pagar Roejoeng. In Dutch].

Oudh. Verslag, 1930, pp. 202—215, with illustrations.

An account of the regalia of Pagar Roejoeng (Central Sumatra) which include some figures of the Hindu Pantheon.

604. BOSCH, Dr. F. D. K., and C. C. F. M. LE ROUX: — *Wat te Parijs verloren ging*. [Our Losses at the Paris Exhibition. In Dutch].

Tschr. Bat. Gen., vol. LXXI, pp. 663—683, with 20 plates.

A description of the antiquities from the Batavia Museum, which have been destroyed in the conflagration of the Dutch Pavilion at the Colonial Exhibition, Paris.

605. CAMMERLOHER, H.: — *Wat de Boroboedoer den natuuronderzoeker leert*. [What the Barabudur teaches the Naturalist. In Dutch].

De Tropische Natuur, vol. XX, pt. 8, Aug. 1931, pp. 141—152, with 14 figures.

A study of animals and plants depicted in the relieves of the Barabudur.

606. CAMMERLOHER, H.: — *Leering van den Borobodoer voor den natuuronderzoeker*. [Lessons from the Barabudur for the Naturalist. In Dutch].

Ind. Gids, vol. LIII, pt. ii, pp. 937—943.

Djâwâ, vol. XI, pp. 107—112, with 14 illustrations.

A discussion of the species of the vegetable kingdom represented in the relieves of the Barabudur. See also no. 605.

607. CHATTERJI, Prof. Suniti Kumar: — *Historical and Cultural Research in Bali*.

The Modern Review, vol. XLIX, pp. 134—141, with 9 illustrations.

A lecture delivered before the Sixth All-India Oriental Conference, Patna, Dec. 19th, 1930. Mainly on the activities of the *Kirtya Liefrinck-van der Tuuk* and Dr. STUTTERHEIM's and Dr. GORIS' work.

608. CÉDÈS, G.: — *Les inscriptions malaises de Çrīvijaya*.

BÉFEO., vol. XXX, pp. 29—80, with 7 plates.

"Les inscriptions malaises trouvées à Palembang, à Karang Brahi (Jambi) et à Kota Kapur (Bangka) offrent un double intérêt, historique et linguistique: historique, parce qu'avec un ou deux passages de Yi-tsing et quelques mentions d'ambassades dans les Annales chinoises, elles sont les seuls documents relatifs aux débuts du royaume de Çrīvijaya (fin du VII^e siècle), — linguistique, parce que ce sont les plus anciens textes malais connus, et, avec les inscriptions chames, les plus anciens textes écrits dans une langue de la famille malayo-polynésienne. Ces inscriptions ont déjà été publiées: celle de Kota Kapur par KERN, celles de Palembang par van RONKEL, celle de Karang Brahi par N. J. KROM.... Ce qui me décide.... de reprendre l'étude de textes édités par de tels maîtres,... c'est d'abord le désir de donner de bonnes reproductions qui font défaut dans les travaux de ces auteurs... D'autre part, une étude attentive de l'inscription de Talang Tuwo à la lumière des textes bouddhiques, en même temps qu'elle me permettrait d'arriver à une tra-

duction plus satisfaisante que celle de M. van RONKEL, m'a permis de déterminer le sens de plusieurs mots qui avaient mis en défaut la science et l'ingéniosité de KERN, et d'améliorer ainsi sur plusieurs points sa traduction de l'inscription de Kota Kapur. Enfin, la langue de ces textes ayant fait l'objet d'intéressantes remarques de KERN, BLAGDEN, BOSCH, FERRAND et van RONKEL, j'ai cru utile de les réunir avec les miennes sous la forme d'un lexique énumérant tous les mots qui apparaissent dans les quatre inscriptions."

Reviewed: *Djâwâ*, vol. XI, pp. 117f., by Dr. C. HOOYKAAS.

CÉDÈS, G.: — *À propos de l'origine des chiffres arabes*.

See above, no. 537.

609. COOMARASWAMY, Ananda K.: — *Identification of „Eine Gotterstatue aus der Spätzeit."* *Acta Or.*, vol. IX, pt. ii, p. 374.

In *Acta Or.*, vol. V, pp. 737f., Dr. H. P. BLOK has published a relief figure of a deity which in his opinion must be late Egyptian; Dr. COOMARASWAMY now identifies it as a late Javanese statue of the deified sage Agastya.

610. CRUCQ, Dr. K. C.: — *Oudheidkundige aantekeningen* [Archæological Notes. In Dutch]. *Oudh. Verslag*, 1930, pp. 216—234, with illustrations.

Note on images at Solo. Corrections in the Catalogue of the Batavia Museum. A portrait of Rājapatnī in the Batavia Museum (no. 288). — A fable in the relieves of Panataran. Jātaka relieves of Chaṇḍi Sādjiwan. Fables on the basement of Chaṇḍi Mendoet. Relieves in the Batavia Museum. A relief from Taman Sari, Pèdjèng. The golden conch in the Batavia Museum. Avadāna and Jātaka relieves of the Barabudur. The Hindu images in the Chinese temple Sentiong. Bronze images in the Sawabé Collection, Djokjakarta. The meaning of *palapa*.

611. CRUCQ, Dr. K. C.: — *Epigraphische aantekeningen*. (Epigraphical Notes. In Dutch].
Oudh. Verslag, 1930, pp. 235—239.
 The inscription on the back of a Garuḍa figure at Soekoeh. A hypothesis concerning the inscription in decorative characters on the shield of a *Rākshasa* in Pèdjèng. The inscription, according to Dr. CRUCQ, contains the name of the *Rākshasa*, i. e.: *dya[h ma]dasara*.
612. ERP, Th. van: — *Een merkwaardig terracotta-beeld op Zuid-Bali*. [A remarkable Terracotta Image from South Bali. In Dutch].
Maandbl. beeld. k., vol. VIII, pp. 98—101, with one illustration.
 A terracotta figure of a warrior with sword and shield in which Hindu influence seems to be absent.
613. ERP, Th. van: — *Tjandi Sari gerestaureerd*. [Chaṇḍi Sari restored. In Dutch].
Maandbl. beeld. k., vol. VIII, pp. 258—264, with 7 illustrations.
 Note on the restoration of Chaṇḍi Sari in Central Java.
614. ERP, Th. van: — *In memoriam Bastiaan de Haan, Inspecteur Oudheidkundige Dienst, N. I.* [In Dutch].
Maandbl. beeld. k., vol. VIII, pp. 189—191, with 4 illustrations.
 Obituary notice of the late Mr. B. de HAAN, Architectural Inspector, Archæological Survey of Netherlands India.
615. E[RP], Th. van: — *De metamorphose van Tjandi Kalasan*. [The Metamorphosis of Chaṇḍi Kalasan. In Dutch].
Maandbl. beeld. k., vol. VIII, pp. 29—32, with 4 illustrations.
 Note on the restoration of this monument.
616. ERP, Th. van: — *Nieuwenkamp's nieuwe kijk op den Borobodoer. Geen stoepa doch een steenen lotus, gebouwd op een eiland?* [Mr. Nieuwenkamp's novel Ideas on the Barabudur: Not a Stūpa, but a Stone Lotus erected on an Island? In Dutch].
Ned. Ind. O. & N., vol. XVI, pp. 237—254, with 10 illustrations.
 Lieut. Col. van ERP contests the view of Mr. NIEUWENKAMP [see no. 637 *infra*], and defends his own opinion of which a detailed argumentation is found in his *Architectural Description*, see below, no. 631. See also our Introduction, pp. 33—34, above.
617. FINOT, L.: — *H. Kern*.
Bul. Com. Arch. Indochine 1917—1930, p. 89.
 Obituary notice.
618. GONDA, Dr. J.: — *Varia*. [In Dutch].
Bijdr., vol. LXXXVIII, pp. 461—507.
 Philological and etymological studies of Old-Javanese words and passages in historical and other texts.
619. GORIS, Dr. R.: — *Secten op Bali*. [Sects in Bali. In Dutch].
Meded. Kiritya, fasc. 3, pp. 37—53.
 Discussion of the following Balinese sects: Śiva-siddhānta, Pāsupata, Bhairava, Veshṇava, Boddha or Sogata, Brāhmaṇa, Rishi, Sora, and the worshippers of Gaṇeśa.
620. GORIS, Dr. R.: — *De inscriptie van Koeboeran Tjandi*. [The Inscription of Koeboeran Chaṇḍi. In Dutch].
Tschr. Bat. Gen., vol. LXX, pp. 157—170.
 Annotated transcript and translation of the inscr. of Koeboeran Chaṇḍi, dated Śaka 753. The author pays special attention to the titles and names occurring in the text.
621. GORIS, Dr. R.: — *Bali als arbeidsveld voor wetenschappelijk werk*. [Bali as a Field of Scientific Research. In Dutch].
Tschr. Bat. Gen., vol. LXXI, pp. 695—712.
 On archæological research: p. 709.
622. HEEKEREN, H. R. van: — *Hindoemonumentje te Doekoesari*. [A Minor Hindu Monument at Doekoesari. In Dutch].
Ned. Ind. O. & N., vol. XVI, p. 61, with one illustration.
 A *liṅga*, a *yoni*, and a pedestal in the *desa* Doekoesari, to the West of Djember, East Java.

623. HEEKEREN, H. R. van: — *Megalithische overblijfselen in Besoekei*. [Megalithic Remains in Besoekei. In Dutch].
Djâwâ, vol. XI, pp. 1-18, with 15 illustrations.
 Introduction. Description of the megalithic monuments in Besoekei (Eastern Java): dolmens, stone cists, caves and 'Polynesian images'. Conclusions concerning the people that erected these monuments.
624. HOOVER, G. B.: — *De onzichtbare Boeddha*. [The Invisible Buddha. In Dutch].
Ned. Ind. O. & N., vol. XV, pp. 357-367, with 7 illustrations.
 The author advocates the removal of the stone encasement from the original base-ment of the Barabudur.
625. HOOYKAAS, Dr. C.: — *De periodieke uitgaven van de Kirtya Liefcrinck-van der Tuuk*. [The Periodical Publications of the Foundation Liefcrinck-van der Tuuk. In Dutch].
Tschr. Bat. Gen., vol. LXXI, pp. 380-387.
 Critical review of the work of the *Kirtya*.
626. HOOYKAAS, Dr. C.: — *Een hypothese en een verslag betreffende de Bârâboedoer*. [A Hypothesis and a Report concerning the Barabudur. In Dutch].
Djâwâ, vol. XI, pp. 186-188.
 Review, of Mr. NIEUWENKAMP's new hypothesis [see no. 637 *infra*] and the report in *Oudh. Verslag 1930*, pp. 120-132.
627. H[OOYKAAS], C.: — *De reis van Hayam Woeroek naar den Oosthoek*. [The Journey of King Hayam Woeroek to the Eastern Part of Java. In Dutch].
Tschr. Bat. Gen., vol. LXXI, p. 718.
 Bibliography of the question.
628. HUYSER, J. G.: — *Mocco's, I*. [Metal Drums called *mokko*. Part I. In Dutch].
Ned. Ind. O. & N., vol. XVI, pp. 225-236, with 14 illustrations.
 First part of a study in which the author discusses the place of origin and time of manufacture of metal drums called *mokko*.
629. JUYNBOLL, Dr. H. H.: — *Vertaling van Sarga XX van het oudjavaansche Rāmāyana*. [Translation of Sarga XX of the Old-Javanese Rāmāyana. In Dutch].
Bijdr., vol. LXXXVIII, pp. 451-460.
630. KERN, R. A.: — *Enkele aantekeningen op G. Cœdès' uitgave van de Maleische inschriften van Çrīwijaya*. [Some Notes on the Edition of the Malay Inscriptions of Śrīvijaya by G. Cœdès. In Dutch].
Bijdr., vol. LXXXVIII, pp. 508-513.
 Mainly philological remarks.
631. *KROM, N. J. and T. van ERP: — *Beschrijving van Barabudur*. Vol. II: *Bouwkundige beschrijving*, by T. van ERP. (Archæologisch Onderzoek in Nederlandsch-Indië, III, 2). [Description of Barabudur, vol. II: Architectural Description. In Dutch]. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1931. 2do, xv, 486 and 82 pages, 18 text-illustrations, 250 plates.
 An English edition is in the course of preparation.
 I. Situation and environment. II. Architectural description: general survey. III. Detailed description. IV. Indian technical terms. V. Representations of *stūpas* in the relieves. VI. Technique. VII. The ornaments. Detailed description of the ornaments and their history in Indian art: all motifs have Indian origins. VIII. Style of building. The author discusses at length the theories of Messrs FOUCHER, KROM, STUTTERHEIM and others, and explains his own view, *i. e.* that the Barabudur is a special Javanese form of the *stūpa*, though fitting in the general evolution of the Indian *stūpa*; he rejects the theories of Herr HOENIG and M. PARMENTIER. IX. The restoration. [See also our Introduction, pp. 33-34].
Supplement to the Archæological Description, by Dr. N. J. KROM, consisting of 82 pages, records the results of archæological research in connexion with this monument after the year 1918. There is a detailed discussion of the *Karmavibhaṅga* and the *Gaṇḍavyūha*, and a bibliography.

Reviewed: *Elsevier's Geïllustreerd Maandschrift*, December 1931, pp. 442—444, by F. M. SCHNITGER [In Dutch]: "The comprehensive volume offers all that the research of this sanctuary may require."

632. KROM, Dr. N. J.: — *Hindoe-Javaansche Geschiedenis*. [Hindu-Javanese History. In Dutch]. Published by the Royal Institute for the Linguistics, Geography and Ethnology of Netherlands India, with the support of the Government of Netherlands India. Second revised edition. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1931. Royal 8vo, 505 pages, 2 folding maps.

For the first edition, see *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1926, no. 382, and 1928, no. 559.

The present second edition is entirely rewritten to such an extent that it is almost a new work.

LE ROUX, C. C. F. M., see no. 604 above.

- 633a. *LELYVELD, Th. B. van: — *De Javaansche danskunst*. [Javanese (Dramatic) Dance. In Dutch]. With an introduction by Prof. Dr. N. J. KROM. Amsterdam: Van Holkema & Warendorf's Uitgevers Mij. N. V., 1931. 8vo, 257 pages, 74 illustrations on 48 collotype plates. — Price: 12 guilders 50 cents.

From the introduction: "Although there exist first-class writings on Javanese theatre and music, we possess no monograph on the so enchanting art of the Javanese dance, one of the most essential elements of the civilization of Java.... In this first book published on this art... the author points out its Hindu origin and gives for the first time an outline of its history since the early days of Hindu colonization... and its relations with the dramatic dances of Further India and Japan..."

Contents: 1. Origin and importance of dance. 2. Misappreciation of Javanese dance in former times. 3. Character of Hindu art. 4. Hindu theatre and dance. 5. Characteristics of the art of dancing. 6. Origin and development of Javanese dance. 7. Gesture and rythm of the Javanese. 8. Unity of

drama, dance and music. 9. Narrative character of dramatic dances. 10. Lessons, gestures of the hands, and fundamental poses. 11. Further particulars of dance technique. 12. The two manners of dancing and the categories of dance. 13. Love dances. 14. Aesthetics of Javanese dance. 15. *Gamelan* and dance. 16. Dress and performance. 17. Ceremonial court dances. 18. Future. 19. Conclusions.

- 633b. *idem*: — *La danse dans le théâtre javanais*. With a preface by Prof. Sylvain LÉVI. Paris: Librairie Floury, 1931. 8vo. (ca.) 250 pages, with 74 phototype illustrations. — Price: 125 francs.

French edition of no. 633a.

634. LÉVI, Sylvain: — *The Karmavibhaṅga illustrated in the Sculptures of the Buried Basement of the Barabudur*.

An. Bibl. I. A. 1929, pp. 1—7, with two plates.

In the year 1885 Dr. J. W. IJZERMAN discovered an inner encased basement at the Barabudur; the relieves on it describe "a text that brings before the eyes in regular sequence the working of the Karman... Which text it may be we do not know" (Dr. KROM in 1927). In July 1922 the present author chanced on two MSS. of the *Karmavibhaṅga* at Katmandu. Later investigations showed that this is the text—a development of the Pali Sūtra 135 in the *Majjhima-nikāya*—on which the reliefs in question are based, and that their inscriptions are brief quotations from it. "Clearly the sculptures of Barabudur afford us a firm basis for the comparative and critical study of the history of the various [Sanskrit, Chinese, Tibetan, Kuchean] recensions", as Prof. LÉVI demonstrates from some panels.

635. LÉVI, Sylvain: — *Kouen louen et Dvīpāntara*. *Bijdr.* vol. LXXXVIII, pp. 621—627.

The Sanskrit-Chinese dictionary *Fan yu tsa ming* (7th—8th century) gives *D(v)īpāntara* as the Sanskrit equivalent of *Kuan-luen*. This word, therefore, was the designation of the Indian Archipelago in Sanskrit.

636. MARCHAL, H.: — *Rapport sur une mission archéologique à Java et à Bali*. *BÉFEO.*, vol. XXX, pp. 585—627, with 12 text-illustrations and 7 plates.
637. NIEUWENKAMP, W. O. J.: — *De Boroboedoer geen stoepa met relikwieën van den overleden Boeddha, doch een lotuszetel of padmasana voor den toekomstigen Boeddha*. [The Barabudur is not a Stūpa with relics of the deceased Buddha, but a Lotus Seat or *padmāsana* for the Future Buddha. In Dutch]. *Ned. Ind. O. & N.*, vol. XVI, pp. 67—74 and 117—127, with 14 illustrations.
The title of this article indicates the author's new hypothesis: that the Barabudur is not a *stūpa*, enshrining relics of the historical Buddha, but a lotus seat meant for the future Buddha, Maitreya; according to this theory the monument was originally situated in a lake.
Lieut.-Col. van ERP's answer see under no. 616 *supra*. Cf. also no. 626.
638. *NIEUWENKAMP, W. O. J.: — *Inlandsche kunst van Nederlandsch Oost-Indië. II: Beeldhouwkunst van Bali*. [Indigenous Art of the Dutch East Indies. II: Sculpture of Bali. In Dutch. The Hague: 1928]. See *An. Bibl. I.A.* 1928, no. 568, and 1929, no. 543.
Reviewed: *OLZ.*, 1931, column 1085, by H. STÖNNER.
- PHILLIPS, John Goldsmith: — *An Exhibition of Indian and Indonesian Textiles*.
See no. 127, above.
639. POERBATJARAKA, R. Ng. Dr.: — *De naam Dharmawangsa*. [The Appellation *Dharmavamsa*. In Dutch]. *Tschr. Bat. Gen.*, vol. LXX, pp. 171—183.
The name *dharmavamsa*, according to the author, means a "prince consort".
640. [POORTENAAR, Jan: — *Borobudur: Six original etchings*. Explanatory introduction by Dr. N. J. KROM. London: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I.A.* 1929, no. 547b, and 1930, no. 638.
Reviewed: *The Asiatic Review*, N. S. vol. XXVII, no. 91, p. 584, by J. V. S. WILKINSON.
641. RAMACHANDRAN, T. N.: — *Golden Age of Hindu-Javanese Art*.
An article under the above title, published in *Triveni*, a periodical of Madras, is partly reproduced in *The Modern Review*, vol. L, pp. 692—693. The article, as far as one can judge from the extracts there given, is mainly based on Dr. J. Ph. VOGEL's paper *The Relation between the Art of India and Java*, — cf. *An. Bibl. I.A.* 1927, no. 571.
642. *Rapport van de technische sub-commissie van de oudheidkundige commissie nopens de door den Oudheidkundigen Dienst geconstateerde beschadigingen van Boroboedoer*. [Report of the Technical sub-committee of the Archæological Board concerning the Damages of the Relieues on the Barabudur stated by the Archæological Survey. In Dutch]. *Oudh. Verslag*, 1930, pp. 120—132, with illustrations.
The damages noticed on the relieues of the Barabudur, their causes and the measures suggested to check further decay.
643. RASSERS, Dr. W. H.: — *Over den oorsprong van het Javaansche tooneel*. [On the origin of the Javanese Theatre. In Dutch]. *Bijdr.*, vol. LXXXVIII, pp. 317—450, with illustrations.
644. ROORDA, T. B.: — *Neues über den Barabudur*. *OAZ.*, N. S. vol. VII, pp. 54—60, with 2 plates.
Mainly an exposition of Dr. STUTTERHEIM's views [see *An. Bibl. I.A.* 1929, no. 561].
- SALMONY, Alfred: — *Asiatische Kunst: Ausstellung Köln, 1926*.
See below, Section VI, 2, no. 935.
645. Left out.
646. SCHÜRMANN, H. M. E.: — *Kjökkenmöddinger und Palæolithicum in Nord-Sumatra*.

Tijdschr. Aardrijksk. Gen., part XLVIII, pp. 905—923, with 15 figs. and a map.

"Die Kjökkenmöddinger Nord-Sumatras besitzen wahrscheinlich alt-alluviales oder höchstens jungdiluviales Alter und enthalten eine altpaläolithische Kultur, die mit dem keramikfreien Altpaläolithicum Indochinas und Malakkas beinahe identisch ist und z.T. dem Chelléen Westeuropas ähnelt. Die bearbeiteten Knochen weisen auf ein geologisch wie archäologisch jüngerer Alter als das Chelléen Westeuropas. Hierfür sprechen auch die Menschenreste, die keine Verwandtschaft mit dem altpaläolithischen Neanderthaler Westeuropas aufweisen."

647. STUTTERHEIM, Willem: — *The Meaning of the Hindu Javanese Candī.*

JAOS., vol. LI, no. 1, pp. 1—15.

"The Hindu Javanese *candī* is neither a Hindu temple nor a truly Hinduistic building, though its shape and ornaments are Hindu in origin. It is a thoroughly Indonesian monument, based on purely Indonesian conceptions. And, on the whole, it is a brilliant example of the way Hindu influences were accepted and digested by the Indonesians, ... the *gunungan* of the *wayang kulit* being considered the connecting link between the Hinduistic *candī*, the mountain of the gods, on one side, and the Indonesian land of souls, mountainous and populated with almost heavenly beings, on the other side."

648. * [STUTTERHEIM, W. F.: — *Oudheden van Bali.* [Antiquities of Bali. In Dutch]. Part I. Singaradja: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 563, and 1930, no. 650.

Reviewed: *Ind. Gids*, vol. LIII, i, p. 288.

649. STUTTERHEIM, Dr. W. F.: — *Rotskluizenarijen op Bali.* [Cave Hermitages in Bali. In Dutch].

Meded. Kiritya, fasc. 3, pp. 57—64.

Description of ten Balinese rock hermitages. They are situated in the neighbourhood of places which, from a magical point of view, are considered to be dangerous.

650. STUTTERHEIM, Dr. W. F.: — *Nog eens de kleizegels van Pèdjèng.* [Additional Note on the Clay Seals of Pèdjèng. In Dutch].

Meded. Kiritya, fasc. 3, pp. 55f.

On the magic and beneficial influence attributed to these clay tablets.

651. STUTTERHEIM, Dr. W. F.: — *Een bronzen Bodhisattwa-kop uit de collectie van Z. H. Mangkoe Nagoro VII.* [A Bronze Bodhisattva Head in the Collection of H. H. the Mangkoe Nagoro VII. In Dutch].

Maandbl. beeld. k., vol. IX, pp. 22—25, with illustrations.

652. THYAGARAJU, A. S., M.A.: — *K'lings.—The Origin of the Word.*

J. Andhra Hist. Res. S., vol. VI, pt. 1, pp. 37—40.

The name K'ling, recalling the period of Hindu expansion in Further India and Indonesia, and now applied to the Tamil population of Malaya, has been derived from the old kingdom of Kalinga. The writer associates it especially with the harbour of Koringa (Kōrangi), from which the Hindus sailed to the East, and which only very recently has been replaced by Cocanada.

653. TOBI, Dr. A. C.: — *De Buddhistische bronzen in het Museum te Leiden.* [The Buddhist Bronzes in the Leyden Museum. In Dutch].

Oudh. Verslag 1930, pp. 158—201, with illustrations.

Iconographic description of the Buddhist bronzes in the Museum of Ethnography, Leyden.

VI. ADJOINING TERRITORIES.

1. IRAN, MESOPOTAMIA, TURAN, TIBET AND AFGHANISTAN.

654. [*The Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research*. Vol. IX. Yale University Press and Oxford University Press: 1929. Further particulars not available].

Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 223f., by A. H. S[AYCE]: "... contains reports on the excavations at Beth Shemesh by Mr. Elihu GRANT and the discovery of Tepe Gawra, east of Khorsabad, and the preliminary work undertaken at the site by Dr. SPEISER... The illustrations are numerous and good..."

655. *Bulletin of the American Institute for Persian Art and Archaeology*. Vol. I, no. 1, July, 1931. Published at the Institute, 50 East 42nd Street, New York. 8vo, 14 pages.

Plans for the Institute were first discussed in 1926 at the First International Congress of Persian Art held in connection with the Exhibition of Persian Art. After an informal meeting in 1928 in Pasadena, the actual organization of the Institute took place in New York in April 1930. Its purpose, as contained in the charter, is: "to encourage and extend an appreciation of Persian art in its various forms by promoting research and assisting scholars, organizing and assisting archaeological expeditions and excavations, exhibitions of Persian art and congresses, both national and international, publishing books and other material, and assisting in the conservation of ancient Persian monuments."

Contents: History of the Institute. Annual Report of the Secretary. Membership. Persian art studies. Exhibitions. Lectures. Archaeology. Publications. Persian studies in universities and colleges. Library. Re-

lations with other scholarly bodies. Relations with the public. Asterābād, by M. B. S. Notes, etc.

656. ALLOTTE DE LA FUYE, Col.: — *Une monnaie inédite de Phraate II. (Fouilles de Suse, campagne 1927—28)*. *Rev. Numism.*, S. IV, vol. XXXIV, pp. 1—3, with one figure.

657. [ANDRÆ, Walter: — *Das Gotteshaus und die Urformen des Bauens im Alten Orient*. (Studien zur Bauforschung, published by the Koldewey Gesellschaft, fasc. 2). Berlin: Hans Schoetz, 1930. 4to, ix and 96 pages, 98 figures and 4 plates. — Price: 28 marks].

Reviewed: *Arch. f. Orientforsch.*, vol. VI, pp. 305f., by Th. DOMBART.

658. [ANONYMOUS]: — *Persian Art*. *The Times*, January 5, 1931: Persian Art Number.

659. [ANONYMOUS]: — *Persian Art in the Museums: Representative Collections: Bloomsbury and South Kensington*. *The Times*, January 5, 1931: Persian Art Number.

- 659a. AOYAMA, Shin (青山新): — *ペルシヤを中心としたる西方アジアの美術*. [Fine Arts of Western Asia with Persia as its Centre. In Japanese]. With a preface by Marquis Toshitake ŌKUBO. (The 39th Lecture of the Keimeikai). Tōkyō: Keimeikai, 1931. 76 pages with a map and 3 illustrations.

Report on the author's journey through Persia undertaken under the auspices of the Keimeikai. After a sketch of Sumerian and Accadian art, the author enlarges upon the origin and nature of Persian art and gives an account of pre-Sāsānian monuments which he has personally inspected.

660. ARNOLD, Sir Thomas, and Alfred GUILLAUME: — *The Legacy of Islam*. London: Oxford University Press, 1931. 8vo, 432 pages with 92 illustrations. — Price: 10s. net.

"The Legacy of Islam, that is of the Islamic world, describes what has been bequeathed to Europe by the arts, the thought, and the sciences which flourished under Moslem rule, from Central Asia to Spain."

From the contents: Geography and commerce, by J. H. KRAMERS. Islamic minor arts and their influence on European work, by A. H. CHRISTIE. Painting, by the late Sir Thomas ARNOLD. Architecture, by M. S. BRIGGS. Music, by H. G. FARMER, etc.

661. ASHTON, Leigh: — *The Persian Exhibition: IV. Textiles, Some Early Pieces*. *Burlington Magazine*, vol. LVIII, no. 334, pp. 22—27, with one plate.

Silk damasks and tissues of the Saljūq and Tīmūrid periods in the Exhibition, Burlington House, London.

662. ASHTON, Leigh: — *The Persian Exhibition: VI. Early Metal Work*. *Burlington Magazine*, vol. LVIII, no. 334, pp. 34—45, with 3 plates.

Kuban and Lūristān bronzes, Achæmænian metal work, proto-Islamic aquamaniles, ewers, etc., Saljūq inlaid bronzes in the Exhibition at Burlington House.

663. ASHTON, Leigh: — *The Persian Art Exhibition: Gold, Silver and Bronze*. *The Times*, January 5, 1931.

664. BACHHOFFER, Ludwig: — *Hellenistisch oder Spät-Gandhāra?* *Studia Indo-Iranica*, pp. 39—41.

"Mit den früheren Phasen der Gandhāra-Plastik ist diese barocke Stuckplastik [of Haḍḍa and Jauliān] durch eine Reihe von Formen verknüpft. Für einen, der historisch zu denken gelernt hat, schliesst das lange Intervall von 600—700 Jahren eine direkte oder indirekte Beeinflussung durch den Hellenismus aus... Das Phänomen hat seine Ursache darin, dass es sich beide Male um eine ausgesprochene Spatkunst handelt, also um eine Kunst starken Ausdrucks und bewegter Formen.. Auch... das Vorkommen 'hellenistischer' Köpfe in der Gegend um Kucha geht nicht auf den Hellenismus zurück, sondern auf den Barock Gandhāras."

- 664a. BACHHOFFER, Ludwig: — *Plastik der Kushāna*.

Pantheon, 1931, no. 9, pp. 355—359; no. 12, pp. 502—506, with 12 illustrations.

"Der Auffassung, [dass]... je ähnlicher eine Gandhāra-Skulptur einer hellenistischen Skulptur ist, sie desto älter ist,.... widersprechen die Tatsachen... Es kann gar nicht deutlich genug darauf hingewiesen werden, dass das, was sich an westlichen Elementen in der Gandhāra-Kunst findet, nicht direkt und unmittelbar von den Griechen herkommt, sondern indirekt übernommen wurde... Daher kommt es auch, dass der Stil der ältesten Gandhāra-Skulpturen vom Stil des Hellenismus so unendlich weit entfernt ist... Der Einwurf [aber], dass damit... das indische Element zur Sprache komme, hält nicht Stich; wir kennen die gleichzeitige und vorhergehende Plastik Indiens ziemlich genau; die Gandhāra-Plastik hat mit ihr so wenig Gemeinsames wie mit der hellenistischen Skulptur. Was Gandhāra mit Indien verbindet, sind [nur] die buddhistischen... Themen... Im 5. Jahrhundert ist der Unterschied nicht weniger schlagend als im 2., Indien befindet sich auf der Höhe der Gupta-Klassik, während Gandhāra eine Kunst mit stark barocken Tendenzen besitzt. Die Werke dieser späten Gandhāra-Plastik berühren sich... merkwürdig mit hellenistischen Köpfen des 2. vorchristlichen Jahrhunderts... In wich-

tigen Punkten bleibt jedoch die Aehnlichkeit... ganz aus; bedenkt man den langen zeitlichen Abstand... und vor allem die Entwicklung, die Gandhāra inzwischen durchgemacht hat, so schwinden die Ausichten eines 'Fortlebens der hellenistischen Kunst' zu einem Nichts zusammen.... Man hat es vielmehr in beiden Fällen mit einer ausgesprochenen Spatkunst zu tun, die auf lebendig bewegte Form und gesteigerten Ausdruck hinzielt... Griechen waren die Bildner des Nordwestens nicht,... es sind die Yueh-chi, besser bekannt unter dem Namen Kushāna..."

665. BAILEY, Major C. T. P.: — *The Persian Art Exhibition: Arms and Armour. — Richly ornamented Swords.*

The Times, January 5, 1931.

666. BAILEY, H. W.: — *The Word "but" in Iranian. BSOSL.*, vol. VI, pt. 2, pp. 279—283.

"In substance DARMESTER was right, though his details can now be corrected, in recognizing 'Buddha' here."

667. BANG, W., and A. von GABAIN: — *Türkische Turfan-Texte, V.*

Sitzungsberichte der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Phil.-Hist. Klasse, XIV, 1931, with 2 plates.

(A) From a Tantric Text. (B) The Tenfold Explanation of the [Buddhist] Faith.

668. BARTHOLD, W.: — *Turfan (Turfān). Encyclopædia of Islām*, Fasciculus O, pp. 893f.

669. BARTHOLD, W.: — *Turkistān (Turkestān). Encyclopædia of Islām*, Fasciculus O, pp. 895f.

670. *[BARTHOUX, J.-J.: — *Les fouilles de Hadda. III. Figures et figurines.* Paris: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 676.

Reviewed: *Z. f. Buddh.*, vol. IX, pts. 3—4, 1931, pp. 125—127, by L. BACHHOFER: "Mit gutem Recht wurde der Plastik Haddas der Vortritt vor der Architektur gelassen, denn sie bedeutet zweifellos die grösste Überraschung.... Der Verfasser verweist

öfters auf den Text zu dem noch ausstehenden Band über die Architektur von Hadda; man wird ihn mit umso grösserer Spannung erwarten, als die hier gezeigte Plastik zum Schönsten und Eindrucksvollsten gehört, das die Kunst von Gandhara hervorgebracht hat, und unsere Vorstellung vom Wesen und den Möglichkeiten dieser Kunst ganz bedeutend erweitert. Das Kernproblem ist natürlich die Datierung, und da ist der Autor vorerst sehr zurückhaltend; über die naheren Fundumstände... erfährt man nichts. Zu dem im letzten Abschnitt angeführten Zeugnis des chinesischen Pilgers SUNG YÜN (518—522 in Gandhara) möchte ich bemerken, dass... die Stelle, wo er von Hadda spricht, ausdrücklich als ein Zitat aus dem Reisebericht des Pilgers TAO YO angeführt ist, der in den letzten Jahren des T'ai Wu (424—451) von China nach Indien gereist war."

The Asiatic Review, N. S. vol. XXVII, no. 92, p. 762.

Rev. Arch., vol. XXXIII, pp. 204f., by S[alomon] R[EINACH]: "... les belles sculptures... sont... d'étonnantes œuvres d'art, notamment les têtes de premier ordre..." *Antiquity*, vol. V, pp. 134f., by A. WALEY: "... singularly beautiful and interesting monuments."

671. BAUR, P. V. C., and M. ROSTOVITZ: see no. 707, below.

672. *BELL, Sir Charles, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.: — *The Religion of Tibet.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1931. Royal 8vo, xvi and 235 pages, with a coloured frontispiece, 68 illustrations in half-tone, and 3 maps. — Price: 18s. net.

From the Preface: "This book attempts to describe firstly, how Buddhism, in a late and strange form, came to Tibet and was there developed to suit the needs of an exceptional country and people; and secondly, how, for several centuries and down to the present day, it dominates the Tibetan nation. About three-fourths of the material set out in these pages is new; i.e. valuable books and manuscripts

given me by the Dalai Lama, the Pan-chen Rim-po-che (Ta-shi Lama) and others, as well as conversations with leading Tibetans in Lhasa and elsewhere.... The illustrations are my own, except the frontispiece..."

673. [BIENKOWSKI, Pierre: — *O skarbie srebrnym z Choniakowa na Wołyniu*. [Gold Find at Choniaków in Wolhynia. In Polish, with a French résumé]. In *Światowit*, Warsaw, vol. XIII (1929), pp. 148—181, 1 text-figure and 6 plates].
(On the hoard of gold vessels found about a century ago in Poland, which the author identifies as pure Sāsānian work of the 5th century A.D).
Reviewed: *Syria*, vol. XII, pp. 289—293, by Stefan PRZEWORSKI. (With four text figures).
674. BINYON, Laurence: — *The Persian Exhibition: II. Paintings*.
Burlington Magazine, vol. LVIII, no. 334, pp. 2, 8—15, with 4 plates.
Introductory to the Exhibition at Burlington House, London.
675. BINYON, Laurence: — *The Persian Art Exhibition: Painting: XV and XVI Century Miniatures*.
The Times, January 5, 1931.
676. BLAUENSTEINER, Kurt: — *Die internationale Ausstellung persischer Kunst in London*.
Belvedere, vol. X, pt. 1, pp. 113—118, with 9 figures.
677. [BLOCHET, E.: — *Musulman Painting*. London: 1928]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1928, no. 594, and 1930, no. 682.
Reviewed: *RAA.*, vol. VII, pp. 43—48, by Ivan STCHOUKINE: "Il faudrait un volume pour relever les inexactitudes dont fourmille le *Musulman Painting*"....
"Et la peinture musulmane aux Indes, qu'en fait M. BLOCHET? se demandera le lecteur non sans étonnement. Que dit-il sur la floraison de la peinture à la cour des Grands Moghols, ces mécènes éclairés
auxquels l'Inde doit sa renaissance artistique des xvi^e—xviii^e siècles? Pas un mot."
FAOS., vol. LI, no. 1, pp. 71—73, by N. MARTINOVITCH.
678. BORENIUS, Tancred: — *Die Persische Ausstellung in London*. (Vorbericht).
Pantheon, 1931, no. 1, pp. 46—48, with 2 figures.
679. BORENIUS, Tancred: — *Die Persische Ausstellung in London*.
Pantheon, 1931, no. 2, pp. 88—91, with 7 figures.
680. BRECK, Joseph: — *The Ctesiphon Expedition*.
Bul. Metr. Mus. Art, vol. XXVI, no. 10, pp. 229f., with one figure,
681. BRIGGS, Martin S.: — *The Persian Exhibition: I. The Architectural Background*.
Burlington Magazine, vol. LVIII, no. 334, pp. 3—5, with one plate.
Introductory to the Exhibition at Burlington House, London.
682. BRIGGS, Martin S.: — *The Persian Art Exhibition: Architecture and Sculpture*.
The Times, January 5, 1931.
683. BRIGGS, Martin S.: — *Two Lectures on Persian Architecture: Mosques and Minarets: An Introduction to Muhammadan Architecture in Persia*.
Architect, London, January 23, 1931.
684. BROCKLEBANK, R. H. R.: — *Kubatcha Faience*.
Burlington Magazine, vol. LIX, no. 344, pp. 218—221, with 2 plates.
685. [BUREN, E. Douglas van: — *Clay Figurines of Babylonia and Assyria*. London: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 687 [where add: "with 68 plates"].
Reviewed: *Rev. Arch.*, vol. XXXIII, 1931, pp. 193f., by S[alomon] R[EINACH]: "... il faut savoir un gré infini à l'auteur d'avoir précisé, dans ce premier essai de *Corpus*, l'état de notre savoir et de notre ignorance."

686. BUREN, E. Douglas van: — *Foundation Figurines and Offerings*. Berlin: Hans Schoetz, 1931. 4to, vi and 81 pages, frontispiece and 20 plates. — Price: 40 marks.
Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, p. 867, by [R. Campbell THOMPSON]: "The small tutelary figures buried beneath the door-sill in Assyrian buildings... are discussed and portrayed in excellent photographs."
Rev. Arch., vol. XXXIII, p. 347, by S[alomon] R[EINACH].
Antiquity, vol. V, p. 397, by A. H. SAYCE: "Mrs. Van BUREN's monograph is a model of scientific work."
687. BYRON, Robert: — *Tibetan Appliqué-Work*. *Burlington Magazine*, vol. LVIII, no. 339, pp. 267f., with 1 plate.
688. CASSON, Stanley: — *The Achæmenid Art of Persia*. *Discovery*, February 1931, pp. 49—52, with 3 figures.
689. CLAUSON, G. L. M.: — *The Geographical Names in the Stæhl-Holstein Scroll*. *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 297—309.
Identification of a number of geographical names contained in the Śaka text of this scroll published in 1929 by Professors THOMAS and KONOW (*Oslo Etnografiske Museums Skrifter*, vol. 3, fasc. 3).
690. * [COHN-WIENER, Dr. Ernst: — *Turan. Islamische Baukunst in Mittelasien*. Berlin: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 688.
Reviewed: *Dtsche Lit. Ztg.*, vol. LII, pp. 1560—1567, by J. H. SCHMIDT: "Gerade unter den Gesichtswinkeln, unter denen es am meisten gefragt werden wird, nämlich der allgemeinen Geschichte des islamischen Ornaments, stellt es eine wertvolle Bereicherung für die gegenwärtige Forschung dar."
691. CONTENAU, G[eorge]: — *Monuments mésopotamiens nouvellement acquis ou peu connus*. (*Musée du Louvre*). *RAA.*, vol. VII, pp. 4—7, 72—77, with 8 plates and 7 text-illustrations.
(i) Statuette of Lugal-Kisalsi, king of Uruk and Ur. — (ii) Statuette of Sa-Ud, son of Lu-Bar-Si, son of Lugal-Kisalsi. — (iii) Sculptured plaque of Ur-Nina. — (iv) Archaic bas-relief representing a sacrifice. — (v) Plaque representing a libation to a goddess. — (vi) Upper part of a statue of the period of Agade. — (vii) Sculptured ritual vessel. — (viii) Alabaster lamp of the period of Agade. — (ix) Shell amulets representing animals.
692. *CONTENAU, Dr. G.: — *L'archéologie de la Perse des origines à l'époque d'Alexandre*. (Publications de la Société des Études Iraniques et de l'Art Persan: no. 1, Séance du 27 novembre 1930 au Musée Guimet). Paris: Ernest Leroux, 1931. 8vo, 16 pages with two plates.
A brief survey of our present knowledge of early Elamite, Kassite, and Achæmenian archæology.
693. COOMARASWAMY, Ananda: — *A Stucco Head from Central Asia*. *Boston Btin.*, vol. XXIX, pp. 39—43, with 4 figures.
Female head of the Hadda type, 4th—5th century, presented by Dr. Denman Ross.
694. CSÁNYI, Károly: — *Az Ezeregyjéj kincsei*. [Treasures of the 1001 Nights. In Hungarian. *Magyar Művészet* [Hungarian Art], Budapest: 1931, pp. 269—282, with 17 illustrations.
General impression of the Exhibition of Persian Art at Burlington House, London, with notes on different art techniques.
695. [DARIDAN, J., and S. STELLING-MICHAUD: — *La peinture séfévide d'Ispahan: le palais d'Ala-Qapy*. Paris: G. van Oest, 1930. 4to. 14 pages and 21 plates].
Reviewed: *J. d. Savants*, 1931, p. 232, by H. MASSÉ.
T'oung Pao, vol. XXVIII, p. 143, by P. PELLIER.
Burlington Magazine, vol. LVIII, no. 336, p. 154, by J. V. S. W[ILKINSON].

696. DAYET, M.: — *Alphabet phénicien et caractères minoens.*
Rev. Arch., vol. XXXIII, 1931, pp. 29—40,
 with ten tables in the text.
697. DEMUS, Otto: — *Heinrich Glück.*
Belvedere, vol. X, pt. 1, pp. 1—5.
 Obituary notice.
698. DIEZ, Ernst: — *Abschied von Heinrich Glück.*
WBKKA., vol. V, pp. 9—14, with a portrait.
699. [DIMAND, M. S.: — *A Handbook of Moham-
 madan Decorative Art.* New York: 1930]. See
An. Bibl. I. A. 1930, no. 693.
 Reviewed: *The Asiatic Review*, N. S. vol.
 XXVII, no. 92, pp. 761f.
Burlington Magazine, vol. LVIII, no. 334,
 p. 52, by S. P[OPOVITCH].
JAOS., vol. LI, no. 1, pp. 84f., by N.
 MARTINOVITCH.
700. DIMAND, M. S.: — *A Recent Gift of Near
 Eastern Art.*
Bul. Metr. Mus. Art., vol. XXVI, no. 1, pp. 6—
 12, with 8 figures.
 Moslim art of the 10th—12th centuries.
701. DIMAND, M. S.: — *Iranian Bronzes.*
Bul. Metr. Mus. Art., vol. XXVI, no. 2, pp. 48—
 50, with 6 figures.
 A collection of 19 Lūristān bronzes, 6th—
 4th century B.C.
702. DIMAND, M. S.: — *A Loan Exhibition of
 Ceramic Art of the Near East.*
Bul. Metr. Mus. Art., vol. XXVI, no. 5, pp.
 112—114, with 3 illustrations.
 Early Muhammadan pottery, especially
 from Persia (Rakka, Sultānābād, Rayy).
703. DIMAND, M. S.: — *Sasanian Wall Decoration
 in Stucco.*
Bul. Metr. Mus. Art., vol. XXVI, no. 8, pp.
 193—195, with 2 figures.
 Stucco work from Veramin and Ctesiphon,
 6th century A.D.
704. DIMAND, M. S.: — *An Arabic Woodcarving
 of the 8th Century.*
Bul. Metr. Mus. Art., vol. XXVI, no. 11, pp.
 271—275, with 3 figures.
705. DIMAND, M. S.: — *A Persian Tapestry-
 woven Rug.*
Bul. Metr. Mus. Art., vol. XXVI, no. 12, pp.
 294—296, with one figure.
706. Left out.
707. *The Excavation at Dura-Europos conducted by
 Yale University and the French Academy of
 Inscriptions and Letters. Preliminary Report
 of Second Season of Work* (October 1928—
 April 1929). Edited by P. V. C. BAUR and
 M. I. ROSTOVITZ. Newhaven: Yale Uni-
 versity Press: 1931. 225 pages, one frontis-
 piece in colour, 53 plates.
 Reviewed; *Museum*, vol. XXXVIII, pp.
 273—274, by G. A. S. SNIJDER.
RAA., vol. VII, pp. 177f., by R. PFISTER:
 "En 1928—1929, la porte de Palmyre et
 aussi le temple des dieux palmyréniens
 ont été complètement mis au jour; d'autre
 part, deux citadelles successives dominant
 la cité et datant des premiers temps de
 l'occupation ont été découvertes, ainsi que
 les bains construits à l'époque romaine,
 c'est-à-dire après 160. La pièce princi-
 pale de cette campagne est certainement
 la Victoire, peinte sur un petit panneau
 de bois et qui a dû faire partie d'un autel
 portatif dédié probablement à la Tyche
 de Doura."
Syria, vol. XII, pp. 286f., by R[ené] D[US-
 SAUD].
708. FÁBRI, C. L., PH.D.: — *Īrān.*
An. Bibl. I. A. 1929, pp. 18—21, with 3 text-
 illustrations.
 Dr. HERZFELD collected the pottery of two
 mounds, at present almost destroyed, near
 Nihāwand. The bulk of the finds appertains
 to the lowermost strata. Those of the first
 period must be anterior to Susa II and may
 be dated about 3000—2750 B.C. Copper and

silver objects were also found and are similar to some objects of Ur and Crete, also hundreds of seals resembling the Hittite seals in the Ashmolean Museum. The most striking objects, however, are horsebits from Lūristān. The author also mentions some other finds of the year under review (1929), and finishes his article with a comparison of the decoration on painted pottery of Nihāwand and of Nāl in British Balūchistān.

FOUCHER, A.: — *De Kāpiśi à Pushkarāvati*. See no. 466, above.

709. *FOUCHET, Maurice: — *Notes sur l'Afghanistan*. Oeuvre posthume, avec une préface de J. HACKIN. Paris: Maisonneuve Frères, 1931. Royal 8vo, 228 pages.

This work of the French Ambassador in Kabul during the reign of King Amanullah deals for the greater part with present day Afghanistan. There are, however, pages on the history and ancient art of the country: Le passé afghan: I. Les origines, p. 113. II. Bamiyan. La civilisation gréco-bouddhique en Afghanistan, p. 121. III. Bactres. Archéologie, p. 131. IV. Les invasions, p. 137. V. L'épopée afghane du xviii^e siècle, p. 143.

710. GABAIN, A. von: — *F. W. K. Müllers Uigurica IV, herausgegeben. Sitzungsberichte der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*. Phil.-Hist. Klasse, XXIV, 1931.

The late Prof. F. W. K. MÜLLER compiled and translated these Uigur texts for the Prussian Academy in the year 1927; after his death they are now edited by Frau von GABAIN. There are some Avadāna stories from the Turfān manuscript fragments: A. Caṣṭana, B. The Story of the Ape and Padmāvati, C. Dantipāla, D. The Jātaka of the Hare.

GABAIN, A. von: see no. 667 above.

711. GADD, C. J.: — *The Persian Art Exhibition: Pre-Islamic Pottery*. *The Times*, January 5, 1931.

712. G[ADD], C. J.: — *Luristan Bronzes*. *Brit. Mus. Qly*, vol. V, no. 4, pp. 109f., with 3 illustrations.

"There seems now to be a measure of agreement that, contrary to some earlier estimates of antiquity, these bronzes are of late date, not anterior to the Achæmenid period."

713. G[ADD], C. J.: — *More Luristan Bronzes*. *Brit. Mus. Qly*, vol. VI, no. 3, pp. 79f., with 2 plates.

714. *[GETTY, Alice: — *The Gods of Northern Buddhism*. Second edition. London: 1928]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1928, no. 621, and 1929, no. 610.

Reviewed: *Z. f. Buddh.*, vol. IX, pts. 3—4, pp. 127f., by K. SEIDENSTÜCKER: "Das in zweiter Auflage vorliegende Buch, das in seiner prächtigen Ausstattung jeder Bibliothek zur Zierde gereicht, enthält zahlreiche Abbildungen auf 67 Tafeln mit erläuterndem Text und mehreren Registern... Was die von G. gegebenen Erläuterungen betrifft, so kann man verschiedentlich anderer Meinung sein. ... Beanstandungen dieser Art beeinträchtigen indessen den Wert der ganzen Arbeit nicht erheblich,.... so kann das Buch jedem, der sich auf dem unwegsamen, weiten Gebiet des Mahāyāna nach Belehrung umsieht, als ein sehr brauchbarer Wegweiser bestens empfohlen werden."

Art. As. 1928/29, no. 4, pp. 245—247, by Willy BARUCH: "... ein Werk mit viel Fleiss und noch viel mehr Liebe zum Stoff."

715. *GODARD, André: — *Les bronzes du Luristān*. Avec un avant-propos de M. René DUSSAUD. (Ars Asiatica. Études et documents publiés sous la direction de Victor GOLOUBEV, volume XVII). Paris: G. van Oest, 1931. 4to, 114 pages, with lxviii plates.

From the Introduction by M. René DUSSAUD: "À défaut de fouilles régulières, impossibles à pratiquer dans ces régions

mal soumises et pour lesquelles on manquait d'ailleurs des crédits nécessaires, M. André GODARD a tenu à visiter le pays, à enquêter sur les découvertes et, jusqu'ici, il a été le seul Européen qui ait pu examiner les fameuses nécropoles. Le directeur du Service des Antiquités en Perse a donc acquis une autorité particulière pour traiter de cette civilisation, en même temps que ses fonctions faisaient passer entre ses mains un grand nombre de pièces... La civilisation, dont cet ouvrage donne une idée très nette, est celle d'une population qui a vécu et prospéré grâce à l'élevage du cheval. Le Luristān a ravitaillé en chevaux, d'abord les habitants de Sumer et d'Akkad qui ne connaissaient que l'âne... La fortune pénètre dans ces hautes vallées, quand, sous les Kassites, se multiplièrent les caravanes lointaines que les tablettes d'el-Amarna nous signalent se dirigeant vers l'Égypte. La richesse se développa lorsque les Assyriens organisèrent une charrierie et une cavalerie nombreuses. Cette prospérité, affirmée par le grand usage du bronze décoré, se perpétua aux époques néo-babylonienne et perse."

Contents: Preface. Introduction. Site of the tombs. Description of the tombs. Description of the objects found: Weapons; Parts of Head-gear; Objects of Dress; "The Protector of the Herds"; Bronze Vases; Cylinders and Seals; Earthen Pottery; Conclusion. Bibliography. Plates.

716. GODARD, André: — *À propos de l'exposition de l'art persan à Londres.*

Gaz. B.-Arts, VI^e période, tome v, pp. 208—224, with one plate and 16 figures.

717. [GRAY, Basil: — *Persian Painting*. London: 1930]. See: *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 700.

Reviewed: *Burlington Magazine*, vol. LVIII, no. 334, pp. 51f., by J. V. S. WILKINSON: "Mr. GRAY's book is much more than an abridgement of larger works... [and] should be sure of a warm welcome."

OLZ., 1931, columns 978—979, by J. C.

TAVADIA: "G. hat sicher mit diesem Buche eine Einführung geschaffen."

718. GRJASNOFF, M. P.: — *Ein bronzener Dolch mit Widderkopf aus Ostsibirien.*

Art. As., 1928/29, no. 4, pp. 192—199, with 4 figures.

A dagger of yellow bronze, found by K. N. PANTELEYEFF near Lake Koto Köl (Bargusinski Ujezd in the neighbourhood of Lake Baykal), now in the museum of Vershnedinsk. It is "one of the best examples of the middle bronze style of Minusinsk."

719. GROOT, Joh. de: — *De oorsprong van het Phoenicische letterschrift bij het licht van nieuwe gegevens.* [The Origin of the Phœnician Script in the Light of New Data. In Dutch].

Nieuwe Theolog. Studiën, vol. XIV, p. 129.

Reviewed: *Syria*, vol. XII, pp. 285f., by R[ené] D[USSAUD].

720. GUEST, R.: — *A Dated Rayy Bowl.*

Burlington Magazine, vol. LVIII, no. 336, pp. 134—139, with 1 figure.

Bowl, dated A.H. 640 (1243 A.D.) in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

GYANI, R. A.: — *Prince of Wales Museum of Western India: A Guide to the Gallery of Miscellaneous Antiquities.*

See above, no. 107.

HACKIN, Jean: — *La sculpture indienne et tibétaine au Musée Guimet.*

See above, no. 170.

721. HAJÓS Erzsébet Dr.: — *A Tell-Halaf múzeum Berlinben.* [The Tell Halaf Museum in Berlin. In Hungarian].

Magyar Művészet [Hungarian Art], Budapest, 1931, pp. 265—268, with three illustrations.

On the museum recently opened by Baron von OPPENHEIM in Berlin, containing the objects recovered by him from the Hittite site Tell Halaf of Syria. Miss HAJÓS emphasizes the essential unity of sculpture

and architecture in this art which, according to her opinion, is unparalleled anywhere in Europe, the only possible comparison being the Rock Temple of Abu Simbel in Egypt.

722. [HALL, H. R.: — *A Season's Work at Ur*. London: Methuen & Co., 1930. 300 pages, 277 illustrations. — Price: 25s.]

Reviewed: *Antiquity*, vol. V, pp. 395—397, by A. H. SAYCE: "This volume, his last legacy to us, makes us feel more than ever what a loss Dr. HALL's premature death has been to learning and scholarship."

723. HALLEMA, Anne: — *Koperkunst van Tibet*. [Brass Art of Tibet. In Dutch].

Ned. Ind. O. & N., vol. XV, pp. 353—355, with 3 illustrations.

Description of a *p'urbu* in the Wurfbain collection.

- 724a. HANEDA, Tōru (羽田亨): — 西域文明史概論 [Outlines of the History of Central Asian Civilization. In Japanese].

Kyōto: 1931. 196 pages with numerous plates and illustrations.

Contents: The situation of the Si-yu, the intercourse between East and West, races in ancient times, religions, Buddhist art, the Han civilization, the Han administration, the migration of the Uigurs, the civilization during the Uigur period.

- 724b. HANEDA, Tōru: — 西域文明の概念 [Conception of the civilisation of Central Asia. In Japanese].

徳雲 [*The Tokun*], Vol. II, 1931, no. 2.

- 724c. HANEDA, Tōru: — 吐魯蕃出土回鶻文摩尼教徒祈願文の斷簡 [Fragments of a Manichæan Prayer in Uigur found at Turfan. In Japanese].

(東洋史論叢 [Studies in Oriental History], a commemorative volume presented to Dr. Kuwaraba on his 61st birthday). Kyōto: 1931, pp. 1345—1368.

The two fragments written in Uigur, now in the possession of the Seminary for Oriental History, Kyōto Imperial University, belonged originally, according to the author, to one and the same sheet of paper. They are very valuable on account of the proper names and official titles contained in them.

- 724d. HANEDA, Tōru: — À propos des 大月氏 *Ta-yue-tche* et des 貴霜 *Koueï-chouang*.

Shigaku zasshi, vol. XL, pp. 1025—1054.

Reviewed: *T'oung Pao*, vol. XXVIII, pp. 493—495, by P. PELLLOT.

725. [HANSEN, Olaf: — *Zur soghdischen Inschrift auf dem dreisprachigen Denkmal von Karabalgason*. (Journal de la Société Finno-Ougrienne, XLIV, 2). Helsingfors (Helsinki): 1930. 8vo, 39 pages, 1 plate].

Reviewed: *T'oung Pao*, vol. XXVIII, pp. 159f., by P. PELLLOT.

- 725a. HEDIN, Sven: — *Ratsel der Gobi: Die Fortsetzung der Grossen Fahrt durch Innerasien in den Jahren 1928—30*. Leipsic: Brockhaus, 1931. ix and 335 pages, with illustrations and 4 maps.

Reviewed: *The Times Literary Suppl.*, Juli 9, 1931, p. 546: "Consisting of nearly twenty specialists, mainly Swedish, with some Germans and Chinese (to whose scientific work Dr. HEDIN pays a high tribute), the expedition has been at work in five parties in various parts of the area... He describes here in outline the work done by the various parties. .. a wonderful example of the fruitful organization of specialists."

726. HERZFELD, Ernst: — *Die Magna Charta von Susa*.

Arch. Mitt. Iran, vol. III, fasc. 2—3, pp. 29—124, with 3 plates.

"In Bd. XXI der MMAP 1929 veröffentlicht P. SCHEIL des Dareios Gründungsurkunde über den Palastbau von Susa 'qui pour ne pas atteindre au rang de la célèbre

inscription de Béhistoun, ne le cède cependant à aucune autre du grand roi." The author gives a new reconstruction and translation of the three versions of the text, with an extensive philological and historical commentary. "Wechselnde Rythmen zwischen prosaischen Stücken, das ist die Form die für die Gatha des Zarathustra vorausgesetzt wird, und die Buddhisten eben Gatha nennen. In diesem Sinne werden wir einst die Inschriften von Behistūn, Naqsh-e Rostam, Persepolis and Susa begreifen lernen als die *Gāthā des Dareios*."

727. HERZFELD, Ernst: — *Sakastan: Geschichtliche Untersuchungen zu den Ausgrabungen am Kūh-i Khwādja*.

Arch. Mitt. Iran, vol. IV, no. 1, pp. 1—44, with one map.

Contents: 1. Zranka and Sakastana. 2. Die Sakā bis zur Zeit Alexanders. 3. Die Sakenwanderung: Chinesische Quellen; Anstoss zur Sakenwanderung; Ausgangspunkt der Sakenwanderung: Farghāna; Endpunkt der Sakenwanderung: Arachosia. 4. Der Zusammenstoss mit dem Partherreich; Ariana; das erste Reich Mithradates' I.; Einfall der Sakā unter Phraates II. und Artaban I.; Vollendung des Partherreichs und Niederlassung der Sakā unter Mithradates dem Grossen. (To be continued).

728. HOBSON, R. L.: — *Pottery Notes from the Persian Exhibition*.
Burlington Magazine, vol. LVIII, no. 336, pp. 112—119, with 2 plates.

729. H[OBSON], R. L.: — *A Near-Eastern Pottery Bowl*.
Brit. Mus. Qly, vol. VI, no. 2, p. 37, with one figure.
Large bowl with the figure of a horseman, 14th century, found near Aleppo.

730. HODIVALA, S. K., B.A.: — *Cuneiform Inscriptions transcribed into Sanskrit and Avesta: Behistan Inscriptions*.
J. Cama Inst., no. 19, pp. 58—158.

- 730a. HONDA, Giei (本田義英): — 西域出土梵本法華方便品の一斷簡 [On a Fragment of a Sanskrit MS. of the *Upāyakaṣālya-parivarta* of the *Saddharma-puṇḍarīka-sūtra* from Central Asia (in Sir Aurel STEIN's Collection). In Japanese].

宗教研究 [*The Shūkyō-kenkyū*, i. e. *Studies in Religion*], vol. VIII, 1931, pp. 108—119.

731. HROZNÝ, Bedřich: — *L'entraînement des chevaux chez les anciens Indo-Européens d'après un texte mitannien-hittite provenant du 14^e siècle av. J.-C.*
Archiv Orientální, vol. III, no. 3, pp. 431—461.

732. HROZNÝ, Prof. Bedřich: — *La deuxième lettre d'Arzava et le vrai nom des Hittites indo-européens*.
J.A., vol. CCXVIII, pp. 307—320.

The name given by the Hittites themselves to their people was *nešumneš*; *nešumni* means "in the Nesite [language]."

- 732a. ISHIHAMA, Juntarō (石濱純太郎): — 西域出土の西藏本 [On Tibetan MSS. from Central Asia. In Japanese].
大谷學報 [*Ōtani-gakuhō*, i. e. *Transactions of the Ōtani College*], Kyōto, vol. XII (1931), pp. 68—81.

A general survey of the Tibetan manuscripts brought to light by recent expeditions in Central Asia, and the results of their study in Europe, America and Japan.

733. JEAN, Charles-F.: — *La religion sumérienne: D'après les documents sumériens antérieurs à la dynastie d'Isin*. Paris: Geuthner, 1931. 8vo, xvi and 255 pages, 32 plates. — Price: 100 francs.

734. KENT, Roland G.: — *The recently Published Old Persian Inscriptions*.
J.A.O.S., vol. LI, no. 3, pp. 189—240.
Cf. the Introduction of the present volume, pp. 35 *sqq.*

735. KONOW, Sten: — *Where was the Saka Language reduced to Writing?*
Acta Or., vol. X, pt. i, pp. 67—80.
 "I cannot see anything that prevents us from assuming that it was there [in Khotan] that the first attempts were made to write the [Saka] language."
736. KENDRICK, A. F.: — *The Persian Exhibition: III. Textiles.*
Burlington Magazine, vol. LVIII, no. 334, pp. 15—21, with 3 plates.
 Introductory to the Exhibition at Burlington House, London.
737. KOCH, Bert: — *Ein mazdaistisches Miniaturfragment aus Ostturkestan.*
Belvedere, vol. X, pt. I, pp. 43—47, with 5 figures.
 "Bei dem Berliner Fragment [Cf. Le COQ, *Buddhistische Spätantike*, II, pl. 8a, d]... handelt es sich um die *Barasnun*-Reinigungszeremonie, wie sie das Vendidad im 8. und 9. Fargard ausführlich beschreibt. Sie bestand darin, dass die Gläubigen, die... sich verunreinigt hatten, entkleidet und unter bestimmten Gebeten von einem Priester mit Stierurin begossen wurden."
738. KOZLOV, P.: — *Les découvertes archéologiques de l'expédition mongolo-tibétaine.*
RAA., vol. VII, pp. 15—19.
 This Russian expedition which started with the object of studying problems of natural history, chanced on a large necropolis of 151 *tumuli* between Kiakhta and Urga, in the Noin-Ula mountains. There is a central chamber in each *tumulus* with a sarcophagus in the middle, and this chamber is surrounded by several others, all being packed with a wealth of objects in gold and silver, bronze and wood, silk and other textiles *etc.* The style of the objects, according to the writer, shows a mixture of Scythian, Hellenistic and Chinese influences, the skulls are said to belong to Iranians.
739. KRAMERS, Dr. J. H.: — *Problemen van de Perzische Kunst.* [Problems of Persian Art. In Dutch].
Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, February 19, 1931.
740. KÜHNEL, Prof. Ernst: — *Dated Persian Lustrated Pottery.*
Eastern Art, vol. III, pp. 220—236, with 14 figures.
 Prof. KÜHNEL published in 1924 in *Fahrbuch der Asiatischen Kunst* a list of dated Persian faïences. Since then numerous specimens were found and the present paper gives an exhaustive treatise on all the known dated (i) vessels, (ii) lustrated star and cross tiles and (iii) lustrated Mihrāb tiles. The earliest specimens are dated A.H. 575 [= 1179 A.D.] and 587 [= 1191 A.D.].
741. LAMM, Carl Johan: — *Les verres trouvés à Suse.*
Syria, vol. XII, pp. 358—367, with 6 plates.
 Glass vessels *etc.* at present in the Louvre, Paris.
742. LANGDON, Prof. S.: — *A New Factor in the Problem of Sumerian Origins.*
JRAS., 1931, pp. 593—596, with two text-illustrations.
 Once more a seal of the early Indus Valley civilization has been found in Mesopotamia, this time 9 metres below the surface, at Kish; it may be dated as contemporary with Sargon of Agade. "It is wholly impossible to explain the presence of this ancient Indian script on a press seal of 2800 B.C.", says Prof. LANGDON, "unless it be admitted that the script was known in this period... In other words, native Indian seals... occur in the age immediately before Sargon; the script was known in Sumer in the early period only, and remains absolutely unchanged. Now several hundred of these seals have been excavated at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa, in the Indus Valley, and they also show no evolution in epigraphy, although found at different levels"... "But all this raises the question

as to whether the Sumerians are not really the Indus Valley people themselves." The writer, however, does not feel justified to give a definite answer: "Facts and facts only must be published until some reasonable and defensible history can be based upon them."

743. L[EGRAIN], L[eon]: — *A Collection of Bronzes from Luristan*.
Univ. Mus. Btin, II, no. 6, pp. 194—202, with two plates.
744. [MACKAY, Ernest: — *A Sumerian Palace and the "A" Cemetery at Kish, Mesopotamia*. Part II. With a Preface by Prof. Stephen LANGDON. Chicago: Field Museum, 1929. 4to, 65—215 pages, 42 plates, 1 map.]
Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 917—920, by T. G. PINCHES.
745. [MACNAUGHTON, Duncan: — *A Scheme of Babylonian Chronology, from the Flood to the Fall of Nineveh, with Notes thereon, including Notes on Egyptian and Biblical Chronology*. London: Luzac & Co., 1930. 8vo, xii and 189 pages. — Price: 7s. 6d.]
Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 868—872, by T. G. PINCHES: "... we must congratulate Mr. MACNAUGHTON upon his work, for he seems to have found the key of the riddle.... it is a noteworthy book... In any case, it is to be hoped that safe ground has been reached."
- 745a. MATSUMOTO, Eiichi (松本榮一): — 和蘭地方の佛畫に見る一特殊性とその流傳 [A Characteristic of the Buddhist Paintings in the Khotan District and its Transmission. In Japanese].
東方學報 [The Tōhō-Gakuhō, i. e. Transactions of the Academy of Oriental Culture, Tōkyō Institute]. Vol. II, Tōkyō: 1931, pp. 227—237, with many illustrations.
The author discusses a peculiar way of delineating the human nose in paintings anterior to the 8th century A.D. found in Khotan, and supposes either the art of Gandhāra (before the 6th or 7th cent. A.D.) or Sāsānian painting to be its source. He then traces its influence in the paintings of Kao-ch'ang (高昌) and Tun-Huang (燉煌) and in the Buddhist pictorial art of Japan.
746. MATSUMOTO, Eiichi: — *On some Amulet Pictures from Tun-Huang*.
Kokka, no. 482.
Three amulets from Sir Aurel STEIN's collection, bearing the images of Gandharvas and various goddesses, in the Khotan style of Buddhist painting of the T'ang period.
747. MATSUMOTO, Eiichi: — *On some Amulet Picture from Tun-Huang*.
Kokka, no. 488.
An analysis of the cultural elements contained in a Buddhist painting among those of Tun-huang found by Sir Aurel STEIN.
748. MATSUMOTO, Eiichi: — *On a Nestorian Figure-painting from Tun-huang*.
Kokka, no. 493.
The only extant Nestorian figure-painting found at Tun-huang. The painting, in Sir Aurel STEIN's collection, presents the characteristics of Chinese Buddhist painting blended with elements of Persian art.
749. MECQUENEM, R. de: — *Excavations at Susa (Persia)*.
Antiquity, vol. V, pp. 330—343, with 16 figures.
Report on the work carried out during the year. Finds range from c. 2700 B.C. to the Sāsānian period.
- MICHAUD, S. Stelling: see no. 695 above.
750. MINORSKY, V.: — *Tūrān*.
Encyclopædia of Islām, Fasciculus N, pp. 878—880, and Fasciculus O, pp. 881—884.

751. MODI, Sir Jivanji Jamshedji, Kt., PH.D., LL.D.: — *Śakastān, the Country of the Śakas. Its Possession by the Ancient Persians.* *JB&ORS.*, vol. XVII, pp. 335—338.
 "The object of this paper is to present, in brief, a few notes to show, that Śakastān was under the sway and influence of the ancient Iranians for a long time anterior to 160 B.C."
- MÜLLER, F. W. K., see above, no. 710.
752. NAITŌ, Tōichirō (内藤 藤一郎): — ハツダの佛頭 [The Buddha Heads of Haḍḍa. In Japanese]. *The Tōyō-bijutsu*, no. 9, 1931, pp. 126—129.
 After a short sketch of the origin of Græco-Buddhist art, the author points out the resemblance between the sculptures found at Haḍḍa, Afghanistan, and those from Takshaśilā.
- NAZIM, Muhammad: — *The Life and Times of Sultān Mahmūd of Ghazna.*
 See above, no. 395.
753. NOBLE, Peter S.: — *A Kharoṣṭhī Inscription from Endere.* *BSOSL.*, vol. VI, no. 2, pp. 445—455.
 Translation of and note on the wooden tablet 661, *Kharoṣṭhī Inscriptions*, by BOYER, RAPSON and SENART, vol. II.
754. P., A.: — *Sir Aurel Stein's researches in China.* *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore, August 13, 1931.
 Announces Sir Aurel STEIN's forced return owing to obstacles raised by the Nanking Government.
755. PANDYA, Baij Nath: — गिलगिट प्रांत में बौद्ध-खंसावशेषों का अविष्कार. [The Discovery of Buddhist Remains in Gilgit In Hindi]. *Nāgarī*, vol. XII, pt. ii, pp. 199—200.
 On the discovery of Buddhist MSS. in a ruined *stūpa* near Gilgit, reported by Sir Aurel STEIN.
756. PELLIOU, Paul: — *La Haute Asie*. Paris: 1931. Royal 8vo, 37 pages, with 20 figures and a map.
 A brief survey of the ethnography, history and archæological exploration of Chinese Turkistan and the adjacent parts of Mongolia and Tibet. With a Supplement: *Explorations et voyages dans la Haute Asie*, 3 pages and a map.
 Reviewed: *RAA.*, vol. VII, p. 178, by [Jean BUHOT]: "...petit ouvrage fort précieux..."
757. **[Persian Art]*, edited by E. Denison ROSS. London: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 741.
 Reviewed: *OLZ.*, 1931, columns 973—975, by J. C. TAVADIA.
758. PHILLIPS, John Goldsmith: — *An Exhibition of Turkish Embroideries.* *Bul. Metr. Mus. Art*, vol. XXVI, no. 10, pp. 239—242, with 3 figures.
759. [POPE, Arthur Upham: — *An Introduction to Islamic Art in Persia*. London: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 743.
 Reviewed: *Luzac's*, vol. XLII, no. 1, p. 4. *OLZ.*, 1931, columns 976—978, by J. TAVADIA: "Wir sehen die Einheit der persischen Kunst im ganzen, die oft irreführenderweise islamische Kunst genannt wird, verknüpft mit der alten Kultur des Landes und nicht getrennt von derselben."
760. POPE, Arthur Upham: — *Rationalization in Persian Art and Archaeology.* *The Asiatic Review*, N. S. vol. XXVII, no. 89, pp. 140—143, with 4 plates.
 The joint program of the exhibitions and congresses in Philadelphia and London.
761. POPE, Arthur Upham: — *The Persian Art Exhibition: An International Collection: Story of its Inception and Organisation.* *The Times*, January 5, 1931: Persian Art Number.

762. PONCHA, Pavel: — *Tocharica, IV, V.*
Archiv Orientalní, vol. III, no. 1, pp. 162—188.
 Aus der tocharischen Wortbildungslehre.
 Substantiva auf vortoch. *-ünjā.
763. R., E. S. G.: — *Bronze Coins of the Kings of Syria.*
Brit. Mus. Qly, vol. VI, no. 1, pp. 14f., with one plate.
764. RACKHAM, Bernard: — *The Persian Exhibition: V. Pottery.*
Burlington Magazine, vol. LVIII, no. 334, pp. 27—35, with 3 plates.
 Introductory to the Exhibition at Burlington House, London.
765. RACKHAM, Bernard: — *The Persian Art Exhibition: Islamic Pottery.*
The Times, January 5, 1931.
- RICHARDS, F. J.: — *Bowls from Ur and the Nilgiris.*
 See no. 132 *supra*.
766. ROERICH, Dr. George: — *Problems of Tibetan Archaeology.*
J. Urusvati Inst., vol. I, no. 1, pp. 27—34.
767. *Roerich Museum: *A Decade of Activity, 1921—1931.* (New Era Library, Series VI: Roerich Museum Series, no. 4). New York: Roerich Press, 1931. Royal 8vo, 127 pages, with 8 plates.
 From the contents: Roerich Asiatic Expedition, pp. 22—23. — Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute, pp. 88—105.
768. [ROGERS, Prof. Robert William: — *A History of Ancient Persia.* Published by Charles Scribner & Sons. Price 30s. Further particulars not available].
 Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 194f., by P. R. C[ADELL]: "... it is no disparagement of it to say that it is intended rather for the general reader than for the scholar... gives a comprehensive and clearly written account of the rise of the Empire of Cyrus and Darius, of its contact with neighbouring nations, and of its final overthrow at the hands of Alexander the Great."
769. [ROSINTAL, J.: — *Pendentifs, trompes et stalactites dans l'architecture orientale.* Paris: 1928]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 753.
 Reviewed: *WZKM.*, vol. XXXVII, pp. 310f., by H. GLÜCK.
770. ROSS, Sir E. Denison: — *The Persians.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1931 (?). 8vo, 142 pages, 19 plates and one map. Price: 5s.
 Reviewed: *Burlington Magazine*, vol. LVIII, no. 334, pp. 51f., by J. V. WILKINSON: "Sir Denison ROSS writes with the sympathy which is one of the necessary qualifications of a brilliant linguist, and with the twofold knowledge of a travelled scholar." *J. Central Asian S.*, vol. XVIII, pt. 1, 291, by R. W. F.
771. [ROSTOVCEV [or ROSTOVITSEFF], Michel: — *Le porte-épée des Iraniens et des Chinois. L'art byzantin chez les Slaves*, 1^{er} recueil, pp. 337—346. Paris: Geuthner, 1930, with 2 plates].
 Reviewed: *T'oung Pao*, vol. XXVIII, pp. 203f., by P. PELLIOU.
772. ROSTOVITSEFF, M.: — *Dieux et chevaux: À propos de quelques bronzes d'Anatolie, de Syrie et d'Arménie.*
Syria, vol. XII, pp. 48—57, with 4 plates and 7 text-illustrations.
 Representation of the *πότνια ἵππων* on metal parts of prehistoric horse trappings.
773. S., S.: — *Rein-ring from Luristan.*
Brit. Mus. Qly, vol. VI, no. 2, pp. 32f., with one figure.
774. SAKISIAN, Arménag: — *L'école de miniature pré-mongole de la Perse orientale.*
RAA., vol. VII, pp. 156—162, with six plates.
775. SAKISIAN, Arménag Bey: — *La miniature à l'exposition d'art persan de Burlington House.*
Syria, vol. XII, pp. 163—172, with 7 plates and 2 text-illustrations.

SALMONY, Alfred: — *Die alte Kunst Sibiriens und ihre Beziehungen zu China.*

See Section VI, 2, no. 936.

The Influence of Siberia on Chinese Art.

See Section VI, 2, no. 937.

776. SANTEE LANDWEER, D. G.: — *Een nabeschouwing over de Perzische tentoonstelling te Londen.* [The Persian Exhibition of London in Retrospect. In Dutch].
Maandbl. beeld. k., vol. VIII, pp. 295—305, with 8 illustrations.

General discussion of the objects exhibited at Burlington House.

- 776a. SANZAI, Sasakichi (三才笹吉): — 庫車地方の涅槃藝術 [On the Artistic Representation of the Nirvāṇa in the Kuchean District. In Japanese].

東方學報 [The Tōhō-Gakuhō, i. e. Transactions published by the Academy of Oriental Culture, Tōkyō Institute], vol. II, pp. 238—275, with numerous illustrations. Tōkyō, 1931.

The various features of the artistic representation of the Buddha's *nirvāṇa* in India, Central Asia, China and Japan are discussed and the characteristics of the *nirvāṇa*-paintings in Kucha are specially pointed out.

777. SARRE, Friedrich: — *Zwei unbekannte Hauptwerke persischer Teppichkunst.*
Pantheon, 1931, no. 1, pp. 24—31, with 6 figures.

Two early Safavid carpets in the collections of Sir Joseph Duveen and of Baron Francis de Hatvany, Budapest.

778. SARRE, Friedrich: — *A "Portuguese" carpet from Knole.*
Burlington Magazine, vol. LVIII, no. 338, pp. 214—219, with 2 plates.

Such carpets come from Persia, perhaps from Kashan or Shiraz (16th to 17th centuries).

779. SCHMIDT, A. V.: — *Einige Motive der prähistorischen Kunst Transuraliens.*
Art. As. 1928/29, no. 4, pp. 224—228, with 4 figures.

780. SCHMIDT, Heinrich: — *Der zweite internationale Kongress persischer Kunst in Januar 1931 in London.*

ZDMG., N. S. vol. X, pp. 93—102.

SCHMIDT, J. Heinrich: — *Der chinesische Seidenstil des hohen Mittelalters.*

See below, Section VI, 2, no. 941.

781. [SEMPER, Max: — *Rassen und Religionen im alten Vorderasien.* Heidelberg: Carl Winter, 1930. 8vo, 468 pages, 9 plates, 8 figures. — Price: Mark 25.—].

Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 448f., by O. W[ESSENDONK]: "Book I is devoted to Ethnography; Book II, Aryan and Caucasian deities (Indra, Mithras, Anahita); Book III, religions of the Aegean and Asia Minor (Minoan and Mycenaean, Nude Goddesses, Attis, etc.); Book IV, interaction of ideas (Hellenic and pre-Hellenic gods, the Caucasian conception, Marduk and Jahve, the Persian conception, magic and dogmatism); beginning on p. 414 we have an examination of the ... contrast between the two erotic types, Anahita and Istar. ... more than a summary compilation ... well worth notice..."

- 781a. SHIRATORI, Kurakichi (白鳥庫吉): — 太秦傳より見たる西域の地理 [Geography of Central Asia according to the *Tai-ts'in-ch'uan*. In Japanese].

Shigaku-zasshi, [i. e. Historical Journal], vol. XLII (1931), pp. 397—426, 523—554, 611—638 and 882—922 (concl.).

A detailed study of the ancient geography of Central Asia in the light of Chinese historical sources.

782. SIPLE, Ella S.: — *Art in America: Stucco Sculpture from Central Asia.*
Burlington Magazine, vol. LIX, no. 342, pp. 140—145, with one plate.

Recent acquisitions of "Græco-Buddhist" sculptures by the Museums at Boston and St. Louis.

783. S[KELTON], R. A.: — *A Gold Persian Statuette*.

Brit. Mus. Qly, vol. VI, no. 1, p. 17, with one figure.

A figure of a horseman, Achæmenid period (about 400 B.C.), once belonging to the Treasure of the Oxus, and lately in the possession of the Earl of Lytton.

784. [SMOLIK, Julius: — *Die timuridischen Grabdenkmäler in Samarkand aus der Zeit Tamerlans*. Vienna: Krystall-Verlag, 1929. 50 pages, 96 figures, of which 8 in colour].

Reviewed: *WBKKA.*, vol. V, p. 79, by F.: "Was mit der Kamera nie erreicht werden konnte, hat uns J. S. durch seine Handzeichnungen und Aquarellstudien geschenkt.... Wissenschaftlich wichtig ist das Buch vor allem deshalb, weil in genau vermessenen Grundrissen und Schnitten verlässliche Daten über diese Architektur gewonnen wurden."

785. [SPEISER, Ephraim A.: — *Mesopotamian Origins: the Basic Population of the Near East*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1930. 189 pages. — Price: \$ 3.00].

Reviewed: *Am. J. Arch.*, vol. XXXV, pp. 482f., by W. K. PRENTICE: "Professor SPEISER's book is most admirable for its lack of dogmatism, for the caution with which its tentative conclusions are stated, for the scrupulous fairness with which evidence or opinions of others which conflict with these conclusions, are presented... Prof. SPEISER has reached the conclusion that before the coming of the Sumerians, the Semites or the Indo-Europeans, the mass of the population in the Near East... seems to have belonged to [almost] a single stock,... for which he recommends the name... Japhethite..."

Archiv Orientalní, vol. III, no. 3, by B. HROZNÝ: "Der Verfasser bringt für seine These manches beachtenswerte Argument vor, doch zwingt ihn das oft lückenhafte Material nicht selten zu kühnen Hypothesen. Alles in allem wird aber seine Schrift...

für unsere Wissenschaft zweifellos fördernd sein."

J.AOS., vol. LI, no. 1, pp. 60—66, by W. F. ALBRIGHT: "SPEISER's book at once takes its place as the best book on the subject." *J. Central Asian S.*, vol. XVIII, pt. 2, pp. 284f., by J. M. W.

786. STAUDE, Wilhelm: — *Abd-us-Samad, der Akbar-Maler, und das Millionen-Zimmer in Schönbrunn*.

Belvedere, vol. X, pt. 1, pp. 155—160, with 4 figures.

The writer shows that one of the Mughal paintings in Schönbrunn is a copy after an original miniature by 'Abd-us-Samad, in pure Safavid style, now in the Royal Museum, Tehran.

787. STEIN, Sir Aurel: — *A "Persian Bodhisattva."* *Studia Indo-Iranica*, pp. 267—273.

"The special interest of this mural painting [from Kūh-i Khwāja, Sīstān] lies in the definite clue it affords for the identification of the 'Persian Bodhisattva' of the Dandānoilik panel with Rustam, ... which can be accounted for only as an import into the local Buddhist cult of Khotan from Iranian legendary lore."

STELLING-MICHAUD, see no. 695 *supra*.

788. STRELKOFF, A.: — *Les monuments préislamiques de Terméz*.

Art. As. 1928/29, no. 4, pp. 216—224, with 6 figures.

"Vers 630 Terméz (Tasmi) fut visité par HIOUEN TS'ANG... De 1926 à 1928 trois expéditions dirigées par M. le prof. B. DÉNIKÉ purent travailler sur les cités de Termez, ... où s'ouvre une nouvelle page de l'histoire de l'art gréco-bouddhique. En 1926 nous avons signalé le premier stoupa bouddhique de Turkestan occidental: la grande ruine rappelant une tour que les gens du pays ont surnommée sourmala ou katta-tupe... 1927, lors d'une exploration de Tchingiz-tepe, furent trouvés des fragments de statue de bouddha et des reliefs,

un desquels représente une figure humaine vêtue d'un habit tokharien. La plus belle pièce obtenue est une base de colonne, analogue à celles du temple de Jandial à Taxila. Un fragment en terre-glaise représente le corps nu d'un homme et doit appartenir à l'école indo-grecque."

789. STRZYGOWSKI, Josef: — *Südliche Macht- und nördliche Landschaftskunst. Belvedere*, vol. X, pt. 2, pp. 107—109, with one plate.

790. STRZYGOWSKI, J.: — *The Afghan Stuccos of the N[ouvelle] R[evue] F[rançaise] Collection*. Paris: Nouvelle Revue Française, 1931. Portfolio, 25 pages, 46 plates.

791. STRZYGOWSKI, Josef: — *Die Stuckbildnerei Irans. Belvedere*, vol. X, pt. 2, pp. 47—56, with 28 illustrations.

"In Paris wurde vor kurzem im Gebäude der Nouvelle Revue Française eine Ausstellung eröffnet, die das Ergebnis einer Forschungsreise darstellt, welche der Verlag durch André MALRAUX ausführen liess. Dabei hat man [in Taschkurgan] eine Fundstätte ausgegraben, die Stuckbildnereien — darunter an die 90 Köpfe — von einer plastischen Schönheit, die auch von den älteren Ausgrabungen BARTHOUX' in Hadda nicht übertroffen wird. ... Wie kommt es, dass das Iranische wie mitten inne zwischen dem Altgriechischen und unserer Gotik zu stehen scheint, und dass es trotz alles Hellenismus neue seelische Gehalte in der bildenden Kunst hervorbringt, die von der Machtkunst des Hellenismus nichts, wohl aber eine bemerkenswerte Schöpferkraft von der Art zeigen, wie wir sie bisher nur vorher im Altgriechischen und später in der Gotik kennenlernten? ... Um Hellas, Indien und die Gotik schliesst sich ein einigendes Band. Jetzt kommen noch die Funde dazu, die aus der Zeit stammen, in der der Nordosten Irans seine bildlose Art aufgibt und unter dem Einfluss von Hellenismus und Buddhis-

mus zur Darstellung der menschlichen Gestalt übergeht ... Wie einst in Hellas, [aber im Gegensatz zu] Gandhāra ... geschieht dies unter Wahrung der eigenen Seele. Dabei werden bodenständige Kräfte lebendig, die Kunstkreise, die die menschliche Gestalt brachten ... werden nicht einfach übernommen, sondern nach Lage, Boden und Blut Irans ... neu gebildet."

792. SYKES, Sir Percy, K.C.I.E., C.B.: — *A Brief History of Persia. The Times*, January 5, 1831: Persian Art Number.

793. TAKÁCS, Zoltán de: — *L'art des grandes migrations en Hongrie et en Extrême-Orient. RAA.*, vol. VII, pp. 24—42, and 57—71, with 6 plates and 29 text-illustrations.

Professor TAKÁCS adduces here numerous arguments in support of his thesis, preliminary studies to which he has published for many years past. At the time of the great migrations the present Hungary was part and portion of the great Asiatic civilizations; a large number of objects found in Hungary in Hunnish and other graves are unmistakably connected with Central Asian art forms; they are closely related to early Mesopotamian, Iranian, Hellenistic, Gandhāra and Chinese art; they have been, obviously, brought to or made in Hungary by people who had been influenced by the culture of Hellenized Iran and by the countries on the frontiers of Northern China. These tribes must have come to Hungary in the centuries preceding our era from the Hellenized Iran and Pontus, and their art has been enriched by migrating tribes coming directly from the Far East.

794. *TAKÁCS, Zoltán, de Felvincz: — *Magyar szemmel a londoni perzsa művészeti kiállításon. [With a Hungarian's Eyes at the Persian Art Exhibition of London. In Hungarian]. Magyar Művészet [Hungarian Art]*, Budapest, 1931, pp. 283—301, with 41 illustrations. Prof. TAKÁCS again points out the great similarity of Iranian [Hellenistic] art with

objects of Central Asia and of the Hun-Avar migration period in Hungary. One of the most surprising comparisons is that of Garuḍas of India, Iran, China and of Hungary.

795. [TARN, W. W.: — *Seleucid-Parthian Studies. Proceedings of the British Academy*, vol. XVI, 1930].

Reviewed: *T'oung Pao*, vol. XXVIII, p. 212, by P. PELLLOT: "...plusieurs remarques intéressantes sur les noms des Tokhariens, des Asianoï, des Yue-tche, etc. ..."

796. TATTERSALL, Creassey: — *The Carpets of Persia*. A Book for those who use and admire them. London: Luzac & Co., 1931. Cr. 8vo, 52 pages, 32 monochrome plates and other illustrations, one map. — Price: 2s. 6d. (sewn), or 3s. 6d. (boards).

Reviewed: *OLZ*, 1931, column 979, by J. C. TAVADIA.

797. THOMAS, Prof. F. W.: — *Tibetan Documents concerning Chinese Turkestan. V: (a) The Drug-gu (Great Drug-gu and Drug-cun; the Drug-gu cor and the Bug cor; the Drug-gu and Ge-sar; the title Bog-do; conclusion); (b) the Hor; (c) the Phod-kar.*

FRAS., 1931, pp. 807—836.

Some of the conclusions: "The identification of the Drug-gu country with the Guchen-Turfān region seems highly acceptable; and, since the region at the period in question was still under Chinese government and did not pass into the hands of the Uigurs until the middle of the ninth century, we have a further chronological proof that the original application of the name Drug-gu was not to the Uigurs." — *Ge-sar* (= *Kesara*) was a dynastic name and has nothing to do with *Cæsar* or *Kaiser*. — *Bogdo* might be the Turkish title *Bagatur* (?). — The *Phod-kar* or *Thod-kar* are the people of the Thaugouros mountain district of the Greek and are identified by Prof. THOMAS as the Thogari or Tokhari.

798. THOMAS, F. W.: — *Two Terms employed in Kharoṣṭhī Documents from Chinese Turkestan.*

BSOSL., vol. VI, no. 2, pp. 519—528.

- 798a. TOKIWA, Daijō (常盤大定): — 佛國

アツカン博士の西域探險に

際して所感を述ぶ [An Opinion on Dr. HACKIN's Expedition in Central Asia. In Japanese].

The Bukkyō-shisō, or Buddhist Thought, vol. VI, 1931, March, pp. 2—9.

After a sketch of the ancient and especially the Buddhist civilization of Central Asia and of recent expeditions to that region, Dr. TOKIWA praises the enthusiasm of the European learned world for revealing the buried treasures of Asia, and he hopes for an expedition under the leadership of Japanese scholars.

799. [TRINKLER, Dr. Emil: — *Im Land der Stürme. Mit Yak- und Kamelkarawanen durch Innerasien*. Leipzig: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 769.

Reviewed: *FRAS.*, 1931, pp. 205—207, by C. Mabel RICKMERS: "Dr. TRINKLER has reserved for a later work the full account of the scientific results of his expedition. This book touches lightly on these, but quite sufficiently to show that solid work was done by all the members of the expedition. The present book is essentially a travel narrative ... entertaining and instructive ... The photographs ... are ... extremely interesting."

800. TRINKLER, Emil: — *Neue archäologische Funde in der Takla-makan-Wüste Chinesisch-Turkistans.*

Sinica, vol. VI, pp. 34—40, with 8 figures on three plates.

During the winter of 1927—1928 the author visited part of the Takla-makan desert, and examined the extensive pottery remains of the so-called *Tatis* [flat debris areas] which he supposes to be ancient Buddhist burial grounds where the ashes of the dead

- were deposited in large urns. Near a primitive cottage of herdsmen he found a little Buddhist shrine, 250 km to the north of the Yarkand-Khotan road, perhaps identical with the Pochi-eh (Phou-kia-i) of HIUAN TSANG. Excavations at the side of the Rawak *stūpa*, where Sir Aurel STEIN had already carried out partial excavations, brought to light fragments of painted stucco sculptures in the Gandhāra style, and frescoes contemporary with those of Mīrān (3rd century A.D.), among which there is a very curious representation of a Chinese (?).
801. UPTON, Joseph M.: — *A Persian Marble Tombstone*.
Bul. Metr. Mus. Art, vol. XXVI, no. 7, pp. 163f., with one figure.
802. WACE, A. J. B.: — *Some Safavid Silks at Burlington House*.
Burlington Magazine, vol. LVIII, no. 335, pp. 67—73, with 2 plates.
803. WACE, A. J. B.: — *Persische Stickereien auf der Ausstellung im Burlington House*.
Pantheon, 1931, no. 5, pp. 211—214, with 3 figures.
804. WACE, A. J. B.: — *The Persian Art Exhibition: Textiles. — Silks, Velvets and noble Carpets*.
The Times, January 5, 1931.
805. [WATELIN, Ch., and S. LANGDON: — *Excavations at Kish*. Paris 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 778.
Reviewed: *Arch. f. Orientforsch.*, VI, pp. 303f., by Br. MEISSNER.
806. *WILKINSON, J. V. S.: — *The Shāh-Nāmāh of Firdausī*. With 24 illustrations from a fifteenth-century MS. formerly in the Imperial Library, Delhi, and now in the possession of the Royal Asiatic Society, described by the Above. With an Introduction on the paintings by Laurence BINYON. London: The India Society, 1931. Royal 4to, xx and 92 pages, 24 plates, 7 of which in colour.
This beautiful MS. must have been written and illuminated during the lifetime of
- Mirzā Muḥammad Jūkī (died 1445 A.D.), son of the Tīmūrid Sultan Shāh Rukh, as his name is found on a banner in one of the paintings. The seals on the flyleaf show that the book has been in the library of the Mughal Emperors Bābur, Humāyūn, Jahāngīr, Shāhjahān and Aurangzeb. Perhaps later on Muḥammad Shāh gave the book to Sālār Jang, from whom it came to the Lucknow Library, and from Ch. Jos. Doyle it came into the possession of the Royal Asiatic Society. Mr. WILKINSON gives an abridged account of those stories of FIRDAUSI's poem which are illustrated in this MS.; Mr. BINYON deals in his introduction with the style and artistic importance of the paintings. The last miniature belongs to Mughal art. "Once the peculiar charm of early Tīmūrid painting is seized, the 'high midsummer pomps' of the Safavī period seem a little overpowering".
Burlington Magazine, vol. LVIII, no. 337, pp. 203f., by H. R.
J. Central Asian S., vol. XVIII, pt. 2, pp. 282f., by F. H.
RAA., vol. VII, pp. 48—49, by Ivan STCHOUKINE.
807. WILKINSON, J. V. S.: — *The Persian Art Exhibition: Manuscript Books: Ornate Text and Illumination*.
The Times, January 5, 1931.
808. WILKINSON, J. V. S.: — *Fresh Light on the Herat Painters*.
Burlington Magazine, vol. LVIII, no. 335, pp. 61—67, with 4 plates.
New paintings by Qāsim 'Alī and Bihzād.
809. [WILSON, Lieut.-Col. Sir Arnold: — *A Bibliography of Persia*. Oxford 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 782.
Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, p. 195, by Wolseley HAIG: "It is difficult to exaggerate the value of the work. No student of Persia, her people, climate, scenery, fauna, flora, minerals, history, language, literature, politics, religion, culture, or commerce can afford to be without it..."

810. WOOLLEY, C. Leonard: — *Excavations at Ur, 1930-1.*

Antiquaries J., vol. XI, pp. 343-381, with 21 illustrations and 3 folding maps.

"The main sites excavated were the royal tombs of the Third Dynasty, a palace built by Nabonidus for Bel-shalti-mannar near the North Harbour, and a large area in the S. E. quarter of the city which gave us house-remains of the Larsa period and also of the Neo-Babylonian." Among the smaller objects illustrated there are a number of clay, stone and copper statuettes.

810a. YABUKI, Keiki (矢吹慶輝): — 鳴沙

餘韻、燉煌出土未傳古逸佛
典開寶、原本大英博物館藏、
寫真財團法人啓明會藏 [Rare
and unknown Chinese manuscript remains of
Buddhist literature discovered in Tun-huang,
collected by Sir Aurel Stein and preserved in
the British Museum.] Compiled by Keiki
YABUKI under the auspices of the Keimei
Kwai. Tōkyō: Iwanami, 1930. Extra size,
9 sheets: contents in Chinese and English,

104 sheets: facsimiles of paper rolls and leaves.
Price: Y 50.00. [An explanatory text will
appear in the near future].

810b. YABUKI, Keiki (矢吹慶輝): — 燉煌

出土稀觀古寫本に就いて [On
rare old MSS. from Tun-huang in Sir Aurel
STEIN's collection. In Japanese]. (Commemor-
ation volume for the 25th anniversary of the
foundation of the professorship for the science
of religion, Tōkyō Imperial University). Tō-
kyō: 1931, pp. 282-286.

810c. YAR, Nawab Jiwan, Jang Bahadur: — *Timur, the Great Emperor of Asia.* [In Urdu].

Tarikh, vol. III, pt. ix, pp. 1-39, with a map.

The present article is an instalment descriptive of the military achievements of Amīr Tīmūr, known to history as Tīmūr Lang. The writer compares Tīmūr with Napoleon. The article will be continued in two more instalments.

YETTS, W. Perceval: — *Chinese Contact with Luristan Bronzes.*

See below, Section VI, 2, no. 979.

VI, 2. THE FAR EAST.

(CHINA, JAPAN, KOREA).

A. PERIODICALS.

811. *The Bukkyō Bijutsu*, or, The Buddhist Art. Kyōto: published by the Bukkyō-Bijutsu-Sha; London: E. Goldston, 1931. No. 18. — Price: 2.00 Yen.

Contents: History of Chinese Painting, no. 9 (Early Ming Period), by Dr. T. NAITO. — A Pair of Screens with Painting of the Castle of Azuchi, dedicated to Gregory XIII, by Dr. K. HAMADA. — Studies on the Form of Trinity of Zenkoji-Nyorai, and its Prevalence, by T. KOBAYASHI. — Pictures representing the Life of Prince Shotoku in possession of the Imperial Household, by H. MINAMOTO. — The Death of Unkei,

an eminent Sculptor of the early Kamakura Period, by H. MINAMOTO. — Newly discovered Material establishing the Authorship of the Statue of Amida in Howo-do, by H. MINAMOTO. — Studies on a Picture representing Jātaka of Amida on the Wall behind the Statue of Amida in Howo-do, by H. MINAMOTO. — Stray Notes on the History of Art: 1. The Main Icon of Chūgū-ji Temple may be the Image of Maitreya; 2. On the Tosa Mitsuyoshi, by H. MINAMOTO.

812. 中國營造學社彙刊 *Bulletin of the Society for Research in Chinese Architecture.*

Peiping: Published by the Society. Vol. II, No. 1: April, 1931.

Contents: Accounts of the Summer Palace of Yüan-ning Yuan, destroyed in 1860 by the Allied Forces. — The letter, dated 1743, by the Jesuit Father ATTIRET, containing a description of the Palace (With translation in Chinese). — Shorter articles.

Vol. II, no. 2: September, 1931.

Contents: Notes, with plans, on the Replica of the Square Pavilion of the Potala, Jehol, to be erected in Chicago, including a copy of the Agreement between Dr. Sven HEDIN and Mr. W. H. LIANG. — Conference with the Japanese Committee for the Compilation of a Dictionary of Architectural Terms. — Rules for Structural Design. — Photographic reproduction of the review, published in *BÉFEO.*, vol. XXV, by M. P. DEMIÉVILLE concerning the 1920 edition of *Ying tsao fa shih* (with translation in Chinese). — Reprint of the article *Chinese Architecture*, by J. EDKINS in *J. China Br. R. A. S.*, vol. XXIV (with translation in Chinese).

Vol. II, no. 3: November 1931.

Contents: Reprint of *Kung tuan ying tsao lu*, a record of buildings erected at Yangchou for the reception of the Ch'ien-lung Emperor. — Rules for Structural Design: Bridges and Tiles. — An account of a treatise on Landscape Gardening, entitled *Yüan yeh*, by the Ming author CHI Ch'êng. — Reprint of an article by Mr. C. B. MALONE from *JAOS.*, entitled *Current Regulations for Building and Furnishing Chinese Imperial Palaces, 1727—1750*. — Corrected text of Father ATTIRET's letter which appeared in no. 1. — Report on the activities of the Society during the year 1930—31. [See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 786, where the last two characters of the Chinese title of the *Bulletin* should be corrected as printed here].

813. 國華 *Kokka*. (Monthly). Tōkyō: The Kokka Society, 1931. 4to, with numerous illustrations in half-tone, collotype, in colour and coloured woodcuts. — Price: 5 Yen the number.

There is an English résumé of the chief articles in each number.

Contents: On Some Amulet Pictures from Tun-huang, by Eiichi MATSUMOTO, 482. — A Study of the Worship of Bodhisattva Kshitigarbha and of his Images in Ancient Japan, by Zensuke YAGINUMA, 482, 484, 486, 488. — A Note on the Ch'iao-li-fu-t'u, IV, by Kō ADACHI, 482. — Notes on the Date of the Tōtō of the Yakushi-ji Temple, by Kō ADACHI, 483, 485, 487, 491. — On the Art in the Bagh Caves in India, by Sasakichi SANZAI, 483. — An Image of Prince Shōtoku in his Childhood, 483. — Images of Monju and Attendants, 485. — Amida coming over a Hill, 486. — Kwannon, 486. — Monju, 487. — On some Amulet Pictures from Tun-huang, by Eiichi MATSUMOTO, 488. — Sedentary Image of Yakushi-nyorai, 488. — The Makura-Honzon of the Kongōbu-ji, by Eiichi MATSUMOTO, 489. — Amida and two Bosatsus, 489. — On the Wall Painting of the Liao Dynasty, by Ryūzō TORII, 490, 491, 492, 493. — Amida and two Bosatsus, 490. — On a Nestorian Figure-painting from Tun-huang, by Eiichi MATSUMOTO, 493. — A Hasadera-Engi Picture Scroll, 493.

814. 考古學雜誌 *The Kōkogaku-Zasshi or the Archaeological Journal*. Vol. XXI. Tōkyō: published by the Kōkogakkai, 1931. Monthly, price of one number: Yen 0.45.

Contents: 藥師寺東塔擦銘の一解釋 An Interpretation of the Inscription on the Top-part of the East Pagoda of the Yakushiji Temple, by Kō ADACHI (足立康), No. 1, pp. 12—25, [cf. *The Tōyō-bijutsu* No. 10 (1931) p. 111]. — 足立康君の藥師寺に關する新研究を讀む A Review of Mr. K. Adachi's new Studies on the Yakushiji Temple, by Teikichi KIDA (喜田貞吉), No. 2, pp. 109—114. — 法成寺三重塔考 Study on the Three-storied Pagoda of the Hōjōji Temple, by K. ADACHI, No. 2, pp. 121—141, No. 3, pp. 212—221. — 再び藥師寺の東塔

擦銘に就いて Again on the Inscription of the East Pagoda of the Yakushiji Temple, by Kō ADACHI, No. 3, pp. 167—187. — 再び足立康君の薬師寺に關する新研究に就いて Again on Mr. K. Adachi's new Studies on the Yakushiji, by Teikichi KIDA, No. 4, pp. 269—277. — 薬師寺東塔雜攷 Miscellaneous Studies on the East Pagoda of the Yakushiji Temple, by Kō ADACHI, No. 6, pp. 404—420. — 懸佛に就て On the Kakebotoke, by Toshirō SHIODA (塩田敏郎), No. 6, pp. 421—446. — 六角塔婆並にその類似品 On the Hexagonal and Similar *Stūpas*, by Tangen INAMURA (稻村坦元), No. 7, pp. 457—472. — 南都七大寺塔婆の高さ Height of the Pagodas of the Seven Great Temples in Nara, by Kō ADACHI, No. 7, pp. 473—507. — 信濃國小縣郡の石造多層塔 On the Many-storied Stone *stūpas* in Chiisagata-gun, Shinano Province, by M. KOYAMA (小山眞夫), No. 7, pp. 508—519. — 覺園寺の寶篋印塔 On the [two] *stūpas* of the Kakuonji Temple [at Kamakura, Kanagawa Prefecture] containing the Hōkyōin-dhāraṇī by Naoji ATOBE (跡部直治), No. 7, pp. 520—531. — 法隆寺五重塔下の空洞と法輪寺所藏「三重塔より出現の佛舍利記」について On the Cavity underneath the Five-storied Pagoda of the Hōryūji Temple and “a Note on the Buddha's Remains found at the Three-storied Pagoda” in the Possession of Hōriuji Temple, by Yoshinaga TAMURA (田村吉永), No. 7, pp. 531—534. — 美濃國武儀郡關町新長谷寺三重塔 On the Three-storied Pagoda of the Shinhasadera Temple at Sekimachi, Bugi-

gun, Mino Province, by Kaiichi HAYASHI (林魁一), No. 7, pp. 535—537. — 奈良時代に於ける薬師寺の占地 On the Site of the Yakushiji Temple in the Nara-period, by Kō ADACHI, No. 8, pp. 575—584. — 遺物と傳説から廢金寺の新研究 A new Study of the ruined Kanadera in Settsu Province in the Light of its Ruins and the Legend concerning it, by Fukuo SHIMADA (島田福雄), No. 10, pp. 742—759. — 薬師寺西塔焼失年代に關する誤謬 Against erroneous Views concerning the Date of the Destruction by Fire of the West Pagoda of the Yakushiji Temple, part I, by Kō ADACHI, No. 11, pp. 763—774. [N.B. As to the controversy between Mr. Adachi and Dr. Kida about the Pagoda of the Yakushiji see also: 再び薬師寺塔婆に就いて Again on the Pagoda of the Yakushiji, by K. ADACHI, and 薬師寺に關する近ごろの諸研究 On some Recent Studies on the Yakushiji, by T. KIDA, 歴史地理 History and Geography, vol. 58 (1931), No. 2].

815. 夢殿 *The Yumedono*, edited by Keizō SAEKI (佐伯啓造). Hōryūji-mura, Nara Prefecture: published by the Ikaruga Furusato-sha, 1930—1931.
 (Vol. I. 夢殿研究(上) *Study on the Yumedono of the Hōryūji Temple*, Part I, 129 pages, 1930. Price: Yen 1.00.)
 Reviewed: *The Tōyō-bijutsu*, No. 8 (1931) p. 152.
 Vol. II. 夢殿研究(下) *Study on the Yumedono of the Hōryūji Temple*, Part II. 1931. 124 pages. — Price: Yen 1.00.
 Contents: 斑鳩宮と斑鳩寺とに關する雜考 Miscellaneous Notes on

the Ikaruga no Miya and the Ikarugadera, by Teikichi KIDA (喜田貞吉), pp. 1—

41. — 夢殿觀音靈像に就いて On the Sacred Image of Avalokiteśvara of the Yumedono by Bunzaburō MATSUMOTO (松本文三郎), pp. 42—48. —

夢殿と法隆寺 The Yumedono and the Hōryūji, by Gemmyō ONO (小野玄妙), pp. 49—58. — 東院の經營

と行信及道詮 On the Construction of the Tōin and the Priests Gyōshin and Dōsen, by Tokujō ŌYA (大屋徳城), pp. 59—76. — 夢殿を中心とする

東院伽藍の由緒に就いて On the History of the Buildings of the Tōin with the Yumedono as its centre, by Katsukichi HATTORI (服部勝吉), pp. 77—98. — 夢殿本尊の光背

並に寶冠に就て On the Halo and Diadem of the Principal Image of the Yumedono, by Shinjō MOCHIZUKI (望月信成), pp. 99—111.

Vol. III. 聖徳太子千三百十年記念特輯: 太子と法隆寺附近の研究 Studies on Prince Imperial Shōtoku and the Vicinity of the Hōryūji Temple, in Commemoration of the 1310th anniversary of the Prince's death. 1931. 188 + 54 pages. — Price: Yen 1.60.

Contents: 斑鳩地方に於ける飛鳥寺院の伽藍配置に就いて On the disposition of the Buildings of the Buddhist Temples belonging to the Asuka Period in the Ikaruga District, by Kō ADACHI (足立康), pp. 87—101. — 太子御遺寶雜觀 Miscellaneous Notes on the

precious Vestiges of the Imperial Prince Shōtoku, by Gyōin HASHIMOTO (橋本凝胤), pp. 103—118. — 法隆寺防火設備と空洞調査に依る非再建説 On the fire-preventing equipment of the Hōryūji Temple and against the Theory of its Reconstruction on account of the Investigation of the Cavity (underneath the five-storied pagoda), by Tasuku SATO (佐藤佐) pp. 119—138.

Vol. IV. 中宮寺之研究 *Study on the Chūgūji Temple*, 1931. 92 pages. — Price: Yen 1.10.

Contents: 天壽國とは何ぞや

What is meant by the Tenjukoku? by Tokujō ŌYA, pp. 19—34. — 天壽國

曼荼羅攷 Study of the Tenjukoku-maṇḍala, by Giin HASHIMOTO, pp. 35—46. — 中宮寺本尊考 Study of the Principal

Image of the Chūgūji Temple, by Tōichirō NAITO, pp. 47—57. — 中宮寺雜抄 Miscellaneous Notes on the Chūgūji, by Seiryō HAMADA (濱田青陵), pp. 59—

66. — 中宮寺御本尊私攷 Notes on the Principal Image of the Chūgūji, by Kōji TANABE (田邊孝次), pp. 67—76. — 中宮寺本尊の御眼と御手

On the Eyes and Hands of the Principal Image of the Chūgūji, by Shinjō MOCHIZUKI, pp. 77—82. — 中宮寺御本尊の年代に就て On the Date of the

Principal Image of the Chūgūji, by Naohiko HIROSE, pp. 83—88. — 中宮寺彌勒の印象 Impression made by the Maitreya

Image of the Chūgūji, by Tsunekiyo SASAKI (佐佐木恒清), pp. 89—92.

B. BOOKS AND ARTICLES.

816. 足立康 ADACHI, Kō: — 雀離浮圖
建築考 *A Note on the Ch'iao-li-fu-t'u, IV.*
Kokka, no. 482.
Continued from no. 481 [Cf. *An. Bibl. I. A.*
1930, no. 143]. In the present part the writer
explains the alteration undergone by the
tower of Ch'iao-li-fu-t'u in the T'ang period.
The tower was then built of stone to the
height of 120 metres, its outward form being
probably similar to that of the Bhalar tower.
817. ADACHI, Kō: — 藥師寺東塔建立
年代考 *Notes on the Date of the Tōtō of*
the Yakushi-ji Temple.
Kokka, nos. 483, 485, 487, 491.
The three-storied *stūpa* of the Yakushi-ji
Temple, Nara, said to have been trans-
ferred from the Hon-yakushi-ji Temple,
Takaichi, Nara, is not identical with the
latter, as this was removed to Kyōto. Our
stūpa was built in the second year of the
Tempyō period, but in the style of the
early Nara period. The inscription usually
ascribed to Prince Toneri does not refer
to the Tōtō, but to the Hon-yakushi-ji
Temple.
818. AMANUMA, Shunichi (天沼俊一) and
FUJIWARA, Giichi (藤原義一): — 法
隆寺の建築 *Architecture of the Hōr-*
yūji Temple. Nara: Publ. Hōryūji, 1931. 164
pages, with numerous plates and illustrations.
— Price: 1.20 Yen.
A guide for visitors of this temple.
Reviewed: *The Tōyō-bijutsu*, no. 13 (1931),
p. 143.
819. [ANONYMOUS]: — 南無佛太子像解
An Image of Prince Shōtoku in his Childhood.
Kokka, no. 483, with one plate.
A wooden image of the Kamakura period,
in the possession of Mr. Sakutarō Koizumi,
Tōkyō. It is a work of Kōshun (1320 A.D.),
a sculptor of the Kōfuku-ji Temple, Nara.
820. [ANONYMOUS]: — 康圓作海文殊像
解 *Images of Monju and Attendants.*
Kokka, no. 485, with plates i—iii.
Wooden images of Mañjuśrī, Udayana,
Buddhapālī and Vasu-ṛṣi, originally belong-
ing to the Kōfukuji Temple, Nara, and now
in the possession of the Koizumi family.
They are the work of Kōyen, a great-
grandson of the famous Unkei (1285 A.D.).
821. [ANONYMOUS]: — 岡田爲恭筆山越
阿彌陀圖 *Amida coming over a Hill to*
receive the Soul of the Dead.
Kokka, no. 486, with one plate.
Kakemono by Tametaka Okada, in the
possession of the Ōkura Shūkokwan Mu-
seum, Tōkyō.
822. [ANONYMOUS]: — 陳賢筆觀音圖解
Note on a Picture of Kwannon by Ch'ên Hsien.
Kokka, no. 486, with one plate.
Kakemono by Ch'ên Hsien (Ming Period,
1654 A.D.) in the possession of Mr. Masa-
toshi Suganuma, Ōsaka.
823. [ANONYMOUS]: — 慧龐文殊圖解 *Note*
on a Picture of Monju by Hui Lung.
Kokka, no. 487, with one plate.
Kakemono, representing Mañjuśrī, by the
Zen priest Yehō (Hui Lung), living in
Kyōto at the end of the 15th century.
Imperial Museum, Tōkyō.
824. [ANONYMOUS]: — 博物館の乾漆藥
師如來坐像解 *Seated Image of Ya-*
kushi-nyorai (Baiṣajyaguru).
Kokka, no. 488, with one plate.
Wooden image, lacquered and gilt, of the
early Heian period, Imperial Museum,
Tōkyō.

825. [ANONYMOUS]: — 元畫阿彌陀三尊國解 *Note on a Yuan Painting of Amida and two Bosatsus.*
Kokka, no. 489, with one plate.
 Kakemono in the Sung style, attributed to Chang Ssü-kung, in the Senshū-ji Temple, Mie.
826. [ANONYMOUS]: — 高橋鳳雲作阿彌陀三尊像解 *Note on Images of Amida and two Bosatsus.*
Kokka, no. 490, with one plate.
 Wooden images by Hōin Takahashi, in the possession of Mr. Hideo Suzuki, Kanagawa.
827. [ANONYMOUS]: — 長谷寺緣起繪詞解 *A Hasadera-Engi Picture Scroll.*
Kokka, no. 493, with plates iv—vi.
 A Buddhist picture scroll of the early Ashikaya period, illustrating the legend of Kwannon and the Saint Gyōki.
828. [ANONYMOUS]: — *Chinese Contact with Lūristān Bronzes.*
Central Asian S., vol. XVIII, pt. 4, pp. 618f.
 An extract of an article by Prof. W. P. YETTS in the *Burlington Magazine*. See below, no. 979.
829. [AOYAGI, Tanenobu]: — *Illustrated Description of Ancient Objects found at Mikumo Village, Ido-gun, in Chikuzen Province.* (Report upon Archæological Research in the Department of Literature, vol. XI). Kyōto: Imperial University, 1930.
 See below, no. 943, under Sadahiko SHIMADA.
830. d'ARDENNE DE TIZAC, Henri: — *La sculpture chinoise.* Paris: G. van Oest, 1931. Royal 4to, 50 pages, 64 plates. — Price: 36 francs.
 Reviewed: *Bul. Amis de l'Orient*, no. 10, p. 80: "On remarquera au seul vu des illustrations que, sous la direction de M. d'ARDENNE DE TIZAC, les collections du Musée Cernuschi sont devenues singulièrement intéressantes et largement représentatives de l'art chinois des hautes époques. Ce petit livre de vulgarisation vient à point pour les faire connaître d'un public plus étendu; dans l'état actuel de la science, il eût été difficile de le réaliser mieux en si peu de pages."
Burlington Magazine, vol. LIX, no. 341, pp. 91f., by Ch. HOLMES.
OAZ., N. S., vol. 7, pp. 193—194, by William COHN.
RAA., vol. VII, p. 51, by J[ean] B[UHOT].
Rev. Arch., vol. XXXIV, p. 235, by S[alomon] R[EINACH]: The reviewer thinks that China, as well as India and Central Asia, would not have developed any indigenous art without Greek influence.
831. d'ARDENNE DE TIZAC, Henri: — *L'art décoratif chinois d'après les collections du Musée Cernuschi.* [Paris: Nilsson?]: 1931. Portfolio, with 7 pages of letterpress and 24 plates.
 Reviewed: *OAZ.*, N. S. vol. VII, pp. 193—194, by William COHN.
832. d'ARDENNE DE TIZAC, Henri: — *Les hautes époques de l'art chinois, d'après les collections du Musée Cernuschi.* Paris: Nilsson, 1931. Portfolio, with 7 pages of letterpress and 24 plates.
 Reviewed: *OAZ.*, N. S., vol. VII, pp. 193—194, by William COHN.
833. B[INYON], L[auence]: — *Tiger by Ganku.* *Brit. Mus. Qly.*, vol. VI, no. 1, pp. 13f., with one plate.
 A painting in the style of Shēn Nan-p'ing, by the Japanese artist Ganku (Kyōto, 1749—1838 A.D.), formerly in a *daimyo*-collection at Hakodate.
834. B[INYON], L[auence]: — *Japanese Prints.* *Brit. Mus. Qly.*, vol. VI, no. 2, pp. 44f.
835. BOERSCHMANN, Ernst: — *Die Baukunst und religiöse Kultur der Chinesen.*
 Vol. III: *Pagoden.* 1st part. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter & Co., 1931. 4to, xv and 428

pages, with 514 text-illustrations and 10 plates, 2 of which in colour. — Price: RM 80.— bound.

The present volume has been published as a separate work, uniform with the above, the only difference being the title, which is: *Chinesische Pagoden*. The former two vols. were published in 1911 and 1914, respectively.

836. BOUILLARD, G.: — *Le temple des Lamas: Temple lamaïste de Yung Ho Kung 雍和宮 à Péking*. Peking: A. Nachbaur, 1931. 128 pages, illustrated.

837. COHN, William: — *Chinese Art*. London: 1930]. See: *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 800.
Reviewed: *The Asiatic Review*, N. S. vol. XXVII, no. 92, p. 763.
T'oung Pao, vol. 28, pp. 141f., by P. PELLIOT: "Bon manuel d'initiation avec des planches heureusement choisies".
WBKKA., vol. V, p. 71, by M. STIASSNY: "Dieses Handbuch von 75 Oktavseiten... lässt ein so tiefgründiges Wissen und so scharfe Beobachtungsgabe erkennen, dass... es auch dem Fachmanne willkommen ist."

838. 張龍炎 CHANG Lung-yen: — 殷史蠡測 [An Estimate of Yin History derived from existing Remains. In Chinese].
Nanking Journal, vol. I, no. 1. May 1931, pp. 151—188.

839. 趙邦彥 CHAO Pang-yen: — 九子母考 [Some Remarks on the Hārītī Worship in China. In Chinese]. (Academia Sinica: Bulletin of the National Research Institute of History and Philology, vol. II). Peiping: 1931. Part 3, pp. 261—274, with 5 illustrations.

840. [趙邦彥 CHAO Pang-yen: — 調查雲岡造像小記 *A Report on the Present Conditions of the Cave Sculptures of Yün-kang*. [In Chinese]. (Academia Sinica: Bulletin of the National Research Institute of History

and Philology, vol. I). Peiping: 1930. Part 4, pp. 433—443, with 3 illustrations].

Reviewed: *OAZ.*, N. S. vol. 7, pp. 231—232, by W. EBERHARD.

841. *Chōsen Kobijutsu taikwan. Sekkutsuan to Bukkokuji. Ancient Korean Art. The Sanctuaries of Sekkutsuan and Bukkokuji*. [In Japanese]. Nara: Asuka-en, 1931. 100 photographic plates, 1 map, and explanatory notes by Messrs. AMANUMA and MINAMOTO, the photographs taken by M. OGAWA. — Price: 32 Yen.

Reviewed: *RAA.*, vol. VII, pp. 182f., by S. E[LISSÉEV].

842. ECKE, Gustav: — *Zaytonische Granitbrücken, ihr Schmuck und ihre Heiligtümer*. *Sinica*, vol. VI, pp. 270—278, with 4 plates and 4 figures in the text.

843. [ECKHARDT, Andreas: — *Geschichte der koreanischen Kunst*. Leipsic: 1929]. For English edition see: *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 683, and 1930, no. 804.

Reviewed: *Anthropos*, vol. XXVI, p. 1000, by Th. BRÖRING.

OLZ., 1931, col. 480—482, by F. N. FRANTZ: "Trägt auch das Werk deutlich den Charakter einer Pionierarbeit auf ihrem Gebiet und den der Erstlingarbeit des Verfassers im Felde der Kunstgeschichte, so hat es doch das grosse Verdienst ein reiches Anschauungsmaterial vor dem Leser auszubreiten."

844. [ELLISSÉEV, Serge]: — *Utställning av Japansk Konst*. [Exhibition of Japanese Art. In Swedish]. Stockholm: Svensk-Japansk Sällskapet, 1931. 8vo, 208 pages, 60 plates.

Reviewed: *RAA.*, vol. VII, pp. 183f., by J[ean] B[UHOT].

845. [ERKES, Prof. Eduard: — *Aus den Beständen des Rautenstrauch-Foest-Museums: Eine merkwürdige Bronze*. *Ethnologica*, vol. IV, 1930].

Reviewed: *T'oung Pao*, vol. XXVIII, pp. 146f., by P. PELLIOT.

846. [EUMORFOPOULOS — *The George Eumorphopoulos Collection Catalogue of the Chinese and Korean Bronzes, Sculpture, Fades, Jewellery and Miscellaneous Objects*, by W. Perceval YETTS. Vol. I. London: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 685, and 1930, no. 808.
Reviewed: *JA.*, vol. CCXVIII, pp. 187—190, by G. MARGOULIÈS: "On le voit, il s'agit là de beaucoup plus que d'un simple catalogue, et les problèmes que soulève, et en grande partie résout M. W. P. YETTS, sont multiples et de grand intérêt général."
847. [*idem.*, vol. II]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 809.
Reviewed: *Dtsche Lit. Ztg.*, vol. 52, pp. 691—695, by L. BACHHOFFER: "YETTS ist der einzige abendländische Forscher, der sich ernsthaft mit chinesischen Bronzen abgibt. Seine gründliche Kenntnis der einschlägigen chinesischen und japanischen Literatur ermöglicht es ihm, die umfangreiche Arbeit, die der ferne Osten auf diesem Felde geleistet hat, sich dienstbar zu machen Zusammengefasst muss gesagt werden, dass Y. mit diesem Werke der Wissenschaft einen ausserordentlichen Dienst geleistet hat."
Pantheon, vol. VII, pt. 3 (March 1931), p. xvi, by L. BACHHOFFER.
Kōkōgaku, vol. II, no. 1 (February 1931). [In Japanese].
848. FERGUSON, John C.: — *Tomb of Ho Ch'ü Ping*.
Art. As., 1928—29, no. 4, pp. 228—232.
"SEGALEN's theory that the date can be 'exactly determined' as B.C. 117, has no confirmation and needs further proof than has yet been given before it can be accepted."
849. FERGUSON, John C.: — *The Six Horses at the Tomb of the Emperor T'ai Tsung of the T'ang Dynasty*.
Eastern Art, vol. III, pp. 61—71, with 7 illustrations.
After a careful examination of all the records and references, Dr. FERGUSON concludes that there may be three sets of stone tablets and one set of standing horses, but the only way of obtaining definite evidence is to excavate the spot with the help of the map published in the *Gazetteer of Li Ch'uan*.
850. [FERGUSON, John C.: — *Chinese Painting*. Chicago: 1927]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1927, no. 677.
Reviewed: *OLZ.*, 1931, col. 898f., by M. FEDDERSEN.
851. FERNALD, Helen E.: — *An Early Chinese Sculptured Stela of 575 A.D.*
Eastern Art, vol. III, pp. 73—111, with 57 and 3 illustrations.
Comparative iconographic and artistic study of a stela with Buddhist relieves now in the University Museum, Philadelphia, with a date which occurs in a pedestal inscription: "Great Ch'i [dynasty], Wu P'ing [period], sixth year, the sign of the year being *i-wei*, the fourth month, the first day of which is *i-yu*, the eighth day", *i.e.*: May 3rd, 575 A.D.
852. FERNALD, Helen E.: — *A new Chinese Bronze in the University Museum, Philadelphia*.
JAOS., vol. LI, no. 1, pp. 16—22, with 7 plates.
Tsun of the Shang type, perhaps 12th—10th century B.C.
- FERRAND, Gabriel: — *Les grands rois du monde*.
See above Section I, B. no. 32.
853. FINOT, L.: *Édouard Chavannes*.
Bul. Com. Arch. Indochine 1917—1930, pp. 88f.
Obituary notice.
*[FISCHER, Dr. Otto: — *Die Kunst Indiens, Chinas und Japans*].
See above Section II, 1, no. 104.
854. FISCHER, Dr. Otto: — *Die chinesische Malerei der Han Dynastie*. Berlin: Paul Neff, 1931. 4to, xi and 150 pages, 84 plates. — Price: RM 125.—
See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 812, where it

has been erroneously entered as published in 1930.

Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, pp. 878f., by Florence AYSCOUGH: "This admirably documented book marks a step forward in the study of Chinese art . . . for the first time, we have a detailed study of a definite period . . ."

OAZ., N.S. vol. VII, pp. 134-136, by William COHN: "Das Buch gibt mehr und weniger, als der Titel verspricht. Auf der einen Seite ist es winzig wenig, was wir von der Han-Malerei in dem wirklichen Sinne des Wortes wissen und was sich gar erhalten hat, auf der anderen Seite zieht der Verfasser schlechterdings alles oder fast alles in den Kreis seiner Betrachtungen, was in irgendeiner Beziehung zur Malerei der behandelten Periode steht: die mit Reliefs versehenen oder gravierten Ziegel, Ziegelplatten und Tongefässe, die reliefierten oder gravierten Steinplatten . . . So entsteht eine imposante Veröffentlichung . . . Die Publikation ist auf das Opulenteste ausgestattet . . ."

Sinica, vol. VI, pp. 261-264, by A. SALMONY. *T'oung Pao*, vol. XXVIII, pp. 452-457, by P. PELLiot: "M. F. a réuni une documentation très riche; il met à profit tout ce qui a été publié en Europe et au Japon, et un nombre considérable de photographies et d'estampages; un voyage en Chine, en Corée et au Japon lui a en outre donné la connaissance directe des sites; son goût très sûr a fait le reste. Nul n'eût pu actuellement écrire son livre mieux que lui."

Burlington Magazine, vol. LIX, no. 340, pp. 49f., by W. P. Y[ETTS].

855. FISCHER, Otto: — *Die Grundlagen der chinesischen Malerei*.

Sinica, vol. VI, pp. 187-195.

"Unser Thema . . . beschränkt sich auf die formalen Grundelemente, auf die Mittel der Darstellung . . ."

856. FISCHER-WIERUSZOWSKI, Frieda: — *Yang Gui Fe*.

Sinica, vol. VI, pp. 40-41, with one plate.

A painting of the famous favourite of the Emperor Ming Huang Ti.

857. FOUCHER, A.: — *Cl.-E. Maitre*.

Bul. Com. Arch. Indochine 1917-1930, pp. 97f. Obituary notice.

858. [FRANKE, Otto: — *Geschichte des chinesischen Reiches*. Vol. I. Berlin: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 813.

Reviewed: *Sinica*, vol. VI, pp. 127-131, by HSÜ Dau-lin: "Dieses jungst erschienene Werk des berühmten Berliner Sinologen . . . weist in der Bewältigung des historischen Stoffs eine ausserordentliche Gelehrsamkeit auf und ist in der Disponierung des zu Gebote stehenden Materials von einer grossen Genialität." The reviewer gives then an exhaustive criticism of European historical methods as applied by FRANKE, seen from the neo-Confucian point of view.

859. GALE, Esson M.: — *Discourses on Salt and Iron: A Debate on State Control of Commerce and Industry in Ancient China*. Chapters I-XIX. (*Sinica Leidensia*, vol. II). Leyden: 1931. lvi and 165 pages.

This is a translation, with introduction and notes, of 鹽鐵論, written in the latter part of the first century B.C. by HUAN K'uan 桓寬. It was an outcome of the salt and iron monopoly instituted by the Emperor Wu in 119 B.C.

860. GOLDSCHMIDT, Daisy: — *L'art chinois*. (Collection artistique Garnier, publiée sous la direction de M. Louis RÉAU). Paris: Garnier, 1931. 210 pages, 104 illustrations. — Price: 25 francs.

Reviewed: *RAA.*, vol. VII, pp. 180-182, by Georges SALLES: "Je n'ai qu'à louer les qualités d'exposition, la clarté des idées, la précision de l'analyse . . ." "... un ouvrage dont nous ne saurions trop recommander la lecture à tous ceux qui cherchent un guide précis et sûr pour aborder l'étude de l'art chinois."

Bul. Amis de l'Or., no. 11, pp. 53f., by J.

BUHOT: "Il existe un nombreux public avide de connaître un peu l'art oriental, et nous le félicitons qu'un des premiers ouvrages rédigés à son intention soit de la qualité de cet *Art chinois* de Mlle. D. GOLDSCHMIDT."

T'oung Pao, vol. XXVIII, pp. 154f., by P. PELLIOU: "Bon manuel, en général bien informé."

861. [GOODRICH, L. C., and N. C. FENN: — *A Syllabus of the History of Chinese Civilization and Culture*. New York: Columbia University 1929].

Reviewed: *Sinica*, vol. VI, p. 265, by HM.: "Eine kurze bibliographische Übersicht.... von der China Society of America herausgegeben."

862. [GRANET, Marcel: — *La civilisation chinoise. La vie publique et la vie privée*. Paris: Renaissance du Livre, 1929. 8vo, xxi and 523 pages. — Price: 30 francs].

Reviewed: *BÉFEO*, vol. XXX, pp. 158—161, by E. GASPARDONE: "Ce nouveau manuel de l'antiquité chinoise... conçu dans un esprit tout différent [from that of H. MASPERO], et fondé sur une étude attentive et sévère, provoque autant d'intérêt et rendra aussi des services... Cette première, s'achevant avec les Han, se divise en deux parties: l'histoire politique, la société chinoise. Un second volume, consacré à l'histoire des idées, doit compléter l'ouvrage. La première partie est surtout critique, la deuxième constructive, dans laquelle M. G. a entrepris de pénétrer dans une domaine dont la connaissance semble désespérée..."

Anthropos, vol. XXVI, pp. 217—222, by S. M. SHIROKOGOROFF: "At a close analysis of Mr. GRANET's work one discloses that it is based upon a long series of hypotheses which he does not even notice himself."

- 862a. [GRANET, Marcel: — *Chinese Civilization*. Translated from the French. London: Kegan

Paul, 1930. xxiii and 444 pages. — Price £1 5s.].

Reviewed: *BSOSL*, vol. VI, pt. 3, pp. 813f., by E. EDWARDS: "In the face of these obstacles Mr. GRANET's *Civilization* is certainly an 'astonishing reconstruction' of Chinese society."

Burlington Magazine, vol. LVIII, no. 339, p. 307, by W. P. Y[ETTS]: "Every student of Chinese art and archæology must read this remarkable and imaginative work."

JAOS, vol. LI, no. II, pp. 186—188, by J. K. SHRYOK: "The work of GRANET is of great importance to Sinology."

J. Central Asian S., vol. XVIII, pt. 1, pp. 142—144, by G. D. G[RAY].

Chinese Social and Political Science Review, vol. XV, no. 2, July 1931, pp. 265—290, by V. K. TING 丁文江: "Prof. GRANET's new book with its facile generalisations and erroneous reading of Chinese texts tends to prejudice the mind of Chinese scholars against European Sinology." Dr. TING criticizes the author for devoting so much space to a denial of historical truth to the Confucianist version of Chinese history, long recognized by Chinese scholars as legendary. "We Chinese have a very good expression for this sort of thing. It is called 'the beating of a dead tiger'." Besides questioning the accuracy of many of the author's translations, Dr. TING states that he has failed to distinguish between authentic and spurious texts. "The result can be readily imagined; obvious truth is mixed with no less obvious falsehood to form a colourful reconstruction suitable to Prof. GRANET's sociological theories."

[GROUSSET, René: — *Histoire de l'Extrême-Orient*].

See above, Section I, B., no. 34.

863. 濱田青陵 HAMADA, Dr. K.: — 安土山屏風に就いて *A Pair of Screens with Painting of the Castle of Azuchi, dedicated to Gregory XIII. The Bukkyō Bijutsu*, no. 18, pp. 12—16.

864. HARADA, Yoshito (原田淑人) with the collaboration of Kazuchika KOMAI (駒井和愛): — 牧羊城, 南滿洲老鐵山麓漢及漢以前遺蹟 *Mu-yang-ch'êng, Han and pre-Han Sites at the Foot of Mount Lao-t'ieh, South Manchuria*. (Archæologia Orientalis, Vol. II). Tōkyō: the Tōkōshoin, 1931. 70 pages (text in Japanese), x, 37 pages (English summary) with two appendices and 69 collotype plates, 3 colour plates, 45 full-page and other illustrations. — Price: \$17. An archæological report on the excavation of the site of the Mu-yang Castle and of ancient tombs in its vicinity executed under the auspices of the Far-Eastern Archæological Society (東亞考古學會). The appendices are: I. 牧羊城附近古墓發見の人骨 by Kenji KIVONO (清野謙次), Takeo KANASEKI (金關丈夫) and Masanori SEKI (關政則) 28 pages with a German summary: *Über die menschlichen Skelettreste aus den Muschelgrabern und den Steingrabern des Mu-yan-Z'an bei Port Arthur in Kwantung, Südmandschurei*. 5, 13 pages. — II. 牧羊城址對岸に存する山東省福山縣附近の故城 by Seiichi MIZUNO (水野清一), Kazuchika KOMAI (駒井和愛) and Namio EGAMI (江上波夫). 3 pages, with an English summary by Jiro HARADA: *The Ruined Site of an Ancient Castle near Fu-shan-hsien, Shan-tung, facing Mu-yang-ch'ang on the Opposite Shore*, 2 pages.
865. [HARADA, Yoshito, and Kingo TAZAWA: *Lo-lang: A Report on the Excavation of Wang Hsü's Tomb*. Tōkyō: 1930]. See: *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 823. Reviewed: *T'oung Pao*, vol. XXVIII, pp. 496f., by P. PELLLOT. *Antiquity*, vol. V, p. 524, by Shio SAKANISHI.
866. [HEDIN, Sven: — *Auf grosser Fahrt*. Leipsic: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 824. Reviewed: *ZDMG.*, N.S. vol. X, pp. 394f., by W. PRINTZ.
867. HENTZE, Carl: — *Les jades archaïques en Chine*. *Art. As.*, 1928—1929, no. 4, pp. 199—216, with 10 figures. "Le Jade 'Pi' et les symboles solaires (I)."
868. HENTZE, Carl: — *Richard Wilhelm* †. *Art. As.*, 1928—29, no. 4, pp. 232—235. Obituary notice.
869. HERMANN, Albert: — *Lou-lan: China, Indien und Rom im Lichte der Ausgrabungen am Lobnor*. Mit einem Vorwort von Sven HEDIN. Leipsic: F. A. Brockhaus, 1931. 160 pages, with 66 illustrations on plates and 7 maps. — Price: RM 6.50, or bound: 7.50. Reviewed: *ZDMG.*, N. S. vol. X, p. 395, by W. PRINTZ: "Auf Grund seiner eigenen Forschungen über die alten Seidenhandelsstrassen durch Zentralasien, auf Grund von HEDIN's Forschungen und VON CONRADY's Ausgabe der von HEDIN in Lou-lan geborgenen chinesischen Dokumente gibt H. ausser einer Geschichte dieser chinesischen Garnisonstadt, eine Skizze der kulturgeschichtlichen Stellung Ostturkistans, eine Übersicht über die Wanderungen des Tarim-Flusses und die Wandlungen des See-Gebietes, sowie eine Beschreibung der Handschriften und sonstigen Funde."
- 869a. HIGASHIFUSHIMI, Count Kunihide (伯爵 東伏見邦英): — 寶雲鈔 [*The Hōunshō*. In Japanese]. Tōkyō: Minyūsha 1931. 366 pages with numerous illustrations. — Price: Yen 3.50. Notes and studies on the ancient Buddhist temples in Japan.
870. H[OBSON], R. L.: — *The James Hilton Bequest of Fades, etc.* *Brit. Mus. Qly.*, vol. V, no. 4, pp. 111f.

871. H[OBSON], R. L.: — *A dated Fukien Figure*. *Brit. Mus. Qly.*, vol. V, no. 4, pp. 110f., with one figure.
Tehwa porcelain figure of the God of Wealth, dated April 19, 1610 A.D. (Wan-li period).
872. HOBSON, R. L.: — *The Harvey Hadden Bequest*. *Brit. Mus. Qly.*, vol. V, no. 2, pp. 37f., with one illustration.
China of the Wan-li, K'ang-hsi and Ch'ien-lung periods.
873. HOBSON, R. L., Bernhard RACKHAM and William KING: — *Chinese Ceramics in English Private Collections*. London: Halton and Truscott Smith, 1931. 4to, xxii and 202 pages, 32 colour plates, 363 text-illustrations. — Price: (edition limited to 625 copies) £5 5s. od.
Some of these chapters had appeared in the magazine *Old Furniture*, which latterly was called *The Collector*. Seven collections in the London area are here represented: the Alexander, Oppenheim, Raphael, Bloxam, Harris, Holt and Russell.
Reviewed: *OAZ.*, N. S. vol. VII, pp. 233-234, by William COHN: "... wird jeder, der sich um die Erforschung der chinesischen Keramik bemüht, jeder Sammler und Liebhaber das Werk warm begrüßen."
Times Literary Suppl., August 13, 1931: "... largely consists of illustrations of fine specimens hitherto unreproduced, supplemented with descriptions of the points of interest that they present."
874. HONEY, W. B.: — *The Leonard Gow Collection*. *Burlington Magazine*, vol. LIX, no. 343, pp. 178-184, with 2 colour plates.
Chinese porcelain.
875. 徐中舒 HSÜ Chung-shu: — 殷周文化之蠡測 [An Estimate of Cultural Conditions under the Yin and Chou Dynasties derived from existing Remains. In Chinese]. (Academia Sinica: Bulletin of the National Research Institute of History and Philology, Vol. II). Peiping: 1931. Part 3, pp. 275-280, with 2 illustrations.
876. HSÜ Dau-lin: — *Die Schrift in der Kunst. Sinca*, vol. VI, pp. 65-70.
Chinese calligraphy as used in art.
- 876a. [IMAOKA Dzsuicsiró [= Juichirō]: — *Uj Nippon*. [New Nippon. In Hungarian]. Budapest: Athenæum, 1930. 4to, 270 pages, 8 plates, many text-illustrations].
Reviewed: *RAA.*, vol. VII, pp. 52-53, by S[erge] ELISSÉEV: "L'auteur de ce volume est resté huit ans en Hongrie et est arrivé à posséder merveilleusement le magyar..." "... bon travail de vulgarisation..."
877. [石田茂作 ISHIDA Mosaku: — 寫經
〇り見九る奈良朝佛教の研究
究 [A Study of the Nara Period according to Sacred MSS. In Japanese]. With a summary in English by HARADA Jiro. Tōkyō: Tōyōbunko, 1930. 8vo, 5 and 254 pages, with 14 illustrations and 13 facsimile plates, 25 and 55 pages].
Reviewed: *BÉFEO*, vol. XXX, pp. 168-170, by E. GASPARDONE: "Cette importante publication... basée sur un dépouillement des documents originaux conservés au Shōsōin, complétée à l'aide des inventaires de temples et des chroniques anciennes, ... permet de mettre en évidence et de décrire avec exactitude... l'importation des livres sacrés, l'organisation des copies centralisée au *Shakyōjo* de Nara, et l'histoire primitive des sectes."
878. JANSE, Olov: — *Un groupe de bronzes anciens propres à l'Extrême-Asie méridionale*. Avant-propos de J. G. ANDERSSON. *Mus. Far East. Ant. Btin.*, no. 3, pp. 99-174, with 17 plates.
"Bien qu'il soit encore impossible d'assigner à ce groupe sud-occidental des dates fixes, nous avons néanmoins l'impression que la majorité des objets dont nous traitons ici

appartiennent aux premiers siècles avant et après J.-C. Mais il y en a qui vraisemblablement sont plus anciens. Les monuments qui caractérisent ce groupe semblent avoir subi des influences chinoises et sibériennes. Ils ont vraisemblablement à leur tour exercé une certaine influence sur l'industrie de l'Indonésie."

879. 容庚 JUNG Kêng: — 秦漢金文錄 [Catalogue of Inscriptions on Bronze Objects of the Ch'in and Han Dynasties. In Chinese]. Peiping: Academia Sinica: National Research Institute of History and Philology, 1931. 8 *chuan* and supplement in 5 *pên*. Photo-lithographed reproductions of inked-squeezes and notes.

880. 容媛 JUNG Yüan: — 金石書錄目 [Bibliography of Books on Epigraphy. In Chinese]. Peiping: Academia Sinica: National Research Institute of History and Philology, First Series, no. 2, 1930. In ten sections, with prefaces, supplement and indices of authors and titles].

The authoress has compiled this very useful handbook in collaboration with her brother the well-known archæologist Prof. JUNG Kêng [see no. 879].

881. KEIL, Louis: — *Une pièce de céramique des Mings avec une inscription en Portugais datée de 1541*. *Rev. de l'Art*, vol. LX, no. 329, pp. 115—120, with 2 plates.

882. KING, William: — *Pottery Figures of the T'ang Dynasty*. *International Studio*, August 1931, pp. 26—28, with 7 figures and one colour plate.

883. 小林剛 KOBAYASHI, T.: — 善光寺如來像の研究 *Studies on the Form of Trinity of Zenkoji-Nyorai, and its Prevalence*. *Bukkyō Bijutsu*, no. 18, pp. 39—54.

884. [KOUKHIHOFF, A.: — *Porcelaine de Chine*. Paris: 1927].

Reviewed: *OLZ*, 1931, col. 71, by E. ZIMMERMANN.

885. 郭沫若 KUO Mo-jo: — 殷周青銅器銘文研究 [Studies of Inscriptions on Bronze Objects of the Yin and Chou Dynasties. In Chinese]. Shanghai: 1931. 2 *pên* of MS., including inked-squeezes, reproduced by photo-lithography.

886. 郭沫若 KUO Mo-jo: — 甲骨文字研究 [Studies of Inscriptions on Tortoise-shell and Bone. In Chinese]. Shanghai: 1931. 2 *pên* of MS. reproduced by photo-lithography. Deals with terms inscribed on the Ho-nan finds.

887. 郭鼎堂 KUO Ting-t'ang: — 湯盤孔鼎之鑿鑿 [A Discussion of the "P'an" of T'ang and the "Ting" of K'ung. In Chinese]. *Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies*, Peiping, 1931, no. 9, pp. 1733—1738, with 4 illustrations.

888. 郭鼎堂 KUO Ting-t'ang: — 臣辰盃考銘釋 [A Study of the Inscription of the "Ch'ên Ch'ên Ho". In Chinese]. *Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies*, Peiping, 1931, no. 9, pp. 1739—1744, with 2 illustrations.

889. [LAUFER, B.: — *Catalogue of a Collection of Chinese Paintings in the Possession of Dr. Frederick Peterson, New York*. New York: Privately Printed, 1930. 8vo, 51 pages].

Reviewed: *T'oung Pao*, vol. XXVIII, p. 175, by P. PELLIOU: "De toute façon, la collection contient ou contenait (elle était à vendre) des pièces de valeur."

890. LEE, K. C.: — *The Iron Lion of Tsangchow (Hopei)*. *The China Weekly Review*, May 16, 1931.

891. LÉVI, Sylvain, J. TAKAKUSU and Paul DEMIÉVILLE: — *Hôbôgirin: Dictionnaire encyclopédique du bouddhisme d'après les sources*

- chinoises et japonaises*. Tōkyō: 1929—1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 852.
Reviewed: *T'oung Pao*, vol. XXVIII, pp. 95—104, by P. PELLLOT.
See also below under TAKAKUSU and WATANABE for a new supplement issued in 1931.
892. 李濟 Li Chi and others: — 安陽發掘報告 [Preliminary Report on Excavations at Anyang. In Chinese]. Peiping: Academia Sinica: National Research Institute of History and Philology, 1931. Part III: pp. 423—557, with many illustrations.
893. 劉節 LIU Chieh: — 龔氏編鐘考 [A Study of Piao's Bells. In Chinese]. *Bull. of the National Library of Peiping*, vol. V, no. 6, Nov.—Dec. 1931, pp. 35—42.
894. 羅振玉 LO Chên-yü: — 貞松堂集古遺文 [*Chên sung t'ang chi ku i wên*. In Chinese]. 1931. 16 *chuan* in 7 *pên* and Supplement, 3 *chuan* in 3 *pên*.
Copies of inscriptions, mostly on bronze objects, collected from various sources and accompanied with decipherments and occasional notes. MS. reproduced by photolithography.
895. 呂鳳子 Lŭ Fêng-tzu: — 中國畫與佛教之關係 [Buddhist Influence on Chinese Painting. In Chinese]. *Nanking Journal*, vol. I, no. 1, May 1931, pp. 59—64.
A study confined to the Six Dynasties and T'ang periods.
896. MARCH, Benjamin: — *Linear Perspective in Chinese Painting*. *Eastern Art*, vol. III, pp. 112—139, with 26 and 2 illustrations.
Conclusion: "Chinese perspective is characterised by... a station-point movable without restriction, or numerous station-points within a single picture; and the drawing of parallel lines as true, rather than apparent, parallels."
897. [MATSUMOTO, Nobuhiro: — *Le japonais et les langues austro-asiatiques*. Paris: 1928]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 856.
Reviewed: *BÉFEO.*, vol. XXX, pp. 170—172, by E. GASPARDONE.
898. 松本榮一 MATSUMOTO, Eiichi: — 金剛峯寺枕本尊說 *The Makura-Honzon of the Kongōbu-ji*. *Kokka*, no. 489.
The author points out the special interest of the *makura-honzon* (a Buddhist image of small size for personal worship: *jibutsu*) contained in a little shrine, such as in early days the priest-students used to bring back from China to Japan of the Kongōbu-ji of Kōyasan. This triptych of the shape of a bullet bears close resemblance to examples of the T'ang period images discovered in Chinese Turkestan, yet possesses features of its own.
899. MAYBON, Albert: — *Les temples du Japon: Architecture et sculpture*. Paris: Boccard, 1931. With 44 illustrations in collotype. — Price: 60 francs.
Reviewed: *The Asiatic Review*, N.S., vol. XXVII, pp. 581f.
900. 源豐宗 MINAMOTO, H.: — 鳳凰堂本尊後壁畫圖の主題に就いて *Studies on a Picture Representing Fātaka of Amida on the Wall behind the Statue of Amida in Howo-do*. *Bukkyō-Bijutsu*, no. 18, pp. 116—120.
901. MINAMOTO, H.: — 美術史雜記 *Stray Notes on the History of Art*:
1. *The Main Icon of Chūgū-ji Temple may be the Image of Maitreya*. *The Bukkyō Bijutsu*, no. 18, pp. 123—127.
2. *On the Tosa Mitsuyoshi: ib.*, pp. 127—134.

902. MINAMOTO, H.: — 運慶の没年に就いて *The Date of the Death of Unkei, an eminent Sculptor in the Early Kamakura Period.* *The Bukkyō Bijutsu*, no. 18, pp. 78—83.
903. MINAMOTO, H.: — 鳳凰堂本尊阿彌陀像の作者に關ちる新史料 *Newly discovered Material establishing the Authorship of the Statue of Amida in Howo-do.* *The Bukkyō Bijutsu*, no. 18, pp. 112—115.
904. MINAMOTO, H.: — 初期大和繪とての御物聖德太子繪傳 *Pictures representing the Life of Prince Shotoku in Possession of the Imperial Household, as Yamato-E style in Early Stage.* *The Bukkyō Bijutsu*, no. 18, pp. 55—77.
905. MINAMOTO, H.: — 鳳凰堂屏繪色紙形の題字の筆者に就いて *The Writer of the Writings on the Wall Paintings of Howo-do.* *The Bukkyō Bijutsu*, no. 18, pp. 97—111.
906. MOCHIZUKI, Shinkyō (望月信亨): — 佛教大辭典 *Great Dictionary of Buddhism.* With prefaces by the Marquis Toshitake ŌKUBO, Dr. Tetsujirō INOUE, and Dr. Junjirō TAKAKUSU. Tōkyō: Publishing Office of Dr. Mochizuki's Bukkyō Daijiten, 1931. Vol. I. 11, 18 and 1011 pages, with numerous plates and illustrations. — Price: 18.00 Yen. This Dictionary, the work of more than twenty years' labours, offers a detailed explanation under each item and is intended as a reference work for the study of Buddhist art. The author has endeavoured to consult the most recent studies in the domain of Buddhist research both by Japanese and European scholars, and to incorporate the results of Central Asian discoveries.
907. MOULE, A. C.: — *The Use of the Cross among the Nestorians in China.* *T'oung Pao*, vol. XXVIII, pp. 78—86. "It does not seem as if there were at present sufficient reason to doubt that we have in these bronze crosses examples of the cross which in the T'ang dynasty the Nestorians 'held as a seal' and which in the Yüan 'they wore on their heads and hung on their breasts'."
908. [NACHOD, O.: — *Geschichte von Japan*. Vol. II. Leipsic: 1929—1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 871. Reviewed: *Sinica*, vol. VI, pp. 264f., by R. RAMMING. *WBKKA.*, vol. V, p. 78, by A. SLAWIK.
909. NAITO, Tōichirō (内藤藤一郎): — 佛像通解 *The Explanation of Buddhist Images*. Vol. II. Nara: Rokumeisō, 1931. 272 pages with 50 plates and 33 illustrations. — Price: Yen 3.80. The images of the Buddha Akshobhya, the Bodhisattva Maitreya, Indra, etc. are explained in this volume. [Vol. I deals with the images of Śākyamuni, Bhaishajyaguruvaiddūryaprabhāsa, Amitābha and Avalokiteśvara, and appeared in 1927]. Reviewed: 考古學雜誌 (*The Kōkōgaku-zasshi* or *the Archæological Journal*), vol. XXI, 1931, p. 604. 東洋美術 (*The Tōyō-bijutsu* or "*Revue des Beaux-arts d'Extrême-Orient*") No. 10, 1931, p. 111.
910. 内藤湖南 NAITO, Dr. T.: — 明什の繪畫 (その初期) *History of Chinese Painting. No. 9 (Early Ming Period).* *The Bukkyō Bijutsu*, no. 18, pp. 2—11. See: *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 872.
911. [NAKAYA, Jiujiro: — *Nihon sekkijidai bunken mokuroku*. [A Bibliography of Neolithic Japan. In Japanese]. Tōkyō: Oka-shoin, 1930. 8vo, 438 pages of text with three Indices and a list of works in European languages. — Price: 10 Yen].

Reviewed: *RAA.*, vol. VII, p. 52, by S[erge] ELISSÉEV: "...belle bibliographie, indispensable à tous les savants qui s'intéressent aux questions de la préhistoire et de l'archéologie d'Extrême-Orient."

912. NAKAYA, Jiujiro: — *L'influence des civilisations continentales sur l'âge de pierre au Japon*. *RAA.*, vol. VII, pp. 141—155, with six sketch maps, three plates and four text-illustrations. Section I: Objets de pierre.

913. *Nihon Meigwafu*. [Masterpieces of Japanese Painting. In Japanese]. I. Buddhist Painting. Kyōto: Benridō [1931?]. 4 fascicles in 2°, each with 4—5 plates, partly in colour.

914. [ODIN, Ulrich: — *Peintures chinoises et japonaises de la Collection Ulrich Odin*. Paris: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 701, and 1930, no. 876.

Reviewed: *OAZ.*, N. S. vol. VII, p. 193, by [Prof. Otto] KÜMMEL: "Immerhin wird es erlaubt sein auszusprechen, dass der Besitzer seine Kinder z. T. mit einem Wohlwollen behandelt, das ein Unbeteiligter verständlich, aber gelegentlich übertrieben finden wird ..." "... ein wertvoller Beitrag ..." *OLZ.*, 1931, col. 991, by B. MELCHERS.

915. OELMANN, Franz: — *Der Ursprung der Pagode*.

Sinica, vol. VI, pp. 196—199.

The author explains the Far Eastern type of the Pagoda as a derivation not from the *stūpa* or the Chinese pavilion, but from the *thūpāgāra* as mentioned in the *Mahāvamsa*, and occasionally still to be found in Ceylon and Tibet, — the *Tahōtō* of Japan.

916. (Onjōji:) — 園城寺の研究 *Studies on the Onjōji Temple*. Compiled by the Bureau of the Jimon Branch of the Tendai Sect. Kyōto: 1931. 718 pages with numerous plates and illustrations. — Price 12.00 Yen.

This voluminous work is divided into three parts and contains thirty-three articles by specialists on the history, architecture,

Buddhist pictures and statues of this famous temple of the Tendai Sect in Japan.

917. ONO, Gemmyō (小野玄妙): — 佛藝術研究の現在並に將來○考へて舊本圖像の研究に及ぶ *On the Investigation of the Old Designs of Buddhist Images in Consideration of the Present and Future of the Study of the Buddhist art* (蘇峰先生古稀祝賀知友新稿 New Essays presented to Mr. Sohō TOKUTOMI by his Friends on his Seventieth Birthday). Tōkyō: Minyūsha 1931. Pp. 149—175.

Regarding Buddhist art the author points out a close relation between India, Central Asia, China and Japan in ancient times. He lays stress upon the necessity of a renewed and systematic exploration of Central Asia from the standpoint of Mahāyāna art and emphasizes the importance of a thorough study of the designs of Buddhist images made for private use and preserved in ancient temples of Japan, as they promise to shed a welcome light on our understanding of the remains of Mahāyāna art in Central Asia as well as in Japan.

918. 包鴻賡 PAO Hung-kêng (Hon-can BOUGH): — *The Tsung Chow Bell of the Emperor Ch'eng Wang, 1109 B. C.* With a Foreword by Dr. Berthold LAUFER. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1931. 133 pages, illustrated.

919. PELLIOU, [Prof.] Paul: — *Sceaux-amulettes de bronze avec croix et colombes provenant de la boucle du Fleuve Faune*.

RAA., vol. VII, pp. 1—3, with eight plates.

These bronze amulette seals represent (1) the Cross or (2) the Dove (of the Holy Spirit), and are undoubtedly 12—13th century remains of the Ongüt who were Nestorian Christians.

920. PELLIOU, Paul: — *Une statue de Maitreya de 705*.
T'oung Pao, vol. XXVIII, pp. 380—382.
 A note on the review of Miss A. GETTY's *The Gods of Northern Buddhism*, by W. BARUCH in *Artibus Asiae* 1928—1929, no. 4, pp. 245—247.
921. [PIPER, Hartmut: — *Der gesetzmässige Lebenslauf der Völker Chinas und Japans*. Leipzig: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 880.
 Reviewed: *JRAS.*, 1931, by Fl. AYSCOUGH: "This is an amazingly interesting work, in which for the first time the laws which have governed the evolution of Europe, have been applied to the evolution of the Far East. As it is impossible to review in a short notice this epoch-making book, a short analysis of its contents is here given."
WZKM., vol. XXXVIII, pp. 296—297, by A. SLAWIK: "Eine grosszügige, umfassende Darstellung des gesetzmässigen Lebenslaufes der ostasiatischen Völker liegt hier zum ersten Male vor. Ein frischer Ton spricht aus diesem Büchlein, dessen Verf. über eine aner kennenswerte Beherrschung des Stoffes verfügt, wenn auch manche Einzelheiten korrekturbedürftig sind."
922. PRETORIUS, Emil: — *Vom chinesischen Farbenholzschnitt*.
Sinica, vol. VI, pp. 143f., with one plate.
923. PRIEST, Alan: — *A T'ang Stele*.
Bul. Metr. Mus. Art., vol. XXVI, no. 1, pp. 14—18, with 4 illustrations.
 "The stele, of black marble, is said to have come from the Tung Nan Miao (the East-South Temple) of Hsing Yang in the district Hsin Hsiang in Honan, ... and may be dated in the middle of the 7th century ... On the front ... stand two .. Bodhisattvas Mahāsthānaprāpta and Kuan Yin). ... The reverse side is a pattern of the Thousand Buddhas in which are carved three deep niches ..."
924. PRIEST, Alan: — *Two Chinese Paintings*.
Bul. Metr. Mus. Art., vol. XXVI, no. 6, pp. 150—153, with 2 figures.
 Two paintings of geese, after Lin Liang, Ming Dynasty.
925. PRIEST, Alan: — *A Collection of Buddhist Votive Tablets*.
Bul. Metr. Mus. Art., vol. XXVI, no. 9, pp. 209—213, with 6 figures.
 Clay tablets, Wei and T'ang Dynasty.
926. PRIEST, Alan: — *The Exhibition of Chinese Court Robes and Accessories*.
Bul. Metr. Mus. Art., vol. XXVI, no. 12, pp. 283—288, with 3 figures.
927. PRIEST, Alan, and Masao ISHIZAWA: — *An Anonymous Gift of Chinese and Japanese Art*.
Bul. Metr. Mus. Art., vol. XXVI, no. 7, pp. 168—170, with 5 illustrations.
928. REIDEMEISTER, L.: — *Eine Grabplatte der Hanzeit*.
OAZ., N. S., vol. VII, pp. 164—169, with 3 text-illustrations and one plate.
 This funeral stele is in the possession of Herr E. WORCH, Berlin. Herr REIDEMEISTER ascribes it to about 150 A.D.
929. REIDEMEISTER, L.: — *Eine Bronzefase der Han-Zeit*.
OAZ., N. S. vol. VII, pp. 213—214, with one plate.
 In possession of Herr Wolfgang BURCHARD, Berlin. It is 28½ cm. high and of an unusual shape, provided with two handles in the form of standing rings.
930. RICHARDSON, Leslie: — *An Outline Study of Japanese Lacquer in the H. O. Havemeyer Collection*.
Bul. Metr. Mus. Art., vol. XXVI, no. 5, pp. 118—123, with 6 figures.
931. RICHARDSON, Leslie: — *The Spring Rain Collection of Japanese Surimono in the H. O. Havemeyer Collection*.
Bul. Metr. Mus. Art., vol. XXVI, no. 7, pp. 171f., with 5 figures.

932. ROSS, Denman W.: *The Wetzel Exhibition. Bul. Fogg Art Mus.*, vol. I, no. 1, pp. 2—3, with one figure.
 "In 1918... Hervey E. WETZEL arranged in the old Fogg Museum an exhibition from his collection of Chinese, Japanese and Korean art. Bequeathed to the Museum at his death, this has again been shown as a Memorial Exhibition."
- ROSTOVITZ [or ROSTOVCEV], Michael: — *Le porte-épée des iraniens et des chinois.*
 See above, Section VI, 1, no. 771.
933. ROUSSELLE, Erwin: — *Buddhistische Studien: Die typischen Bildwerke des buddhistischen Tempels in China.*
Sinica, vol. VI, pp. 70—87, 113—125, 238—246, 278—291, with 3 plates.
 Einleitung. Die beiden Tempelhüter in der Torhalle. Die vier Himmelskönige. Der Mönch Bu Dai als Buddha der Zukunft. We-to der Beschützer. Śākyamuni Buddha.
934. SALMONY, Alfred: — *Dr. Jörg Trübner. Art. As.*, 1928—29, no. 4, pp. 235—238.
 Obituary notice of the young scholar and collector.
935. [SALMONY, Alfred: — *Asiatische Kunst: Ausstellung Köln 1926.* Mit Anmerkungen von Paul PELLLOT. München: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 890 [where correct the date of publication].
 Reviewed: *WBKKA.*, vol. V, pp. 75f., by M. STIASNY: "Nach der grosszügigen Publikation von Objekten der Berliner Ausstellung 'Chinesische Kunst' erscheint nunmehr auch die zeitlich vorangegangene Kölner Ausstellung in einem schönen Tafelwerk verewigt. Auch hier handelt es sich um Kunstgut aus Museen und aus dem Privatbesitz verschiedener Länder, das auf diese Weise in vorzüglichen Reproduktionen dauernd vereinigt bleibt und in Verbindung mit einem sorgfältig gearbeiteten beschreibenden Text dem Kunstfreund wie dem Fachmann eine wertvolle Bereicherung auf dem Gebiete der asiatischen Kunstliteratur bedeutet."
936. SALMONY, Alfred: — *Die alte Kunst Sibiriens und ihre Beziehungen zu China.*
Sinica, vol. VI, pp. 183—187, with three plates.
 "Bis zur Mitte des vorchristlichen Jahrtausends handelt es sich um vereinzelte Motive mit formaler Übereinstimmung... Mit dem 3. Jh. v. Chr. erscheinen sibirische Bewaffnung und Ausschmückung im chinesischen Grenzgebiet, ihre Darstellungen gehen... vereinzelt in den allgemeinen chinesischen Formenschatz über... Mit der Han-Epoche endet der künstlerische Import aus Sibirien."
937. SALMONY, Alfred: — *The Influence of Siberia on Chinese Art.*
International Studio, August 1931, pp. 46—48, 75—76, 78, with 14 figures.
 "In the case of the plaques... and of weapons, there is the possibility that the genuine Chinese art was not essentially influenced by Siberia... In the case of the tiles, however, that is impossible, and it is proved once for all that the northwestern Asiatic art did indeed influence China deeply. Chinese animal representation, in the period between about 250 B.C. and 250 A.D. was influenced by Siberia; foreign motifs were then adopted and lived on in Northern China for a long time."
938. SALMONY, Alfred: — *Die Stellung des Fades in der chinesischen Kunst.*
Chinesisch-Deutscher Almanach 1931, pp. 71—75, with three plates.
939. SALMONY, Alfred: — *Fades archaïques chinois. Cahiers d'art*, nos. 7—8, 1931, pp. 341—347.
940. SAWAMURA, Sentarō (澤村傳太郎): — **日本繪畫史の研究** *Study on the History of Japanese Painting.* Kyōto: Hoshino Shoten, 1931. 565 pages. — Price: Yen 6.00.
 A collection of the author's magazine-articles relating to the art history of Japan, several of which deal with problems of Buddhist painting.

941. SCHMIDT, J. Heinrich: — *Der chinesische Seidenstil des hohen Mittelalters*. OAZ., N. S. vol. VII, pp. 171—183, with 5 plates.
With the term 'high Middle-Age' the author denotes the 14th to the 16th century. The treatise tries to follow up the elements in Chinese silk patterns of this period that wandered westwards to Iran, Mesopotamia, Byzantium, Egypt and Europe.
942. SEKI, Mamoru (關衛): — *日本繪畫史 History of Japanese Painting*. Tōkyō: Nittō Shoin, 1931. 590 pages. — Price: Yen 5.00.
A history of Japanese painting from the earliest period to the present time. Due regard is paid to Buddhist art in ancient Japan.
943. [SHIMADA, Sadahito: — *Studies on the Pre-historic Site of Okamoto, Suku, in the Province of Chikuzen*. (Report upon Archæological Research in the Department of Literature, vol. XI). Kyōto: Imperial University, 1930. 4to, 28 and 115 pages, 30 plates, 39 figures].
[Includes also two contributions by Suyeji UMEHARA and Tanenobu AOYAGI, which see under authors' names].
Reviewed: *BÉFEO.*, vol. XXX, pp. 173—176, by M. COLANI: "L'étude des anciens bronzes du Japon... [a] stimulé le zèle des archéologues. Ils ont porté leurs investigations dans la partie nord de Kiushū riche en semblables reliques... énéolithiques. À Okamoto... un champ de recherches a livré depuis 1822 jusqu'à nos jours quantité de pièces remarquables... M. S. S. et ses collaborateurs ont eu la bonne fortune d'y découvrir onze séries d'urne funéraires et une dague en bronze... Les auteurs terminent par quelques considérations géographiques importantes. Les localités où fut pratiquée l'inhumation en doubles urnes se trouvent dans un angle occidental du Japon où la civilisation continentale pénétrait librement. Les armes de bronze de Chine et les miroirs trouvés dans les tombes sont une éloquente attestation de cette influence... de la civilisation Han."
944. SHIROKOGOROFF, Prof. S. M.: — *New Contribution to the Problem of the Origin of Chinese Culture*. *Anthropos*, vol. XXVI, pp. 217—222.
A review of GRANET's *La civilisation chinoise*, q. v. above.
945. [*Shōwa yonen no Kokushigakkai*. Yoyogikai hensan TSUKUBA Kenkyūbu hakkō. [Japanese Historical Studies during the year 1929. Published by the Commission of the "Yoyogi" Society under the Marquis TSUKUBA. In Japanese]. Tōkyō: published by the "Yoyogi" Society, 1930. 4to, 71 and 42 pages].
Reviewed: *RAA.*, vol. VII, pp. 54—55, by S[erge] ELISSÉEV: "Ce nouvel ouvrage est une bibliographie des travaux historiques en langue japonaise, au sens le plus large du mot... La partie bibliographique indique 115 articles sur les questions d'art et 110 articles concernant l'archéologie."
946. SIRÉN, Prof. Osvald: — *Kinesiska och Japanska Skulpturer och Målningar i Nationalmuseum*. [Chinese and Japanese Sculptures and Paintings in the National Museum. In Swedish]. Malmö: Malmö Ljustrycksanstalt, [1931]. 4to, 48 pages, 63 plates.
947. [SIRÉN, Prof. Osvald: — *A History of Early Chinese Art*. So far published: 4 vols. London: Benn, 1929—1930. Also a French edition with the title *Histoire des arts anciens de la Chine*. Paris: 1929—1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 709, and 1930, nos. 895—898.
Reviewed: OAZ., N. S. vol. VII, pp. 37f., by [Prof. Otto] KUMMEL: "Wenn das Werk auch nicht gerade eine Bibliothek ersetzt, so macht es sie doch für die meisten Zwecke ziemlich entbehrlich... Schon jetzt... lässt sich sagen, dass die beiden ersten Bände... dem Forscher wie dem Liebhaber der älteren chinesischen Kunst unentbehrlich sind. ... Die englische Ausgabe scheint etwas korrekter als die gleichzeitig erschienene französische."
Antiquity, vol. V, pp. 128—130, by W. W. WINKWORTH: "The collotypes are excellent in all four volumes..."

OLZ., 1931, col. 179, and col. 897—898, by L. REIDEMEISTER: "Die beiden weiteren Bande bestätigen den Eindruck, dass das neue Werk SIRÉN für jeden Spezialisten und Sammler chinesischer Kunst ein unentbehrliches Hilfsmittel zu seinem Studium sein wird."

Burlington Magazine, vol. LIX, no. 340, p. 47, by W. P. YETTS: [Only on vol. ii] "It is one of his most valuable works, if only because of its wide scope."

Z. f. Buddh., vol. IX, pts. 10—12, p. 385, by L. BACHHOFFER: "Ein unentbehrliches Nachschlagewerk..."

J. d. Savants, 1931, pp. 91—93, by M. GRANET.

Sinica, vol. VI, pp. 134f., by A. SALMONY. *Pantheon*, 1931, no. 12, p. lxvi, by L. BACHHOFFER.

WBKKA., vol. V, pp. 74f., by K. BLAUENSTEINER.

948. [SIRÉN, Osvald: — *Chinese Paintings in American Collections*. Paris—Brussels: 1927]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1928, no. 715.

Reviewed: *Am. J. Arch.*, vol. XXXV, pp. 121f., by G. ROWLEY.

949. SIRÉN, Osvald: — *Chinese and Japanese Sculptures and Paintings in the National Museum, Stockholm*. London: Goldston, 1931. 4to, 48 pages, 63 plates. — Price: 45s. [English edition of no. 946 above].

Reviewed: *Bul. Amis de l'Or.*, no. 11, pp. 54f., by J. BUHOT: "Chacun connût le vif intérêt que les Suédois, et leur prince héritier tout le premier, portent aux arts de l'Extrême-Orient. Certaines époques de l'antiquité chinoise sont particulièrement bien représentées dans les collections de Suède. On cherche maintenant à combler les lacunes par des pièces typiques. Les travaux de M. SIRÉN, ses voyages en Orient, ont beaucoup favorisé le projet. Le présent album donne un aperçu des premiers résultats, fort honorables, puisqu'il reproduit une soixantaine de pièces dont 36 sculptures... Le texte comprend une introduction très générale..., les notices des

planches contenant la traduction de beaucoup d'inscriptions et de commentaires (quelques-unes de ces traductions par M. PELLLOT) sont très instructives... Ce beau volume... sera très utile à tous ceux qui étudient sérieusement la peinture chinoise." *T'oung Pao*, vol. XXVIII, pp. 507f., by P. PELLLOT.

950. SOULIE DE MORANT, George(s): — *A History of Chinese Art from Ancient Times to the Present Day*. Translated by G. C. WHEELER. [For the French original cp. *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1928, no. 708]. London: Harrap, 1931. 4to, 296 pages, 80 plates, 73 illustrations. — Price: 25s.

Reviewed: *OAZ.*, N. S. vol. VII, pp. 228—231, by Otto KÜMMEL who condemns this book as a worthless collection of erroneous statements, very poorly illustrated and without any knowledge of the scientific literature on the subject.

Burlington Magazine, vol. LIX, no. 343, p. 201, by W. P. Y[ETTS]: "Since the merit of this book lies chiefly in the illustrations, an English translation seems of doubtful utility. The text is obviously written in a perfunctory manner, without specialized knowledge of the subject."

J. Central Asian S., vol. XVIII, pt. 3, pp. 472f., by G. D. G[RAY].

Luzac's, vol. XLII, no. 2, p. 53.

951. SPRUYT, Dr. A.: — *Reminiscences of the Edouard Chavannes Expedition; Evidences of Early Buddhism in China: The Sacred Mountain of Lung-mên*.

Ind. Art & L., 1931, pp. 103—110, with 4 plates.

Account of a lecture delivered before the India Society. Dr. SPRUYT accompanied CHAVANNES in 1907 to the 'Dragon Pass' (i. e. Lung-mên), and gives here his impressions of these sanctuaries.

952. TAKAKUSU, Junjirō (高楠順次郎): — 梵僧指空禪師と達磨大師の

畫像 On an Indian Priest Śūnyādiśya and the Portrait of Bodhidharma. (蘇峰先生古稀祝賀知友新稿 New Essays presented to Mr. Sohō Tokutomi by his Friends on his Seventieth Birthday). Tōkyō: Minyūsha 1931. Pp. 129—148.

About the activity and career of an Indian Priest 提耶納薄陀羅 (Dhyānabhadra i.e. 禪賢) alias 蘇那的沙耶 (Śūnyādiśya i.e. 指空) who came to China towards the end of the Yüan dynasty (元). He was a great teacher of the Zen doctrine and influenced greatly the Zen sect in Korea. The author mentions as his relics: (1) a diploma of initiation given to his pupil Lan-wêng (懶翁); (2) a palm-leaf MS. of the *Mahāprajñāpāramitā-Sūtra* in Sanskrit, palæographically belonging to the 12th or 13th century, the original of which has been dispersed and about ten leaves of which are in Dr. TAKAKUSU's possession, and (3) an illustrated Sanskrit reader in which the Sanskrit words are transcribed in Chinese characters and their meaning is illustrated by means of pictures. A copy made from the original is preserved in the Hōbodaiin Temple in Kyōto, Japan. According to the author the model of the Japanese portrait of Bodhidharma is Śūnyādiśya and he endeavours to support his supposition by several interesting facts.

953. TAKAKUSU, Prof. J., and K. WATANABE: — *Tables du Taishō Issaikyō, nouvelle édition du Canon bouddhique chinois*. Tōkyō: Maison Franco-Japonaise, 1931. ii and 202 pages.

This is a supplement to *Hōbōgirin*, for which see *An. Bibl. I. A. 1930*, no. 852. [Where correct *Hōbōgirin* instead of *Hōkōgirin*].

954. TAKI, Seiichi: — *Japanese Fine Art*. Translated from the Japanese by Kazutomo TAKAHASHI. Published for the National Committee on the Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations Association of Japan. Tōkyō: Fu-

zambō, 1931. ci and 163 pages with 70 illustrations. — Price: 5.00 Yen.

The book deals with the principal elements of Japanese art both Buddhist and non-Buddhist.

955. TING, W. Y.: — *Schrift und Schreibkunst in China*.

Sinica, vol. VI, pp. 55—65, with 9 figures.

A short survey of Chinese calligraphy from the earliest times to Manchū days.

956. TOKIWA Daijō (常盤大定) and SEKINO, Tadashi (關野貞): — *Buddhist Monuments in China*. English text. Part III. Tōkyō: Bukkyō-shiseki Kinen-Kwai, 1931. 4, 91 and 6 pages.

For Part II see *An. Bibl. I. A. 1930*, no. 904 [where, however, no contents could yet be given].

Part II contains a description of the sites and relics of Lu-shan (廬山), Su-chou (蘇州), Yün-kang (雲岡), Lung-mên (龍門), Kung-Hsien (鞏縣), and Sung-shan (嵩山), and Part III those of Tai-yüan (太原), T'ien-lung-shan (天龍山), Lung-shan (龍山), Hsiang-t'ang-shan (響堂山) Fan-shan (房山), and Pao-shan (寶山).

Reviewed [Part II only]: *T'oung Pao*, vol. XXVIII, pp. 220f., by P. PELLIOU.

957. TOKIWA, Daijō (常盤大定): — 支那佛教文化の種々相 — 石佛石經について — *Various Aspects of Buddhist Civilization in China: On the Stone Statues and the Stone Sūtras*. 日本佛教學協會年報 (Annual Reports of the Buddhist Society of Japan, 3rd year). Kyōto: 1931, pp. 171—200.

A detailed treatise on the rock-cut Buddhist images (esp. 460—675 A.D.) and the so-called stone *sūtras* (568—1094). Their value and the necessity of their study are

pointed out and the chief remains of the stone statues in China investigated by the author are enumerated. The author points out the connexion of the Imperial houses of China with the execution of carved stone statues in rock-caves, and he enlarges especially upon the caves and statues of Hsiang-t'ang-shan (響堂山), Yün-kang (雲岡), Lung-mên (龍門), Kung-hsien (鞏縣) and Pao-shan (寶山). The connexion of these remains with various Mahāyāna Sūtras is fully discussed.

958. TOMITA, Kojiro: — *Scholars of the Northern Ch'i Dynasty collating Classic Texts*. *Boston Btin*, vol. XXIX, pp. 58—63, with one plate and five figures.

A scroll painting of the early Sung dynasty (960—1279 A.D.).

959. TOMITA, Kojiro: — *Chinese Bronze Mirrors of the Second Century B.C.* *Boston Btin*, vol. XXIX, pp. 36—39, with 5 figures.

960. TOMITA, Kojiro: — *Francis Stewart Kershaw, 1869—1930*. *Art. As.*, 1928—29, no. 4, pp. 238—240. Obituary notice.

961. 鳥居龍藏 TORII, Ryūzō: — 遼代の壁畫に就て. *On the Wall-painting of the Liao Dynasty*. *Kokka*, nos. 490, 491, 492, 493.

A description of three imperial tombs of the Liao Dynasty which ruled over the Ch'itan Empire between 916 and 1125 A.D., at Lin-tung in Eastern Mongolia, the ancient capital Palin. The frescoes found there by Dr. TORII are dependent upon the T'ang and Northern Sung style and show near relationship to Japanese painting of the Fujiwara period.

962. [TSUDZUMI, Tsuneyoshi: — *Die Kunst Japans*. Leipsic: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 713, and 1930, no. 908.

Reviewed: *OLZ.*, 1931, col. 277—281, by B. MELCHERS.

963. TSUTSUI, Eishun (筒井英俊): — 東大寺現存遺物銘記及び文様 *Inscriptions and Designs on the ancient Relics preserved in the Todaiji Temple*. (寧樂 *The Nara*, Vol. XIV). Nara: 1931. 7 and 196 pages with numerous plates and illustrations. — Price: Yen 3.00.

The work consists of two parts, the first dealing with the inscriptions and legends, the second with the designs on the relics. The illustrations are valuable for students of Buddhist art.

Reviewed: *The Tōyō-bijutsu*, No. 13 (1931), p. 143.

964. [UMEHARA, Suyeji: — *Essay on the Ancient Mirrors from Suku*. (Report upon Archaeological Research in the Department of Literature, vol. XI). Kyōto: Imperial University, 1930].

See also above under Sadahiko SHIMADA, no. 943.

965. UYEMURA, Rokuro: — *Studies on the Ancient Pigments in Japan*. *Eastern Art*, vol. III, pp. 47—60, with three plates of coloured paper specimens.

966. VISSER, H. F. E.: — *Een houten Jizō beeld uit het eind der Fujiwara periode (898—1185)*. [A Wooden Image of Jizō of the end of the Fujiwara Period (898—1185). In Dutch]. *Maandbl. beeld. k.*, vol. VIII, pp. 148—151, with 3 illustrations.

Description of an image in the Museum of Asiatic Art, Amsterdam.

967. VORETZSCH, E. A.: — *Ancient Chinese Lacquer*. *Eastern Art*, vol. III, pp. 4—27, with 16 plates. No examples earlier than the T'ang period (618—906) were known until now, but recent excavations of Japanese scholars in Korea have brought to light lacquer objects of a highly developed technique belonging to the Han period (206 B.C.—220 A.D.).

Herr VORETZSCH makes a detailed study of these early and also of later characteristic objects in lacquer.

968. *WALEY, Arthur: — *A Catalogue of Paintings recovered from Tun-huang by Sir Aurel STEIN*, K.C.I.E. Preserved in the Sub-Department of Oriental Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, and in the Museum of Central Asian Antiquities, Delhi. London: British Museum, 1931. 8vo, lii and 328 pages.

From Mr. Laurence BINYON's preface: "The story of their discovery [*i. e.* of the paintings] has been fully told by Sir Aurel STEIN in *Ruins of Desert Cathay*, published in 1912, and in *Serindia*, 1921. In 1918 the collection was divided, according to agreement, between the Government of India and the British Museum. But before the final dispatch of the portion destined for Delhi, the opportunity was taken to catalogue the whole collection, and to translate all the inscriptions on the paintings. ... As the most important of the paintings are reproduced in colour or monochrome in Sir Aurel STEIN's *The Thousand Buddhas* (1921), no illustrations are given in this Catalogue." There is an Introduction by Mr. WALEY, and a full index at the end. Reviewed: *T'oung Pao*, vol. XXVIII, pp. 383—413, by P. PELLLOT. Prof. PELLLOT ends his extensive notes with the following remarks: "J'ai examiné longuement ce qui m'a paru prêter à observations dans le *Catalogue* de M. W., mais je suis loin d'avoir abordé tous les sujets traités et élucidés dans ce volume si riche; je ne saurais trop recommander à tous nos confrères de le lire avec soin."

969. 萬國鼎 WAN Kuo-ting: — 井田之迷 [The Riddle of the ching-t'ien Distribution of Land. In Chinese].

Nanking Journal, vol. I, no. 2, Nov. 1931, pp. 575—579.

970. 萬國鼎 WAN Kuo-ting: — 北朝隋唐之均田制度 [The System of Equal

Allotment of Land under the Northern Dynasties and the Sui and T'ang Dynasties. In Chinese].

Nanking Journal, vol. I, no. 2, Nov. 1931, pp. 269—300.

971. WARNER, Langdon: — *A Japanese Painting of the Thirteenth Century*.

Bull. Fogg Art. Mus., vol. I, no. 1, pp. 4—5, with two figures.

"Mrs. Waldo E. FORBES has given to the Museum an early and extremely beautiful Buddhist painting from Japan; ... representing the Bodhisattva Kwannon standing erect and alone on a lotus flower ... over a restless sea".

972. WEGNER, Max: — *Ikongraphie des chinesischen Maitreya*. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1930. 8vo, 58 pages, with 3 tables and 7 plates].

Reviewed: *T'oung Pao*, vol. XXVIII, pp. 234f., by P. PELLLOT: "Thèse de doctorat; [mais] en réalité un tirage à part de l'Ostasiatische Zeitschrift 1929."

Cf. *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1929, no. 719.

973. [WILHELM, Prof. Richard: — *A History of Chinese Civilization*. Translated by [Miss] J. JOSHUA. London: 1929]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 918.

Reviewed: *The Asiatic Review*, N. S. vol. XXVII, no. 91, pp. 584f.

974. 吳其昌 WU Ch'i-ch'ang: — 矢彝攷 醕 [Study of the Inscription on the "Ts'e I." In Chinese].

Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies, Peiping, 1931, no. 9, pp. 1661—1732, with 5 illustrations.

975. 吳其昌 WU Ch'i-ch'ang: — 屬羌鐘 補考 [A Supplementary Study of the Bells of Piao Ch'iang. In Chinese].

Bull. of the National Library of Peiping, vol. V, no. 6, Nov.—Dec. 1931, pp. 43—52.

976. [WU Chin-ting 吳金鼎: — 平陵訪古記 *An Archaeological Trip to P'ing-ling*. [In Chinese]. *Academia Sinica*; Bulletin of the National Research Institute of History and Philology, vol. I. Peiping: 1930. Part. 4, pp. 471—486, with 5 plates].
Reviewed: *OAZ.*, N. S. vol. VII, pp. 232—233, by W. EBERHARD: "75 Li östlich von Chi-nan 濟南, an der Grenze der Bezirke Li-ch'êng 歷城 und Chang-ch'iu 章邱 fand man Stadtruinen, um die sich viele Sagen gewoben hatten. WU stellte nun auf Grund der Berichte der Kreischroniken und anderer historischen Quellen fest, dass hier, wie es auch die Angaben der Umwohner bestätigen, das alte P'ing-ling oder 東平陵 Tung P'ing-ling gelegen habe, die Bezirksstadt des zur Han-Zeit geschaffenen gleichnamigen Kreises, die bis ins 4. nachchristliche Jahrhundert bestand." Near this site there is another, purely neolithic mound. "Es wäre sehr zu begrüßen, wenn dem Verfasser Mittel zur Verfügung gestellt würden, die ihm gestatten in grösserem Masstabe auf diesem aussichtsreichen Boden systematisch zu graben."
977. 柳沼善介 YAGUNIMA, Zensuke: — 我國上代に於ける地藏菩薩の信仰と造像の研究 *A Study of the Worship of Bodhisattva Kshitigarbha and of his Images in Ancient Japan*. *Kokka*, nos. 482, 484, 486, 488.
The worship of Jizō (Kshitigarbha) was already known in the Nara period; a Jizō image is in the Tōdai-ji Temple at Nara. In the Heian period the cult of Jizō became prevalent among the women and the lower classes; images of this time are mostly small and of little value. It is in the Fujiwara period that the worship of Jizō became predominant and obtained an important place in Japanese Buddhist iconography.
978. YETTS, Prof. W. Perceval: — *A Han Vase*. *Burlington Magazine*, vol. LVIII, no. 338, pp. 240—244, with one plate and 3 figures.
"To assume on the foregoing evidence that the vase belonged to a branch of either of the royal families of Lü and Liu would probably be rash; yet the surmise seems not entirely fanciful." The vase (*lu*) is bronze, plated with gold and silver, and belongs to Mr. C. T. Loo, Paris.
979. YETTS, Prof. W. Perceval: — *Chinese Contact with Lūristān Bronzes*. *Burlington Magazine*, vol. LIX, no. 341, pp. 7—81, with one plate.
There are unmistakable similarities between isolated pieces of the recently found bronze objects of Lūristān, Persia, and Chinese objects of the Han period. These similarities may be explained by influences which reached China through the importation of the famous *Nisāan* horses.
980. YETTS, W. Perceval: — *Problems of Chinese Bronzes*. *J. Central Asian S.*, vol. XVIII, pt. 3, pp. 399—402.
YETTS, see also above, under EUMORFOPOULOS, nos. 846—847.
981. 余遜 YÜ Hsün and 容媛 JUNG Yüan: — 二十年(一月至六月)國內學術消息 [Notes and News in the Field of Chinese Studies in China. In Chinese]. *Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies*, Peiping, 1931, no. 9, pp. 1911—1953.
A survey of publications and archaeological finds in respect of the first half of 1931.
982. [ZIMMERMANN, E.: — *Meisterwerke der türkischen Museen zu Konstantinopel*. Band II: *Altchinesische Porzellane im Alten Serai*. Berlin and Leipsic: 1930]. See *An. Bibl. I. A.* 1930, no. 929.
Reviewed: *Pantheon*, 1931, no. 8, p. xlix, by Ludwig BACHHOFFER.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

Page 63. *Add:*

- 53a. *VOGEL, Dr. J. Ph.: — *De cosmopolitische beteekenis van het Buddhisme*. Rede uitgesproken ter herdenking van den 356sten Dies Natalis der Leidsche Universiteit op 9 Februari door den Rector Magnificus. [The Cosmopolitan Significance of Buddhism. Rectorial Address delivered on the occasion of the 356th Anniversary of the Leyden University. In Dutch]. E. J. Brill, 1931. 8vo, 35 pages with one plate.

Prof. VOGEL points out the importance of missions and pilgrimages to the holy places of Buddhism for the religious and cultural interrelations of Asiatic countries. He refers to inscriptions, archæological finds and literary documents and gives an extensive account of the travels of many foreigners, Greeks, Tokharas, Turks, Chinese, Burmese, Malay and Singhalese who from the times of Aśoka onwards visited the holy places of the Buddha, the sanctuaries of Gandhāra and the monasteries of Nālandā, &c. to worship and to study the *Vinaya* and *Abhidharma*.

Page 68. No. 69: *Read* Niradbandhu SANYAL, *not* Nirabandhu.

Page 70. No. 74: *Delete* pp. 71—76, *and insert instead:* pp. 41—70. — A Royal Poet of the ancient Chera Kingdom, by K. G. Sesha AIYAR, pp. 71—76.

Page 75. *Add:*

- 103a. [FÁBRI, C. L., PH.D.]: — *Exploration of Prehistoric Mounds in Balūchistān. An. Bibl. I. A. 1929*, pp. 14—18.

In Indian Balūchistān and Sīstān the Archæological Survey has sought for the missing links between the ancient civilizations of Mohenjo-daro and Mesopotamia. Mr. HARGREAVES undertook excavations at the Sampur mound, Mastung, and at the Sohr Damb, Nāl. At Sampur the expectations of the explorers were not quite fulfilled. The trial trenches revealed numerous large vessels, a beautifully preserved silver cup with horizontal fluting, a small bronze vessel, and an Indo-Scythian coin. More important are the results of the explorations at Nāl. Here houses and a necropolis were found, copper tools and weapons, silver and pottery closely related to that of Mohenjo-daro, Harappa, Susa I and Moussian.

Page 88. Nos. 184 and 185 *are in the wrong alphabetic order and should be exchanged*.

Page 101. *Add:*

- 267a. *OJHA, S. J. Rameshvar Gaurishankar, M.A.: — रत्ता भोज का एक नया दानपत्र [A New Copper-plate Grant of King Bhoja. In Hindi].

हिंदुस्तानी [The Hindūstānī], Allahābād, October 1931, Reprint, 21 pages, 2 plates.

Only three copper-plate grants of the Paramāra King Bhoja of Mālva are hitherto known, *viz.*, those from Ujjain, Vi. Sam. 1078, from Bāsavādā and

from Beṭamā, both Vi. Saṃ. 1076. The present one is thus the fourth of this kind. It was discovered by the writer in March, 1931, in a village named Depālpūr, 24 miles NW from Indore. It is dated as Chaitra Śudi 14, Vi. Saṃ. 1079 (1022 A.D.), and contains the usual chronology: Siyaka—Vāpatirāja—Sindhurāja and Bhoja. It records the gift of some land to a certain Brāhmaṇa living in the village called Kirikaikā which the author identifies with the modern village Karakī situated on the bank of the river Chambal in the Depāl *pargana*.

Page 105. No. 296, last line: *Not* no. 298, *but* no. 299.

Page 106. No. 307: *Correct: Tuhfat-ul-Mujahideen.*

Page 108. Nos. 315 and 316 *are out of the alphabetic order.* No. 315 *should be* before no. 311, *and* no. 316 *should be* before no. 319.

Page 175. No. 813: *Not* YAGINUMA, *but* YAGUNIMA.

Page 184. No. 866 *should be placed in Section VI, 1, after 725a.*

Page 185. No. 877. For ○ *read* よ, *and for* 九 *read* た.

Page 186. No. 887. *The two last characters in the Chinese title are on their sides.*

Page 188. No. 902. *First sign in second line should be reversed.*
No. 903. *First character in title should be reversed.*

Page 189. No. 917. *Last character in first line is on its side; for* ○ *in second line read* を.

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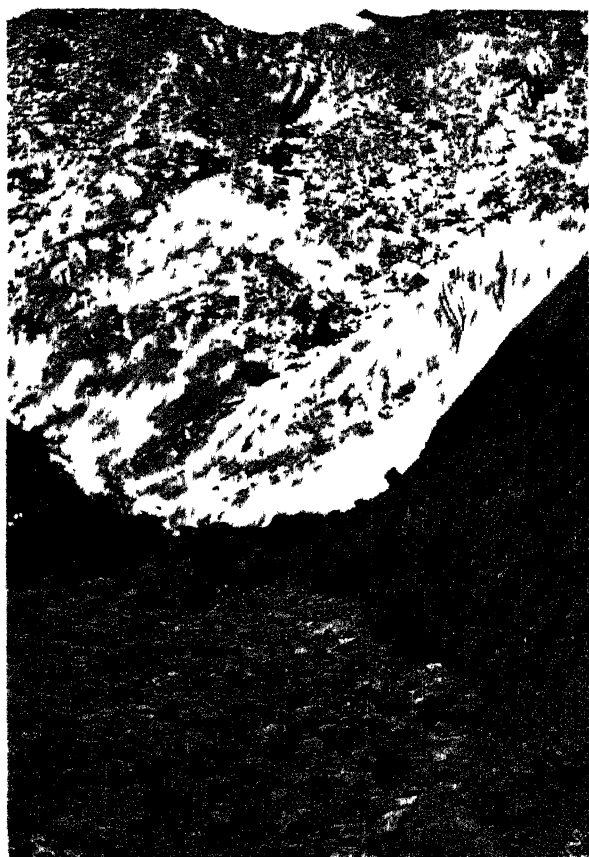
SITE OF THE BATTLE ON THE HYDASPES



a JALĀLPŪR FROM THE NORTH



b. MEDIEVAL TEMPLE, NANDANA FORT



c PATH THROUGH SALT RANGE ABOVE JALĀLPŪR

SIVA IMAGE FOUND AT PAREL, BOMBAY.

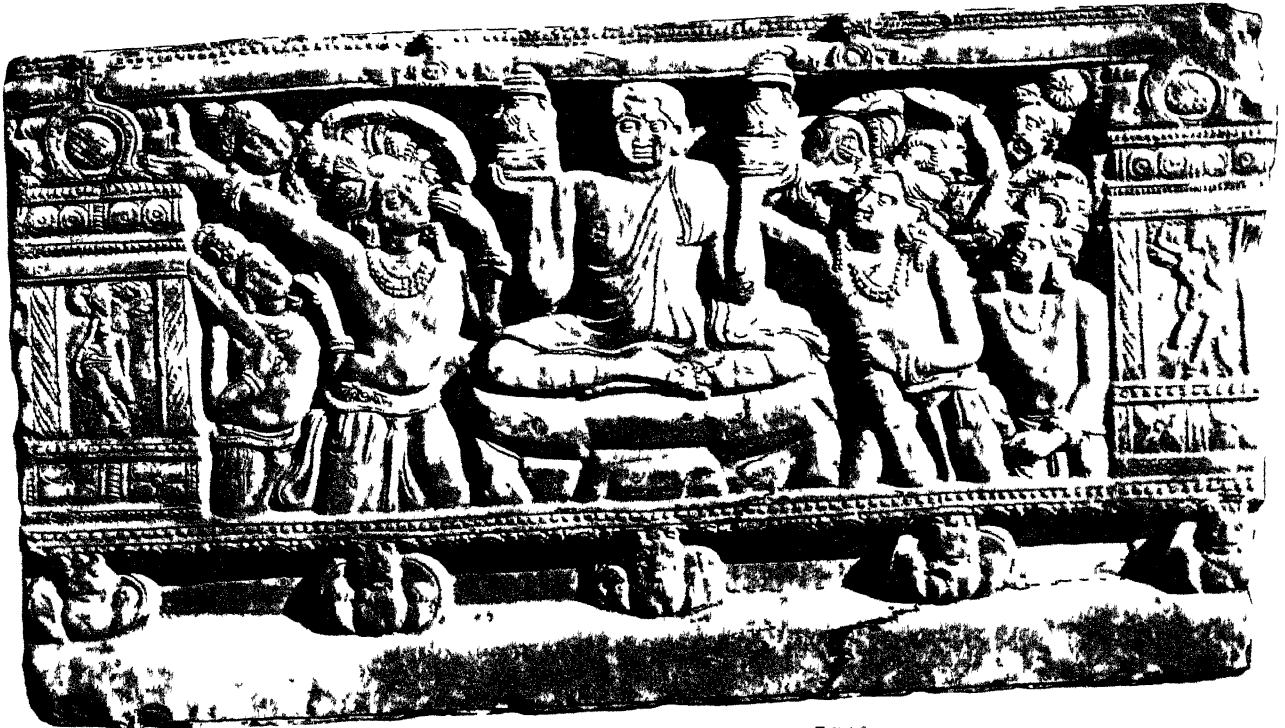


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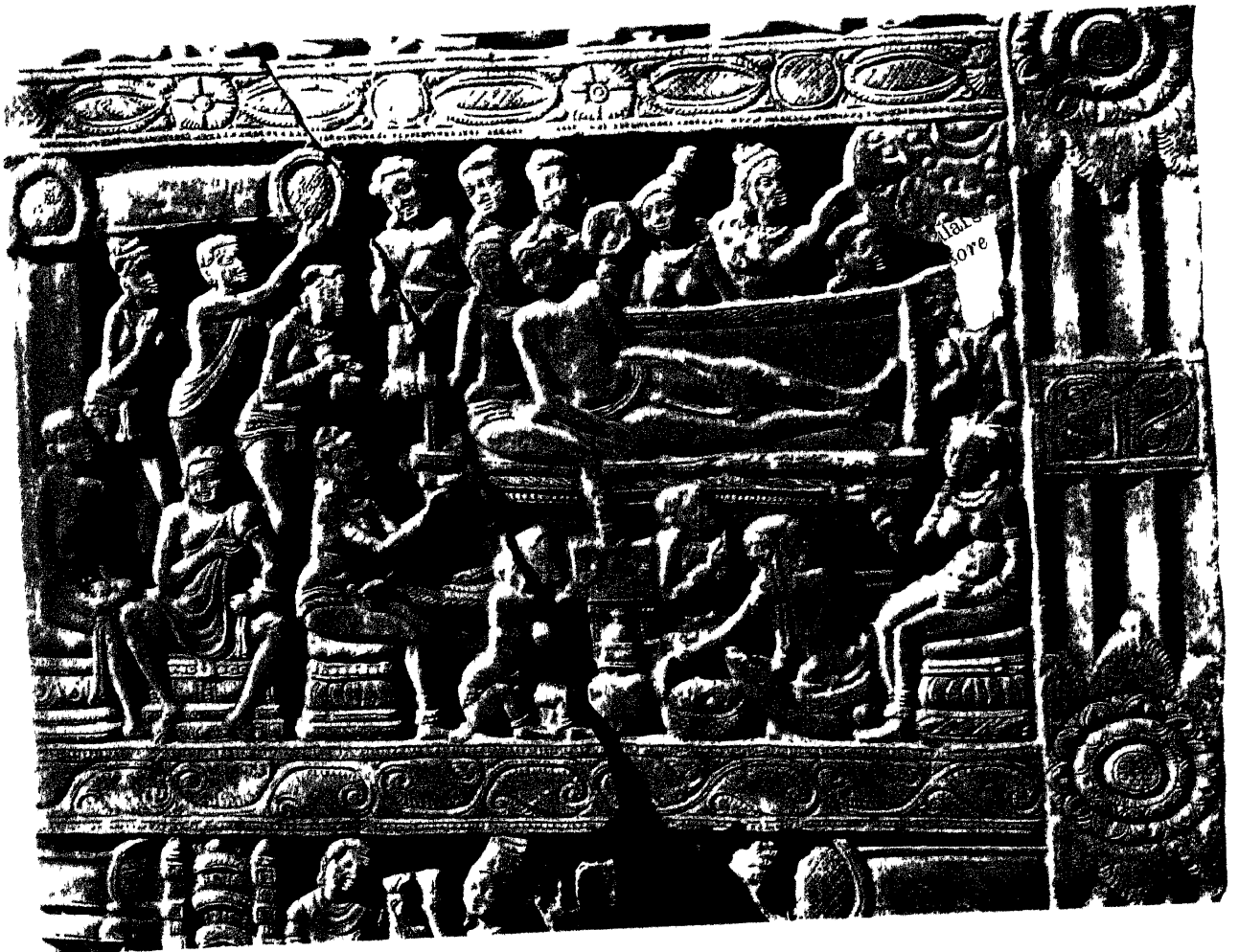
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UNIDENTIFIED SCULPTURES FROM NĀGĀRJUNIKONḌA



a. BUDDHIST MONK AND NĀGAS

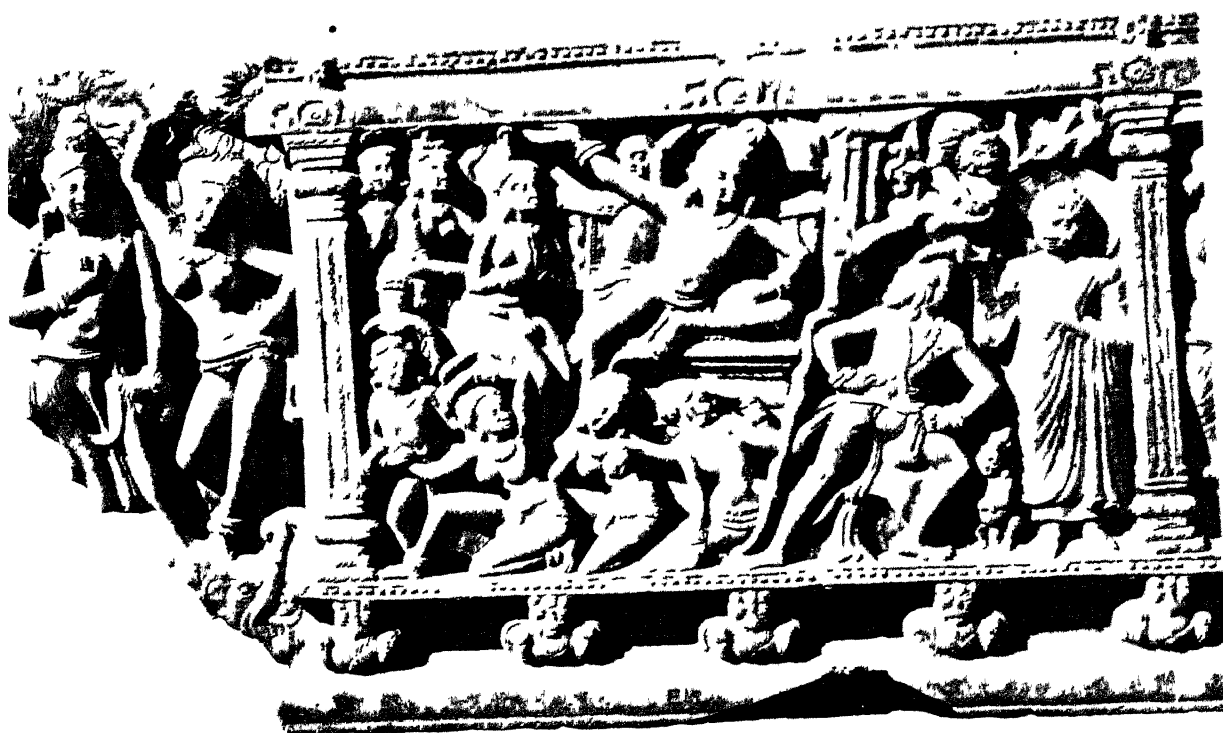


b. PALACE SCENE

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UNIDENTIFIED SCULPTURES FROM NĀGĀRJUNIKONDA



a. BUDDHA VISITING NĀGARĀJA



b. SAME SUBJECT (?)

1

2

3

4

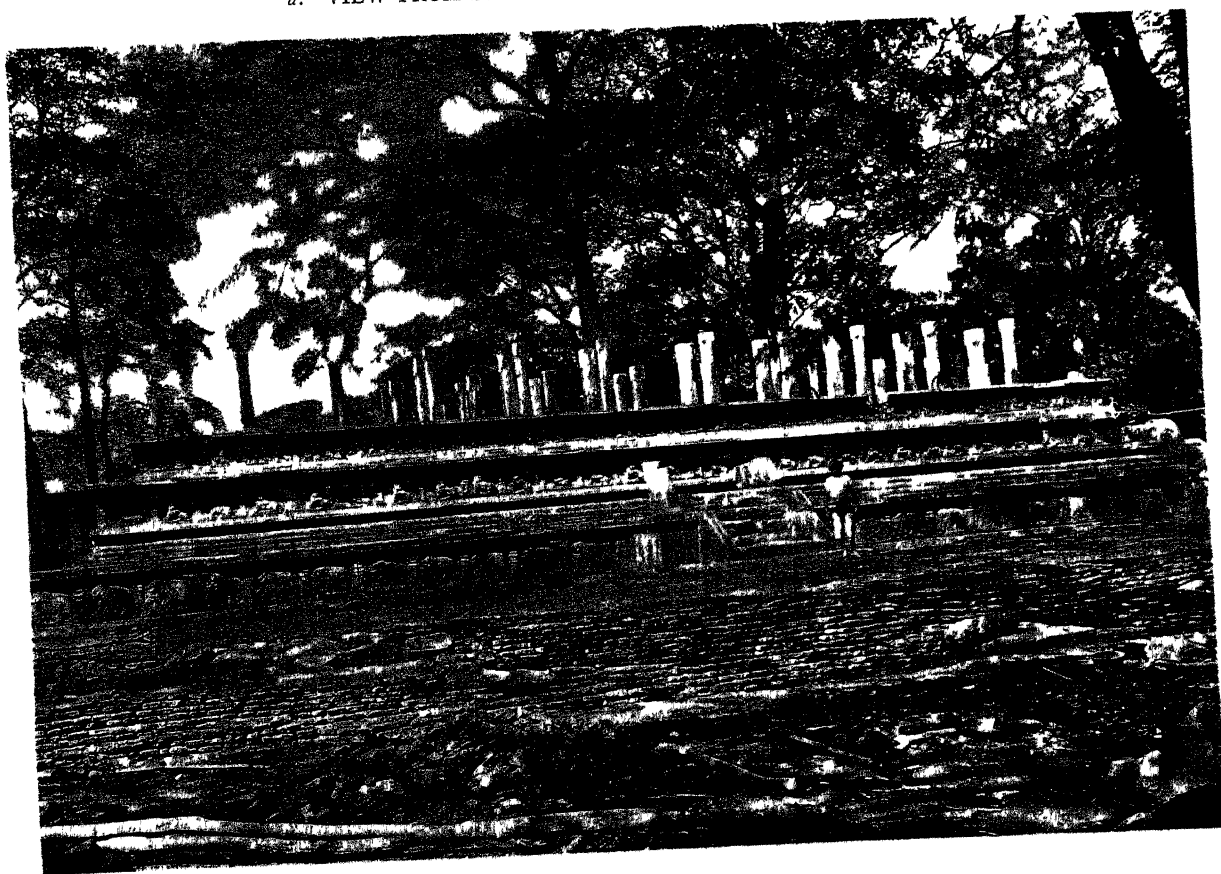
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6

RĀJAVESYĀBHUJANGA MAṆḌAPA, IOLONNARUVA, CEYLON



a. VIEW FROM SOUTH-EAST BEFORE CONSERVATION



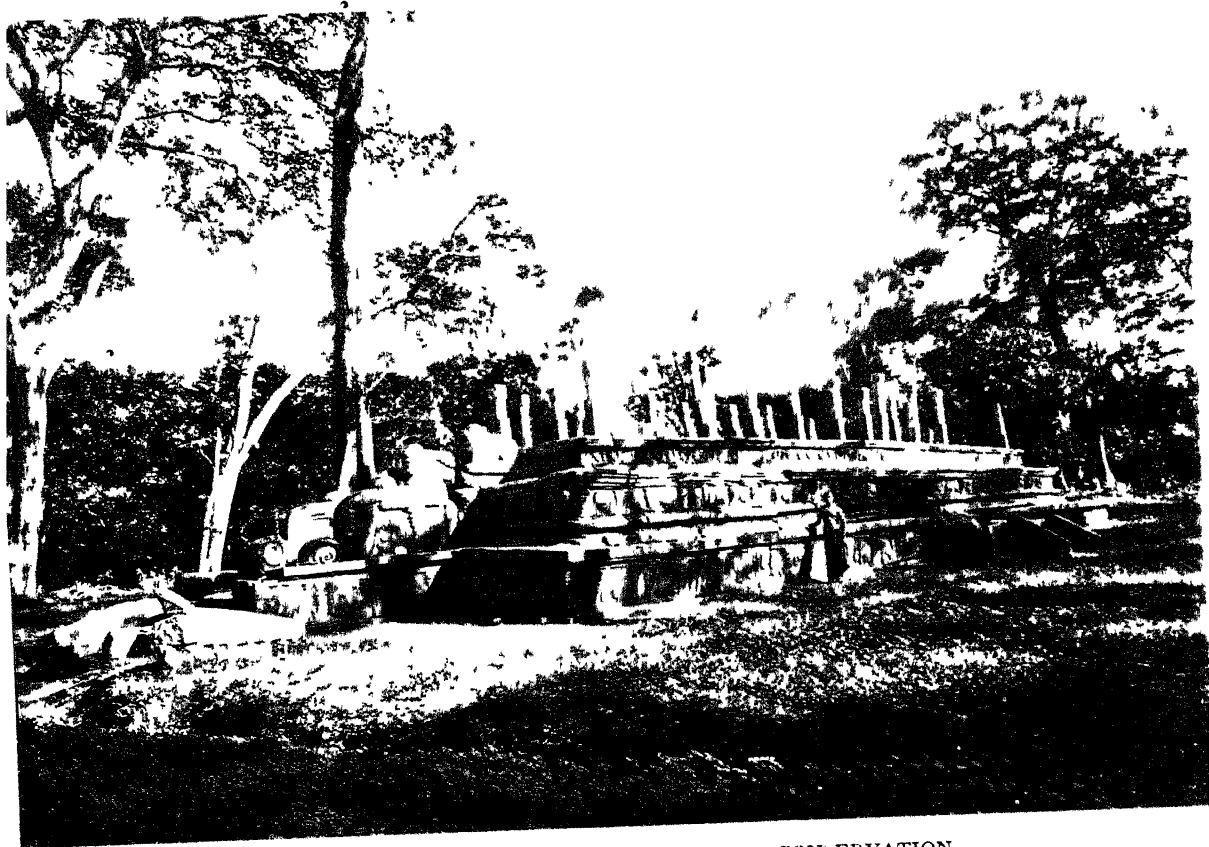
b. VIEW FROM EAST SIDE AFTER CONSERVATION

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RĀJAVEŚYĀBHUJANGA MANDAPA, POLONNARUVA, CEYLON



a. VIEW FROM NORTH-WEST BEFORE CONSERVATION



b. MAIN ENTRANCE AFTER CONSERVATION

•

•

•

TEMPLE OF PO-NAGAR AT NHATRANG, ANNAM



a. VIEW FROM SOUTH-EAST BEFORE CONSERVATION



b. VIEW FROM NORTH-EAST AFTER CONSERVATION

TEMPLE OF PO-NAGAR AT NHATRANG, ANNAM

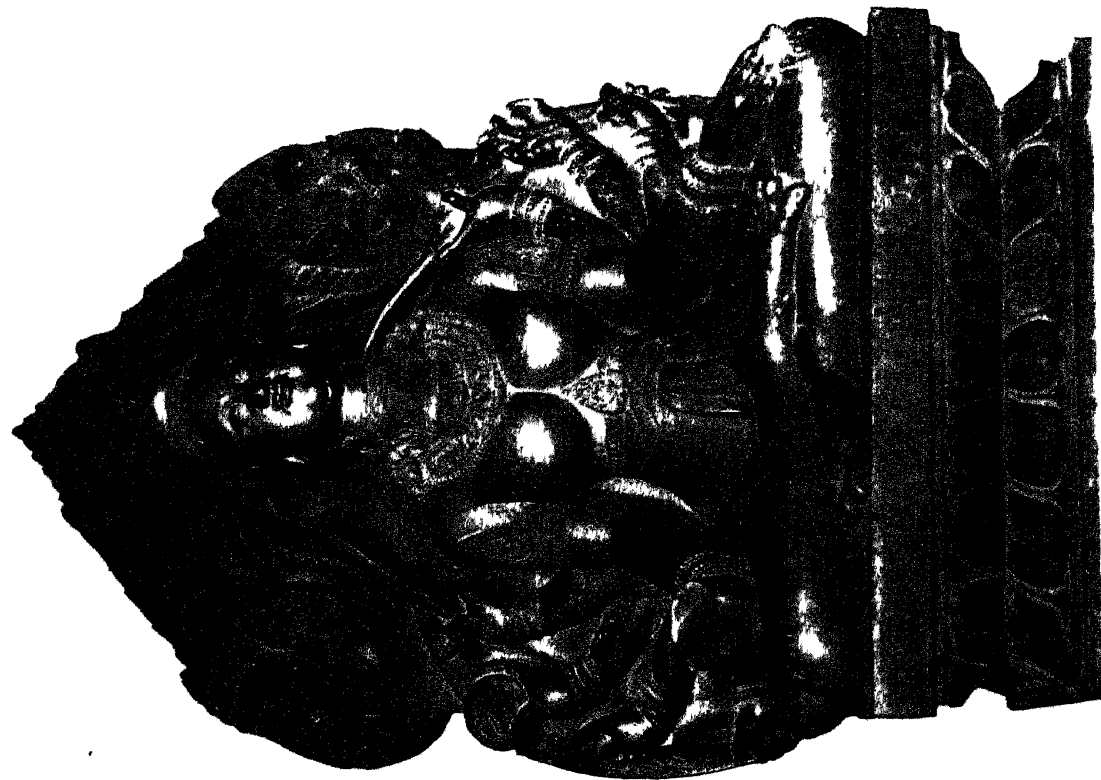


a. VIEW FROM NORTH-WEST BEFORE CONSERVATION

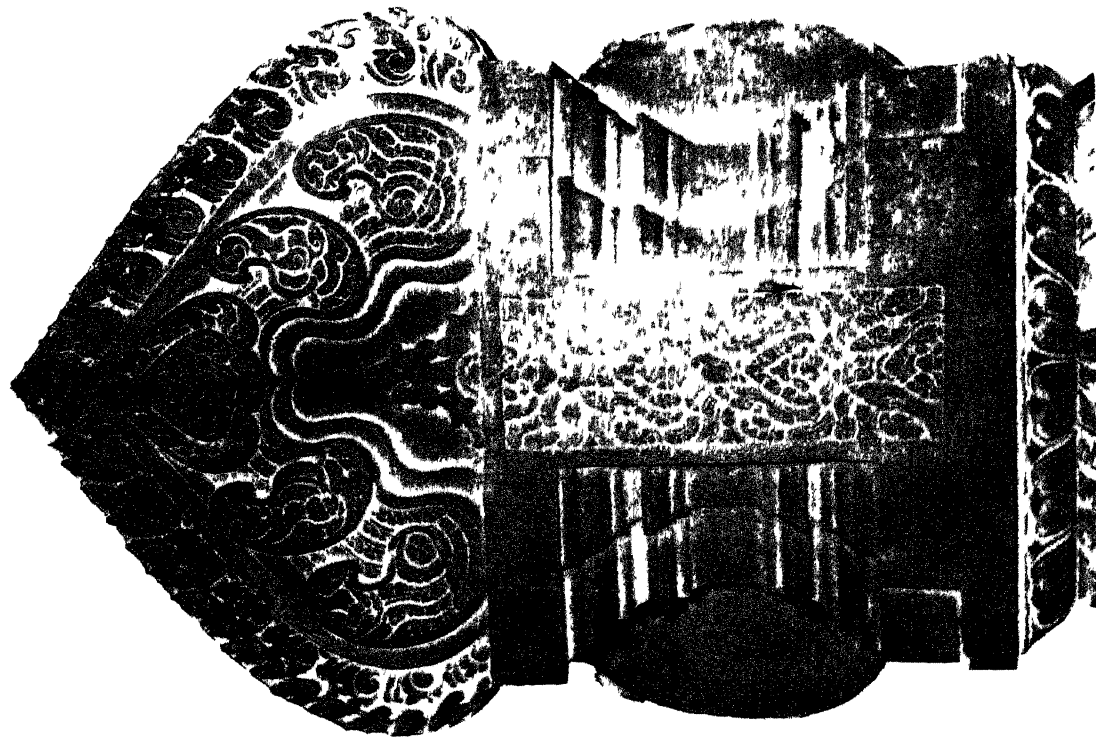


b. VIEW FROM NORTH-WEST AFTER CONSERVATION

TEMPLE OF PO-NAGAR AT NHATRANG, ANNAM



a. IMAGE OF THE GODDESS UMĀ-BHAGAVATI, FRONT



b. IMAGE OF THE GODDESS UMĀ-BHAGAVATI, BACK

ANTIQUITIES OF PALEMBANG



a.



b.



c.

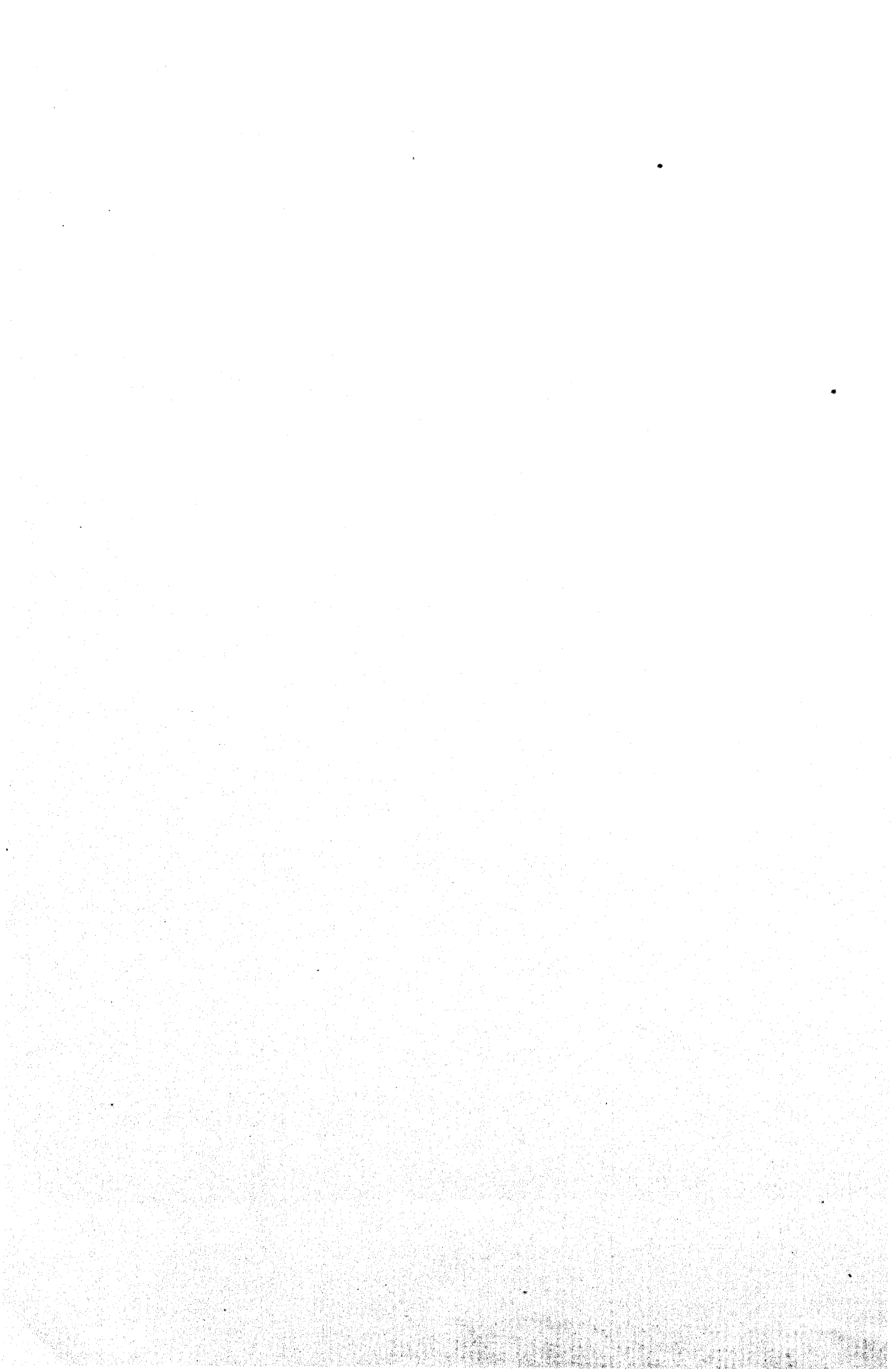


d.

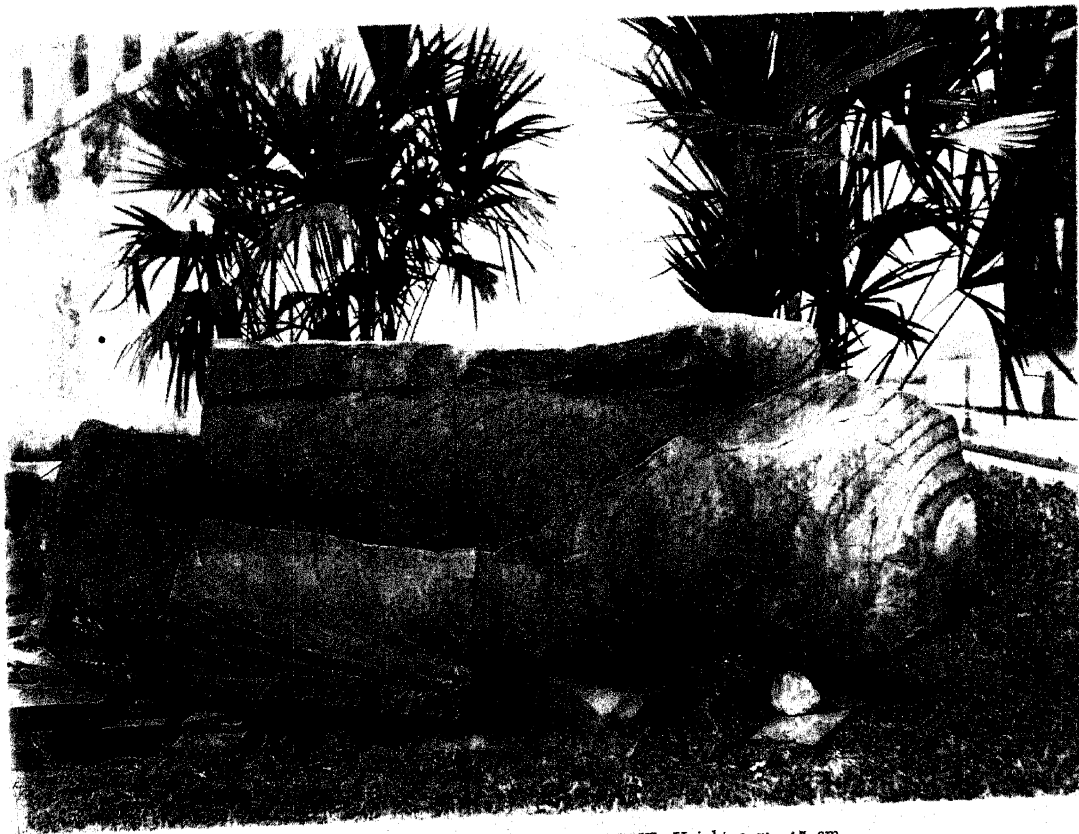


e.

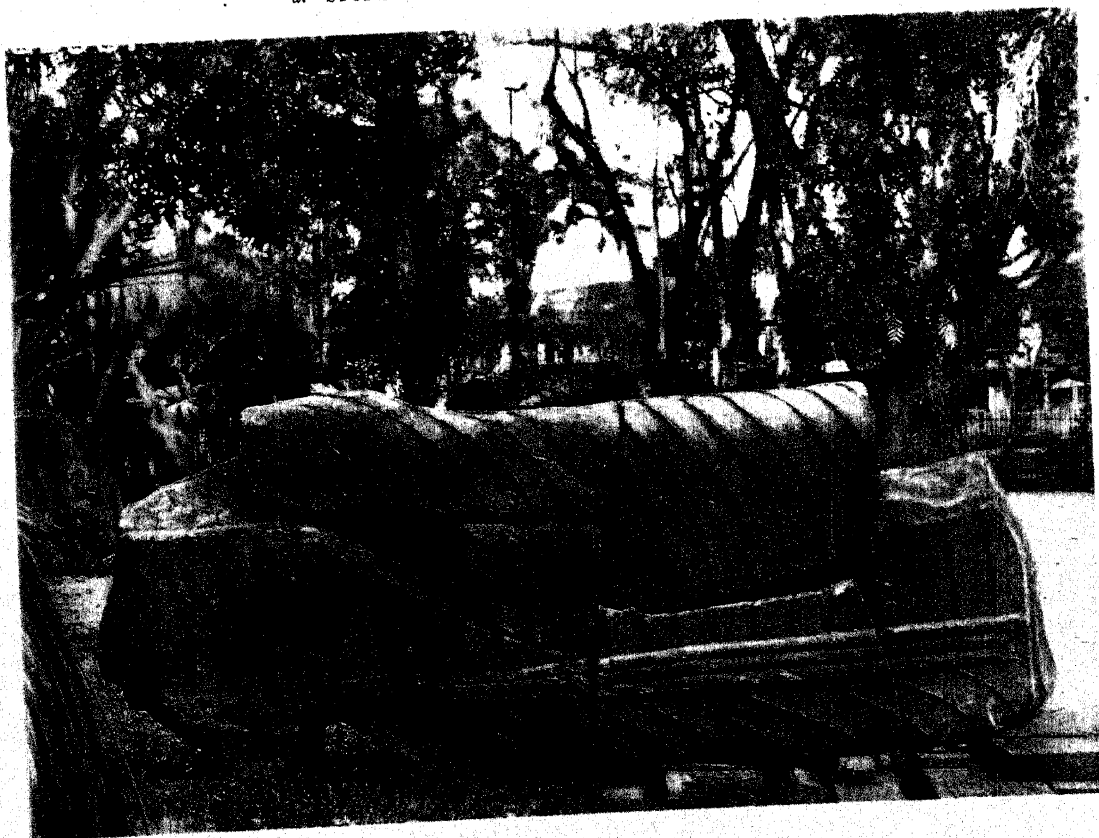
- a-b.* BRONZE HEAD OF BUDDHA IMAGE
c. BRONZE IMAGE OF MAITREYA. Height 23 cm.
d. BRONZE IMAGE OF AVALOKITESVARA. Height 52 cm.
e. BRONZE IMAGE OF BUDDHA. Height 40 cm.



ANTIQUITIES OF PALEMBANG



a. STONE BUDDHA IMAGE, FRONT. Height 2 m. 47 cm.



b. STONE BUDDHA IMAGE, BACK.

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•

•

•ANTIQUITIES OF PALEMBANG



a-b CARVED STONES FROM BIARO SI MANGAMBAT (PADANG LAWAS)
c-e BODHISATTVA STATUE
d. STONE STATUE OF AVALOKITEŚVARA. Height 2 m. 07 cm

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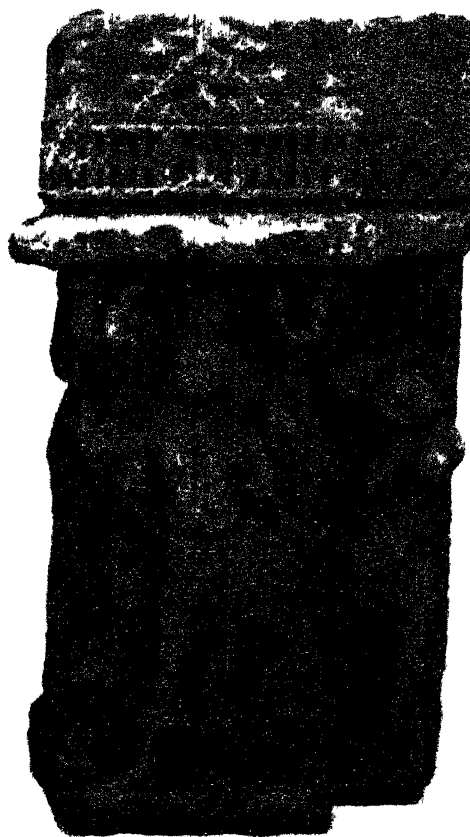
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